UDC: 811.124'367.625.44

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE EXPRESSION
OF VERBAL ADJECTIVE IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE
СВОЄРІДНІСТЬ ВИЯВУ ВІДДІЄСЛІВНОЇ АД'ЄКТИВАЦІЇ
У ЛАТИНСЬКІЙ МОВІ

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Abstract. Modern linguistic studies interpret the phenomena of transition between parts of speech in different ways. Features of the transposition of words in the Latin language have still not been sufficiently studied. The research aims to trace the originality of the transpositional processes of realization of verb adjectivation as a morphological degree of transposition of the verb into the part-language class of adjectives. It has been established that the morphological adjectival design of verbal adjectives is possible with the help of word-forming formants, which are attached to the base of the infinitive form of the present tense verb. A formal sign of the transition of a verb into an adjective is a suffix that changes the grammatical meaning of the word and its syntactic function.

Conclusions. Among the most frequently transposed are verbs whose base ends in the vowel ā. Verbal transposes acquire morphological anchoring in the adjective system. Word-forming suffixes represent full-valued morphological units with the meaning of action in the structure of derived adjectives.

Keywords: verb, adjective, verbal adjectivation, morphological degree of adjectivation, transposition, transpose.

Introduction.

The Latin language belongs to the synthetic (inflectional) type according to its grammatical system. The main morphological unit is the word. Grammatical relations are expressed in the language by changing the form of the word – by adding suffixes and inflections to the base. Parts of speech (Latin: *pars oratiōnis*) are distinguished based on semantic, syntactic, and morphological criteria, as well as word-formation criteria for derived words. There is no clear boundary between word classes. The division into parts of speech can be seen "not as a frozen static construction, but as a dynamic process, manifesting primarily in transitional phenomena related mainly to morphological transposition" [2, p. 37].

Individual lexical units can shift from one part of speech to another, acquiring new meanings and functions. A transition that changes a word's syntactic function, while retaining its part-of-speech identity, reflects the process of functional transposition (Middle Latin *transpositio* permutation, from Latin *transpōno, transponĕre* to rearrange, move) [12, p. 823]. In linguistics, the term "transposition" is interpreted in a broad sense (any transferable use of a language form covering all linguistic levels) and in a narrow sense (when the syntactic function of the source word is changed, but its part-linguistic belonging is not lost).

Transposition is a process that allows each part of speech to acquire different semantic and syntactic uses. Part-of-speech transposition involves a change in the

syntactic role of a word while it retains its original category [13, p. 245]. Within the framework of semantics, it is also used to denote metaphorical and other transference of word meanings. The final completion of partial language transition is called the highest degree of transition. In transposition, we distinguish between the original form - the transposed, the means of transposition - the transposer, and the result - the transpose [7, p. 20].

The phenomena of the transition of words from one part of the language to another have been recorded for a long time. Modern linguistics is based on the experience and achievements of previous generations of linguists. The famous linguist Charles Bally (1865-1947) is considered the founder of the theory of transposition. He differentiated between functional and semantic transposition [1, p. 131].The functional type involves a categorical transition, in which the linguistic sign completely preserves its semantics. Morphological transposition is achieved by affixation. It is the means of transposition that indicates the connection between the original and derived form of the word.

Semantic transposition is accompanied by a change in the meaning of the transpose. Jerzy Kuryłowicz (1895-1978) introduced the term "derivation" to denote transposition. The Polish scientist understood by derivation the fact of the formation of some words from others to convey syntactic functions that are different from the syntactic functions of the original words, and the fact that the same word can appear in different secondary syntactic meanings, being in a certain syntactic environment [6, p. 61]. In Western English, the term "transition" did not become widespread due to the already developed theories of transposition, derivation, and conversion and denoted the transition of parts of the language to their secondary functions within the syntactic derivation proposed by E. Kurylovich [Kovbasko, 2021: 41].

Ukrainian linguists use the terms "transition of parts of speech" [10, p. 143], transposition, transposed, transpose and transposer for the transition of words from one part of speech to another (I.R. Vykhovanets, 2007: 692). A way of word formation, in which the only word-forming means is the system of endings of the derived word, which distinguishes it from the creative one [4, p. 266], transposition [7, p. 23; 12, p. 221]. Y. G. Kovbasko interprets functional transposition in the English language as a cognitively and communicatively conditioned diachronic-synchronic process and its result, which provides for the ability of lexical-grammatical units "through grammaticalization or lexicalization without the use of morphological and/or syntactic markers to realize the functions inherent in the transposed parts language, and at the same time remain within the limits of one's original part of the language" [5, p. 42-43].

The ability of words of different parts of the language to transition from one class to another at the morphological and syntactic levels depends on the typological features of the language. Researchers of the Latin language interpret transposition as a derivational process, as a result of which new language units with new meanings and new functions are created (9, 90). The word-formation of the Latin language is based on the methods of prefixing, suffixing and word formation. The work of modern foreign and domestic linguists on the peculiarities of the transition of lexical units in the Latin language from one part of the language to another needs a

significant addition.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of the study is to analyze the peculiarity of verb adjectivation in Latin as a morphological form of transposition from verbs to adjectives.

Research materials and methods: The sources used for the search are: Der neue Georges: Ausführliches Handwörterbuch Lateinisch-Deutsch (in 2 Bänden) [3], Latin-Ukrainian word-form dictionary by G.V. Petrova [8]. The methods used include selective analysis for distinguishing lexical units formed by morphological transposition, word-forming analysis for studying adjectivation methods, and descriptive analysis.

Main text.

In the grammatical system of Latin, adjectives hold a significant place. *Nomen adjectīvum* refers to a class of Latin words denoting static features of objects. Adjectives have inflectional categories of case, gender, and number, which align with the morphological categories of the referenced noun and degrees of comparison. Transpositional word-formation types in Latin adjectives combine derivatives that are identical in lexical meaning with specific formative elements. The transition of the adjective to another part of the language proves the adjectival grammaticalization of the corresponding derived word. In linguistics, adjectivation (from the Latin adjestivum adjective) is interpreted as the transition of other parts of speech into an adjective, that is, the acquisition of syntactic functions and the categorical meaning of an adjective.

Word-forming meaning at the word-forming level is represented as classes of words with the same root with a common, generalized meaning, which occurs according to various formal or formal-semantic features. Formative elements convey lexical meaning, with suffixes serving as the primary means of transposition, enabling the transition of a word's base into an adjective.

Based on the three stages (semantic, syntactic, and morphological) of transitioning parts of speech into adjectives, several types of adjectivation are distinguished: substantive, adjectival, verbal, and adverbial. In our study, we consider verbal adjectivation. A peculiar feature of verbal adjectivation is its manifestation in the morphological degree. In the grammatical structure of the Latin language, derivational suffixes serve as means of transposition.

Verbal adjectivation highlights the word-forming relations between a verb and an adjective. The transition from a verb to an adjective is achieved through formants (Latin: *formant*, meaning creative or formative), primarily through suffixes. Outside of concrete models, suffixes have an abstract meaning, e.g., *-bĭl(is), -i(us)*: *miror, mirāri < mirabĭlis* to look, wonder — strange, unusual; *nosco, noscĕre < noscibĭlis* to recognize — knowable, comprehensible; *ferro, ferre < ferforius* carry – portable.

The verb (lat. verbum) in the Latin language has categories: time (tempus), mode (modus), condition (genus), non-proper-verb categories of person (persōna), number (numĕrus), genus (genus). The verb is a morphological unit and as -a result of transposition, in particular as a state category, their functioning "is concentrated in the word-forming system of the language" [12, p. 225]. Transitive verbs (lat. *verba transitīva*) direct the action to an object different from the subject, which is always in

the accusative case. Intransitive verbs (lat. *verba intransitīva*) express an action that is associated with an object expressed in the indirect case or through prepositional control [15, p. 387].

A formal indicator of a verb's transposition into an adjective is the addition of a suffix to the base of the verb's present tense infinitive form. The verb's conjugation is determined by the vowel that stands before the present active infinitive *-re (-ri)*, in the III declension *-ĕre*, e.g., the I declension pastino, pastināre to dig, loosen, the base *pastina*, II – cieo, ciēre to move, worry, base *cie-*, III – sperno, spernĕre remove, reject, neglect, base *sperne-*, diluo, diluĕre dilute, dissolve, base *dilu-*, IV – audio, audire (listen) base *audi-*. In deferred and semi-deferred verbs, the base is determined by dropping *-ri*: mentior, mentīri to lie, invent, base *menti-*. Verbs that have a passive form and an active meaning are called *verba deponenta*. This is observed in the main verb forms: *experior, exspertus sum, experīri* to experience. Semideponent verbs (*verba semideponenta*) have some active forms and others that are passive: *soleo, solitus sum, solēre* to have a habit.

As a result of morphological adjectivization by adding a suffix to the infinitive stem of the verb, the derived adjective acquires semantic features:

➢ tendency to what is expressed by a verb, such as: *-ax (-cis) – audio, audēre < audax* to dare, to strive for something, to dare — brave, fearless, brave, *mentior, mentīri < mendax* to lie — lying, deceptive;

➢ which are distinguished from others by any qualities, features: *-end(us)*: *viso, visĕre < visendus* look, consider, review — notable;

➢ meaning of state: *-ĭd(us)*: *tepeo, tepēre < tepĭdus* to be warm — warm, *rigio, rigēre < rigid(us)* to be frozen, numb, tanned — frozen, tanned, frozen, icy;

➢ passive quality *-bĭl(is)*: *laudo, laudāre < laudabĭlis* to praise — worthy of praise; *levo, levāre < levabĭlis* to ease — can be eased;

➢ action, concession, to the fullest extent *-bund(us)*: *furo, furāre < furibundus* to go crazy, go crazy — crazy, full of wild enthusiasm; *noscito, noscitāre < noscitabundus* to recognize, notice — wanting to find out, find out.

Transposed adjectives can indicate the active ability of the object to perform to act, that is, indicate participation in a certain action or process, such as*: edax > edo, edĕre* voracious, caustic, corroding > eat, devour; *periclitabundus > periclitor, periclitāri*, trying, testing — to test, to put to the test; *reflŭus > refluo, refluĕre* which flows back — to flow back, spill out.

The passive capacity of the adjective indicates the effect on the object that is subject to action, such as: *fragōsus > frango, frangĕre* broken, broken — break, break; *arĭdus > areo, arēre* dry — to be dry; *venerabĭlis > veneror, venerāri* respected, surrounded by respect — to revere, revere, respect.

Some verbs exhibit transitivity by forming several variants of transposition, such as: *mercor, mercāri > mercabĭlis* (to acquire, buy — acquired, bought); *mercor, mercāri > mercatorius* (navis) (to acquire, buy — merchant, trade [ship]); *muto, mutāre > mutabĭlis* (to change — changeable); *muto, mutāre > mutatorĭus* (vestimenta) (changeable [clothing]); *nuto, nutāre > nutabĭlis* (suggestus) (to hesitate — shaky, wobbly [structure]); *nuto, nutāre > nutabundus* (miles) (who wavers — hesitant [warrior]). The choice of transpose depends on the context or speech

situation.

Among the total number of verb adjectives, there are transpositions-synonyms, such as: *facundiōsus = facundus > for, fāri* who has the gift of speech, eloquent – to speak, to tell.

Summary and conclusions.

The process of transposition of a verb into an adjective in the morphological degree of verb adjectivization is achieved by attaching formants to the bases of infinitive forms of verbs. The formative suffix serves as a formal indicator of the verb's transition into an adjective, altering the word's grammatical meaning and syntactic function. Among the most frequently transposed are verbs whose base ends in the vowel ā. Verbal transpositions acquire morphological integration within the adjective system. The derived adjectives emphasize the features of procedural action.

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Article sent: 12.08.2024
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