

DERIVATIONAL-SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION VERBS IN TYPOLOGICALLY DISTANT LANGUAGES

TRANSFORMAÇÃO DERIVACIONAL-SEMÂNTICA DE VERBOS DE PERCEPÇÃO AUDITIVA EM LÍNGUAS TIPOLOGICAMENTE DISTANTES

TRANSFORMACIÓN DERIVATIVA-SEMÁNTICA DE VERBOS DE PERCEPCIÓN AUDITIVA EN LENGUAJES TIPOLÓGICAMENTE DISTANTES

Guzel Khafisovna BRAGINA¹

Venera Gabdulkhakovna. FATKHUTDINOVA²

Larisa Viktorovna RATSIBURSKAYA³

ABSTRACT: The article considers the verbs of auditory perception of two typologically distant languages (Russian and Tatar), the morphological structure of which has distinct differences. The purpose of the research is to identify and describe the facts of derivational-semantic transformation of verbs *slyshat'* / *slushat'*, *ishetü* / *tiñlau* (to hear / to listen) in the aspect of their structural-semantic and functional properties. It was established that the most important content feature of the lexical-semantic group of auditory verbs in both languages is considered to be a sign of the direction of action, relevant for some lexical units and irrelevant for others. Comparative analysis of correlative word-formation nests of auditory perception verbs has revealed similarities and differences in the processes of derivational development and word-formation marking. The different quantitative composition of derived words is explained by the restrictions that determine the compatibility of generating bases with formants, as well as the ways of transformation of basic verbs. During this transformation, both perceptual and mental components of meaning are updated in both languages. Complex and composite Tatar verbs, which motivating base is the words *tiñlau* (*slushat'*) and *ishetü* (*slyshat'*), do not have formal structural analogues in the Russian language, which is the reason for the interlanguage word-formation asymmetry. This disparity is formed by other types of Tatar equivalents: non-derived verbs, phrases, and descriptive constructions. It is proved that the nominative technique of the Russian and Tatar languages in the process of verbalization of auditory perception has its own specificity. It is due to both their grammatical structure and the ethnic nature of the nomination processes

KEYWORDS: Russian language. Tatar language. Typology. Verb. Word formation. Auditory perception

¹ without a degree, PhD student, Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, ¹Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, mahguzel652@mail.ru, ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4813-7316>

² Doctor of Philology, Professor of the Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, ¹Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, favenera@mail.ru, t. 89172930070, id Scopus 56242842900, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3252-8526>

³ Doctor of Philology, Head of the Department of Modern Russian Language and General Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Journalism, Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University, ²National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, racib@yandex.ru, id Scopus 57204359476, ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9332-050X>

RESUMO: O artigo considera os verbos de percepção auditiva de duas línguas distantes tipologicamente (russo e tártaro), cuja estrutura morfológica apresenta diferenças distintas. O objetivo da pesquisa é identificar e descrever os fatos da transformação semântico-derivacional dos verbos *slyshat* ' / *slushat*', *ishetü* / *tiñlau* (ouvir / ouvir) no aspecto de suas propriedades semântico-estruturais e funcionais. Estabeleceu-se que a característica de conteúdo mais importante do grupo léxico-semântico dos verbos auditivos em ambas as línguas é considerada um sinal de direção de ação, relevante para algumas unidades lexicais e irrelevante para outras. A análise comparativa de ninhos de formação de palavras correlativos de verbos de percepção auditiva revelou semelhanças e diferenças nos processos de desenvolvimento derivacional e marcação de formação de palavras. A diferente composição quantitativa das palavras derivadas é explicada pelas restrições que determinam a compatibilidade das bases geradoras com os formantes, bem como pelas formas de transformação dos verbos básicos. Durante essa transformação, os componentes perceptivos e mentais do significado são atualizados em ambas as línguas. Os verbos tártaros complexos e compostos, cuja base motivadora são as palavras *tiñlau* (*slushat* ') e *ishetü* (*slyshat*'), não possuem análogos estruturais formais na língua russa, o que é a razão para a assimetria de formação de palavras entre línguas. Essa disparidade é formada por outros tipos de equivalentes tártaros: verbos não derivados, frases e construções descritivas. Está comprovado que a técnica nominativa das línguas russa e tártara no processo de verbalização da percepção auditiva possui especificidade própria. É devido à sua estrutura gramatical e à natureza étnica dos processos de nomeação

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Língua russa. Língua tártara. Tipologia. Verbo. Formação de palavras. Percepção auditiva

RESUMEN: El artículo considera los verbos de percepción auditiva de dos lenguas tipológicamente distantes (ruso y tártaro), cuya estructura morfológica presenta claras diferencias. El propósito de la investigación es identificar y describir los hechos de la transformación derivativa-semántica de los verbos *slyshat* ' / *slushat*', *ishetü* / *tiñlau* (escuchar / escuchar) en el aspecto de sus propiedades estructurales-semánticas y funcionales. Se estableció que el rasgo de contenido más importante del grupo léxico-semántico de los verbos auditivos en ambos idiomas se considera un signo de la dirección de acción, relevante para algunas unidades léxicas e irrelevante para otras. El análisis comparativo de los nidos correlativos de formación de palabras de los verbos de percepción auditiva ha revelado similitudes y diferencias en los procesos de desarrollo derivativo y marcado de formación de palabras. La diferente composición cuantitativa de las palabras derivadas se explica por las restricciones que determinan la compatibilidad de las bases generadoras con los formantes, así como las formas de transformación de los verbos básicos. Durante esta transformación, los componentes mentales y perceptivos del significado se actualizan en ambos lenguajes. Los verbos tártaros complejos y compuestos, cuya base motivadora son las palabras *tiñlau* (*slushat* ') e *ishetü* (*slyshat*'), no tienen análogos estructurales formales en el idioma ruso, que es la razón de la asimetría de formación de palabras entre idiomas. Esta disparidad está formada por otros tipos de equivalentes tártaros: verbos no derivados, frases y construcciones descriptivas. Está demostrado que la técnica nominativa de las lenguas rusa y tártara en el proceso de verbalización de la percepción auditiva tiene su propia especificidad. Se debe tanto a su estructura gramatical como a la naturaleza étnica de los procesos de nominación.

Introduction

The category of perceptivity, represented in natural languages, primarily by verbs of sense perception, belongs to the fundamental categories of knowledge: "perception is a universal category of human consciousness, and the vocabulary describing sense perception is universal" (VEZHBICZKAYA, 1999).

The perception process is defined by scientists as the ability of living beings to process information coming from outside. The individual picture of the world of each person is formed as a result of perception of the surrounding reality and is a permanent understanding of different types of knowledge obtained through the five receptors – the five sense organs. This makes it possible to distinguish the following types of sensory perception: visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory and olfactory. "Learning the world with the help of sensory receptors, a person measures new knowledge with the data of their feelings and gives the abstract world names of perceptual categories when nominating" (MERZLYAKOVA, 2012).

The object of our research was auditory perception as the ability of living beings to receive and recognize information through sounds. The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need for a detailed description of predicate words associated with the process of auditory perception as an important way of learning the surrounding world. As you know, hearing is the second most important organ of perception, which allows a person to recognize objects located at a distance.

It should be noted that the linguistic objectification of different types of perception has always attracted the attention of linguists. "The essence of the problem for a linguist is to establish how the mechanism that converts the nervous energy of perception of a certain stimulus into motor language energy, realized in the use of a certain word, works" (DOROSHEVSKIJ, 1973).

Despite the fact that there are a number of scientific papers on the vocabulary of sensory perception, for example (PIAGET, 1969; GREGORY, 2015; MOISEEVA, 2005; IVASHKEVICH, 2012). The comparative aspect of the study of this class of words, namely from the point of view of their word-formation marking, is still an insufficiently developed field of linguistics.

In this regard, the subject of our research is the auditory verbs of two typologically distant languages - Russian and Tatar, the morphological structure of which has distinct differences. The modern linguistic literature has already accumulated a lot of material about the grammatical structure of languages with different systems (SHOPEN, 2007; EPPS & ARKHIPOV, 2009; EVANS, 2011).

In particular, there have been established certain regularities in the mechanism of action of synthetic and analytical, fusion and agglutinative features. All of this is reflected in the specifics of the functioning of their lexical, grammatical and word-formation systems, see (SHCHUKLINA, 2019; NURULLINA ET AL., 2019)

The objective of the work is to identify and describe the facts of derivational and semantic transformation of Russian and Tatar verbs of auditory perception *slyshat' / slushat'*, *ishetü / tñlau* (to hear / to listen) in the aspect of their structural, semantic and functional properties. It should be noted that in Tatar lexicology, this lexico-semantic group, despite its universal character, has not yet become the object of special study.

Methods and Materials

The research material is based on the data of word-formation dictionaries of the Russian and Tatar languages. The paper uses general scientific methods of linguistic research: analytical-descriptive, structural-semantic, and functional-communicative. One of the most important analyzes in the study was the comparative typological and contrastive analysis, see more (Tekin, 2012), which allows us to identify the structural and semantic organization and nominative function of Russian and Tatar derivatives.

Results and Discussion

The process of derivational-semantic transformation and modification of verbal bases can be traced based on the analysis of the semantics of single-root nominative units. Such set of related words in Russian studies is called "word-formation nest", which is understood as "a set of words ordered by relations of derivation, characterized by a common root" (TIKHONOV, 1985).

A word-formation nest, like any other language entity, has a plan of content and a plan of expression. In terms of content, it is a system of word-formation and lexical meanings of words included in it, in terms of expression – it is a set of word-formation structures with the same root morpheme and different affixes. Therefore, the comparative study of word-formation nests of typologically distant languages assumes, first of all, their bidirectional structural and semantic analysis. Given that the semantics of the root morpheme is complicated, but not completely destroyed in its derivatives, it is important for comparative word formation to establish how the semantics of correlative roots is modified and transformed in the process of their word-formation determination.

The most interesting and promising is the comparative study of word-formation nests in terms of content, as correlative lexical and nominative subsystems.

This interpretation allows us to present the word-formation nest as a set of nominative units in their system organization, the emergence and existence of which is due to both linguistic (system) and extralinguistic factors.

We have undertaken a comparative study of four word-formation nests of auditory perception verbs that reflect the results of the derivational development of the original concepts: «*slyshat'*» / «*ishetü*», «*slushat'*» / «*tuñlau*». Their multidimensional analysis (from the point of view of the structural and semantic characteristics of derivatives, as well as the organization of the derivational and semantic space) allows us to identify the specifics of word-formation determination of the basic identifiers of the studied group. It is also relevant to describe the national identity of the content side and the internal form of derived words that indirectly reflect the process of auditory perception.

The most important content feature of the lexical-semantic group of auditory verbs in the Russian and Tatar languages is considered to be a sign of the direction of action, relevant for some lexical units and irrelevant for others. In Russian, the purposeful process of auditory perception associated with the active action of the hearing organs (their concentration on the object of perception, which can be human speech, sounds, music, etc.) is designated by a group of verbs with the dominant *slushat'* (to listen), while the general ability of auditory perception is designated by the verb *slyshat'* (to hear). In the Tatar language, the purposefulness and non-directionality of auditory perception are also expressed by different lexical units:

tñlau (to listen), *ishetü* (to hear): *Küz kürmägän, kolak işetmägän* (unseen and unheard); *kolak birep tñlau* (listen carefully).

Both lexemes refer to words with a broad conceptual basis and have a complex semantic structure, which appears due to the specifics of their nominative and figurative meanings. The interlanguage analysis of the semantic structure and lexical compatibility of the basic identifiers of the lexical-semantic group under study makes it possible to identify specific meanings, as well as to describe cases of their semantic modification and variation. For example, in Russian, the verb *slyshat'* within synesthesia can be used as part of the phrase "to hear the smell". In the Tatar language, in this case, it corresponds to the verb *sizü* (to feel): *slyshat', zaslyshat', uslyshat' zapah – is sizü* (to smell), cf. also *zapah slyshitsya – is sizelü* (is being felt). We can assume that the facts of derivational and semantic transformation of the initial foundations in the process of language development are the most important source of obtaining conceptual knowledge, and they allow us to reconstruct the language picture of the world.

The derivational potential of the base of verbs of auditory perception *slushat' / slyshat', tñlau / ishetü* forms an individual part of the relevant derivational nests, and semantic characteristics which are identified not only on derivation, but also on the lexical level. The different set of derivatives is explained by the restrictions that determine the compatibility of generating bases with formants, as well as the ways of semantic transformation of basic verbs. During this transformation, both perceptual and mental components of meaning are updated in both languages.

Comparative analysis of word-formation nests of Russian and Tatar languages, first of all, reveals distinct differences in their quantitative composition. This is due to the specific morphological structure of the Russian and Tatar languages, as well as the derivational potential of correlative source words. Thus, according to the "Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language " by A. N. Tikhonov (Tikhonov, 1985), the word-forming nest with the original word *slushat'* (to listen) includes 108 derivatives, and with the original word *slyshat'* (to hear) – 42. In the Tatar language, according to the "Tatar-Russian dictionary of single-root words" ed. F. S. Safiullina (SAFIULLINA, 2007), the word formation nest with the original word *tñlau* includes 13 words, with the original word *ishetü* - 7 words. However, such a ratio of derivatives does not prevent the identification of the specifics of their lexical and word-formation meanings.

The study found that the correlative word-formation nests “*slyshat*”/ “*ishetü*”, “*slushat*” / “*tñlau*” include derivatives characterized by the identity or, conversely, by the originality of word-formation and lexical semantics.

The developed system of Russian verbal prefixes allows us to subtly differentiate ways of modifying actions and processes related to perception. In the Tatar language, due to agglutination and lack of prefixal word formation, this process is carried out within a widely developed system of complex and composite predicates.

We have found that Russian prefixed verbs of auditory perception are transferred to the Tatar language with complex verbs: *vyslushat'* (till the end) - *tñlap beteriü*; *doslushat'* (to listen to the end) - *tñlap beteriü*; *podslushat'* (to eavesdrop) - *yäşerenep (astırtın) tñlap işetü, kaçıp tñlap toru*; *poslushat'* (to listen) – *tñlap alu*; *proslushat'* (*ne uslyshat'*) (to hear) - *işetmi kalu*; *proslushat'* - *işetep belü*; *zaslyshat'* (to hear; catch the sound (of) - *işetep alu, işetep kalu*; *rasslyshat'* (to hear distinctly) - *işetü, açık (yaxşılap) işetü*.

Prefix-postfix verbs can be transmitted into the Tatar language by single-word equivalents, phrases and descriptive structures: *vslushat'sya* (to listen attentively / carefully (to) – *ıgıbar belän tñlıy başlau, birelep tñlıy başlau, küñel birep tñlau*; *prislushivat'sya* (to listen (to) - *tñlau, kolak salu*; *zslushat'sya* (to listen with delight (to) – *yotılıp (onıtılıp) tñlau*; *poslyshat'sya* (to be heard) – *işetelü*; *poslyshat'sya (pochudit'sya)* (to be heard) – *işetelgändäy bulu*; *naslyshat'sya* (to hear a lot (of) - *küp işetü*; *naslushat'sya* (to listen to one's heart's much (about) – *tuygançı tñlau*; *oslyshat'sya* (to mishear) – *yalgış işetü, işetep citkermäü*.

Thus, the nominative technique of the Russian and Tatar languages in objectifying the ways of auditory perception has its own specifics. It is determined by the morphological structure and conglomerate of word-forming means of each of the languages.

Of particular interest is the significant transformation of the semantics of the original basis, which is manifested, for example, in the reflexive verb *slushat'sya* in the meaning of 'to obey someone's orders or follow someone's advice, obey':

slushat'sya, poslushat'sya, poslushnyi (obedient), *poslushno* (obediently), *zakonoposlushnyi* (law-abiding); and vice versa: *neposlushnyi* (disobedient), *neposlushanie* (disobedience), *oslushat'sya* (to disobey), *oslushnik* (disobedient)

person), etc. In the Tatar language this lexical-semantic option is also the case: *poslushat'sya* - *süz tñlau*; *oslushat'sya* - *süz tñlamau*, *buysinmau*, *karişu*, *kireläni*. From the verb *tñlau* formed the following derivatives with a specific internal form: *tñlau*: *tñlatu* (to force to obey); *tñlausız*, *tñlamas* (disobedient); *tñlausızlanu* (to be disobedient); *tñlausızlık* (disobedience).

Identification of interlanguage nominative equivalence involves identification of both the conceptual content of the correlated units, and comparison of language means and ways of its expression, see (Erofeeva, 2018; Chupryakova et al., 2019).

Similarities and differences in the language categorization of reality, the facts of differentiated meaning of fragments of the surrounding world, as our work shows, can not always be explained by obvious structural and typological differences of the compared languages, they are often due to different priorities in the language consciousness of each people.

Summary

In the Russian and Tatar languages, derivatives are formed both on the basis of direct meanings of basic verbs and figurative ones. Derived nominative units are often the result of the transformation of the lexical meaning of the original word, in which in some cases the perceptual, sensory characteristic gives way to a mental, subject-characterizing one.

Complex and composite Tatar verbs, which motivating base is the words *tñlau* and *işetü*, do not have formal structural analogues in the Russian language, which is the reason for the interlanguage word-formation asymmetry. This disparity is formed by other types of Tatar equivalents: non-derived verbs, phrases, and descriptive constructions.

Comparative analysis of correlative word-formation nests of auditory perception verbs has revealed similarities and differences in the processes of derivational development and word-formation marking. The specifics of the inner form of the derivative is due to associative mental images of Russian and Tatar ethnic groups, underlying the naming of the realities of the objective world and the cultural identity of their world.

Conclusions

The research is aimed at solving theoretical problems related to the description of the word-formation system of languages of different morphological types. The chosen direction opens up wide opportunities for a comprehensive study of the derivational potential of perceptual vocabulary and allows us to develop promising methods for analyzing different types of interlanguage correspondences.

Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

References

- CHUPRYAKOVA, O., SAFONOVA, S., & ABIKENOVA G. Semantik word formation of dialect verbs: linguoculturological and cognitive aspects. *REVISTA GENERO & DIREITO*, 8(7), 113-121. 2019.
- DOROSHEVSKIJ, V. *Elementy leksikologii i semiotiki*. Moskva: «Progress», 285 s. 1973.
- EPPS, P., & ARKHIPOV, A. (Eds.) *New challenges in typology: Transcending the borders and refining the distinctions*. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 428 p. 2009.
- EROFEEVA, I. Place of derivative adjectives with suffixes '-n-' and '-sk-' in the Old Russian language (based on chronicles material). *Przegląd Wschodnioeuropejski*, IX/1, 251-261. 2018.
- EVANS, N. *Semantic typology*. In: *The Oxford handbook of linguistic typology*. Eds. J.J. Song. Oxford University Press, 504-533. 2011.
- GREGORY, L. *Eye and Brain: The Psychology of Seeing*. 5 edition. Princeton University Press, 296 p. 2015.
- IVASHKEVICH, I. *K voprosu o kognitivnoj prirode vospriyatiya i ego otrazhenii v semantike slova*. *Lingvistika i mezhkul'turnaya kommunikaciya*. № 1. S.165-171. 2012.
- MERZLYAKOVA, A. *Tipy semanticheskogo var'irovaniya prilagatel'nyh polya "Vospriyatie" (na materiale anglijskogo, ruskogo i francuzskogo yazykov)*. Moskva: Knizhnyj dom «LIBROKOM», 352 s. 2012.
- MOISEEVA, S. *Semanticheskoe pole glagolov vospriyatiya v zapadno-romanskih yazykah: monografiya*. Belgorod: Izd-vo BelGU, 248 s. 2005.
- NURULLINA, G., LATFULLINA, L., & USMANOVA, L. The valuable potential of the history of learning Turcism in Russian Language. *Journal of research in applied linguistics*, 10, 424-431. 2019.
- PIAGET, J. *The mechanisms of perception*. London: Routledge & K. Paul, 384 p. 1969.

- SAFIULLINA, F. *Tatarsko-russkij slovar' odnokorenyh slov, ok. 4000 gnezd, 19 000 slov*". Z.N.Kirillova, A.SH.Yusupova, I.G.Miftahova. Kazan': Kazanskij gos. universitet, 468 s. 2007.
- SHCHUKLINA, T. Occasional word-formation as a dynamic aspect of the Russian language derivational system. *Przeglad Wschodnioeuropejski*, 10(1), 445-452. 2019.
- SHOPEN, T. *Language typology and syntactic description*. Volume II: Complex Constructions. Cambridge University Press, 488 p. 2007.
- TEKIN, Ö. *Grundlagen der Kontrastiven Linguistik in Theorie und Praxis*. Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 300 p. 2012.
- TIKHONOV, A. *Slovoobrazovatel'nyj slovar' russkogo yazyka*. V 2-h t. Tom 1. Moskva: Russkij yazyk, 856 p. 1985.
- VEZHBICZKAYA, A. *Semanticheskie universalii i opisanie yazykov*. Moskva: Yazyki russoj kul'tury, 780 s. 1999.

Guzel Khafisovna Bragina, Born in 1991. No degree. In 2015 she graduated from the Institute of Philosophy and Mass Communications of the Kazan Federal University, direction: Journalism. Qualification: Specialist. The theme of the final qualifying work: "Coverage of the topic and problems of the family in the media." Post-graduate student of the Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics. Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication KFU. Direction of preparation: 02/10/19 - language theory. Research interests: language theory, modern Russian language, word formation.

Venera Gabdulkhakovna. Fatkhutdinova, Born in 1960. Doctor of Philology, Professor.

In 1983 she graduated from the Faculty of Philology of the Kazan State University. IN AND. Ulyanov-Lenin with a degree in Russian language and literature, doctoral dissertation "Complex units of word formation in the Russian and Tatar languages" (2006).

Professor of the Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, KFU. Research interests: modern Russian language, word formation, comparative linguistics, ethnolinguistics.

Ratsiburskaya Larisa Viktorovna, Born in 1958. Doctor of Philology, Professor. In 1981 she graduated from the Gorky State University. N.I.

Lobachevsky with a degree in Russian language and literature. PhD thesis "The problem of identifying irregular word-formation motivation" (1990), doctoral thesis "Unique parts of a word: the problem of their allocation and morphemic status" (2000). Head of the Department of Contemporary Russian Language and General Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Journalism, National Research Nizhny Novgorod State University named after N.I. Lobachevsky. Research interests: modern Slavic languages, word formation, media linguistics.