

## Nominalization in linguocultural paradigm of chronicles

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**Abstract.** This paper deals with ways of representing linguistic consciousness of the Middle Ages' people with the help of word formation methods. It identifies key mechanisms of derivation process in a nominalization; it identifies the derivative forms the most important for the culture and traditions. It shows the role of derivatives in the formation of two main centers of word formation system - the field of action and field of worker, on a material of chronicles. It analyzes the ability of word formation types to reflect the conceptual significance of the concept of the worldview. It reveals the mechanisms of interaction of linguistic and extra linguistic reality. It determines the specificity of national representations of the human world of the Middle Ages as a result of linguistic and cultural approach to the study of linguistic units.

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### Introduction

Reconstruction of linguistic world map refers to the most important challenges facing modern linguistic science. This reconstruction uses ethnic and cultural information to create the most adequate representation of the world, ways of its perception and its structure. Cultural and ethnic identity of each language community develops over a long historical time and has origins in the past. That is why the study of ancient written sources in any language is an essential component of historical linguistics, which allows determining the invariant features of the worldview. Language changes are regular and exist in different language systems: «language change is not a completely random, unprincipled deviation from a state of pristine perfection, but proceeds in large measure in a remarkably regular and systematic fashion, without any profound effects on our ability to communicate» [1: 2].

Prominent Russian and foreign scientists: J.D. Apresyan [2], V.V. Kolesov [3], N.D. Arutyunova [4], V.A. Maslova [5], J.S. Stepanov [6], Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin [7], E.S. Kubryakova [8], V.N. Telia [9], V.I. Karasik [10], F. Sharifian [11] and others try to solve the problems of ratio between language and consciousness, of the reflection of human thought in language activity, the perceptual world in the facts of language, the role of language in the conceptualization, in cognitive processes and synthesis of human experience. In their studies, experts develop questions of linguistic axiology to study people's culture through the prism of ethnic symbols and values.

For defining historical background of the philosophical foundations of national life it is necessary to refer to separate time periods. One of the

most important stages in the development of the Russian people is the Middle Ages, a time when nations and states were born and languages were formed. In the Middle Ages many cultural values that form the basis of civilization were developed. At that time religion played important role in the foundation of spiritual life. Language of religion was symbolic and was striving for system. Religious consciousness received linguistic expression in the cult language. This language had specific strategies that reflect a Christian world view.

At the same time, the specific features of the medieval culture were identified by a set of factors of reality, political, social and economic conditions of that time. The combination of two marked trends in Russian culture is reflected most clearly in the chronicles, which included the works of various content: religious legends, hagiography, homilies, folklore and legends, military and historical stories, texts of treaties. The most significant steps in the development of man and society, changes in the mechanisms of perception of material and spiritual values that form the basis of culture were reflected in chronicles. Specificity of chronicle language was manifested by lexical richness, stylistic diversity, diverse derivational and morphological means.

Linguo cultural approach to the study of chronicles has special significance due to practical orientation characteristic of the literary genres of Ancient Rus'. It allows determining the specificity of national perceptions of the world related to different spheres and ways of life, everyday life, mode of life of early eras.

Formation of national content of linguistic units was both in oral and in written creativity of ancient Russians. Enrichment of semantic structure of the word, filling his new shades values - are a long

historical processes, the study of which is the task of the historical semasiology of Russian language. The dynamics of language change over several centuries is clearly observed through language of chronicles. According to researchers of historical semasiology, «diachronically this means that the structure of a semantic system persists as long as there is a communicative need for it to exist and that it changes when the communicative need that holds it together changes. In the course of time, semantic systems are gradually modified under the pressure of changing needs of communication» [12: 131].

#### **Research methods**

Semasiological approach of analyzing derivative formations combines with onomasiological. A widespread use of the descriptive - analytical method in the process of finalization of the text allows establishing functional features of nominal derivative form and organizes them. Derived nouns are studied through the system approach in the functional and cultural aspects. According to the specific genre we use a comparative analysis of language of different chronicles, as well as independent texts as components of the chronicles. Application of textual method allows setting the historical patterns of change of the whole text and of the particular lexical items. In the study of historical semantics word are integrated and we use scientific methods: observation, description, synthesis, comparison.

#### **The main part**

The study of linguistic features of multi temporal chronicles allows to determine not only the overall trends and installation of medieval culture that were reflected in the word, but also to monitor their dynamics. Thus, the "Tale of Bygone Years" (further TBY) is the most diverse chronicle monument due to the nature of included works, it is excursive and it has a variety of different linguistic tools, blending stylistic elements, it has great cultural value. Documentary, faktografic character of First Novgorod Chronicle (further FNC) and Moscow Chronicle 1479 (hereinafter MC) determines the uniformity of their content, and consequently of their language. The difference in social conditions in which many different chronicles were created, determines the specificity of their linguistic and stylistic organization. The importance of sociolinguistic approach to analyzing linguistic styles is noted in linguistic studies of recent years: «from current sociolinguistic approaches style can be inferred to be a mediating element between linguistic variation and the social practices that help characterize the self and others: discourse and variation jointly constitute the basis for the construction of linguistic styles» [13: 140]. At the

same time different chronicles are characterized by community of represented cultural universals which has specific language actualization for each text.

The study of word-formation features of the language system is among the topical areas of linguistic research (G.A. Nicolaev [14], I.S. Ulukhanov [15], O.I. Dmitrieva and O.J. Kruchkova [16], H. Jelitte [17], etc.). Word formation is an essential tool of nomination which participates in categorizing the phenomena of reality, structuring of peace in the minds of speakers. "Factors of derivation methods allow to evaluate extra-linguistic reality, actualization of various semantic features of objects and phenomena of the external world takes place in derivative forms" [18: 23]. The need for linguistic expressions of important notions of human consciousness promotes actualization of mechanisms of language creation. "Word creative act organizes semantic space of language, causing the selection of the relevant facts" [19: 26]. Word creative potency of language system is used to organize mental-cultural space of ancient Russian language. A significant part of the vocabulary of ancient Russian language is consisted of nominal derivatives which reflect relationships between the objects of reality in their internal form.

The main centers of word formative system of a language are presented by derivatives of names of persons and names of actions. In these two areas derivational processes happen most actively. Derived names meaning person are used for the nomination of man by his place in different areas of public, social and religious areas, they reflect the originality of cognitive and practical activity of human. For the medieval period it was very important to determine man as social and cultural personality, while sensual, physical nature of man was overshadowed. Study of derivatives name meaning person in the chronicle texts allows reconstructing features of medieval consciousness, determining the character of man and his perception of reality. Researchers of categories of medieval culture note: "God and the human soul represented absolute value of the Middle Ages" [20: 76]. The names of the person reflect mentality as the basis of the spiritual life of the people. Historical approach to the facts of word formation allows seeing the origins of their formation which are in the past, "so the mentality of people can be studied only in historical perspective" [3: 26].

Among the names meaning person a special place is occupied by derivatives with stylistically marked suffix *-tel'* In formation of personal derivatives this suffix treated stylistically marked funds associated with the Slavic book tradition, so derivatives with him had limitations in use. In ancient business texts derivatives with this morpheme are rare.

In chronicle texts derivatives ended with *-tel'* were presented by different groups of names differing semantic and stylistic features. Some forms became terms and acquire sustainable religious significance, such as *sluzhitel'* – "a servant of God", *uchitel'* – "a teacher, a mentor". In later chronicles derivate word *svyatitel'* – "a priest, a bishop" became frequent. Nomination of a person according to his official, legal status is relevant for chronicles so a separate group of names ended with *-tel'* is formed by derivatives of socio-legal semantics.

More productive derivational device of ancient language, formalized education derivatives meaning person was stylistically neutral suffix *-(n)ik*. This formants was used in the production of various derivatives which reflect basic semantic opposition of medieval consciousness "sacred" – "secular", "military" – "civil", "original" – "exotic". The most important names in the field of *-(n)ik* are forms that characterize a person in accordance with the basic value orientations of the medieval period by its attitude to religion: *pravednik*, *psalomnik*, etc. Derivates with the suffix *-(n)ik* are characterized by high frequency of use in the chronicles, and their distribution is consistent with the general character of the narrative. If in TBY a significant place is occupied by preachy religious retreat, in MC documented facts are fixed: appointments of priests and bishops, their movement in the service, etc. According to description of such events in the MC religious derivatives are used: *svyashchenik*, *skimnik*, *nachal'nik*, etc.

In chronicles the political events of that time were widely reflected. Thus, derivatives names of persons according to their social position are widely used there. To nominate representatives of the authorities of ancient Russia in various chronicles such formations as *posadnik*, *sanovnik*, etc. are used. Along with them a special place in the chronicles is occupied by nomination of people due to their profession. As the foundation for producing them there are derivatives with concrete meaning. Derivates of this type may represent a person due to the subjects with which it is linked by virtue of their professional activities: *sukonnik* – "a draper, person working with cloth", *mostnik* – "the person in charge of a bridge device", *kotel'nik* – "an artisan made copper utensils", *kamennik* – "a bricklayer", and name the person associated with the trade and brokering: *dannik* – "a tax collector" and others.

In chronicles particular attention is paid to the description of military events. Due to this, nomination of persons on the functions they perform in the military sphere is actual. Motivational basis for the names of this type is the names of those objects, which is related to the activities of persons, examples

like *bronnik* – "a warrior in armor", *putnik* – "being in the way, the campaign", *oruzhnik* – "bearing arms warrior", etc.

Names ended with *-(n)ik* are also used to describe persons according to their position in life and in military sphere: *razbojnik*, *kramol'nik*, etc. These forms have axiological status and hold a special place in the linguistic world map of the Middle Ages, reflecting processes of confrontation princes, dukes and bishops, the ruling classes and the masses, the warring parties. As a rule, they have a legal content and different negative connotation.

Formant *-ets* was widely used in derivation of the ancient Slavs. It was used in many derivational word bases in verbal and nominal formation. In the chronicles most deverbatives ended with *-ets* are names of persons of their positions, occupations, professions, and include the words with lexically-settled, specialized value, for example: *kupets*, *pisets*, *lovets*, etc.

Otadektiv forms ended with *-ets* are less productive, they denote feature owner named by generating word: *khitrets*, *mudrets*, etc. Individual names with *-ets* motivated by adjectives, acquire specialized military or social meaning, due to certain semantic increments to the meaning of the generating basis, for example: *starets*– "elder" or *prostets* – "simple, no nobleman".

Names which mean abstract action were frequently used and had significant productivity. In the chronicle texts of different origin they are used for the nomination of phenomena that reflect the value vision of a world in the ancient period which was associated with the religious world in ancient Russian period. Derived names with the value of action had only verbal lexis as a motivational base in contrast to the names meaning person. They had different syncretic semantic, ability to develop various secondary values associated with the action. Communicative needs of the ancient society determined the direction of diversion acts which served the purposes of making derivative units using for nomination of different category of extra linguistic reality. Need for expression values of action, quality, condition for the transmission of events, feelings and spiritual values, characteristics of the mentality of ancient man determined activation of word formation tools in this area.

Derivates of that word formation sphere are frequent for chronicles, names with the suffix *-(e)nije* occupy special place there. Derivates with this suffix are keywords and dominants in the text. They have an important cultural and historical significance, the significant linguistic function - receiving and storing of knowledge. Nouns ended with *-(e)nije* which became religious terms relate to the text

elements with a significant cultural tradition. For the first they have denotative - representative and significative function, as well as axiological function because they are religious symbols for medieval events. They are used for the name of the sacraments, rites, rituals: *penije* - "singing a prayer", *klanyanije* - "worship", *stoyanije* - "standing during prayer, the prayer", etc.

Another group of names using for sacral area is represented by forms of derivatives with *-(e)nije* for special nomination of various church activities. As a result of the constriction of the meaning of derivate, it starts to signify events preached by Christian doctrine, for example: *ochishchenije* - "spiritual cleansing, the forgiveness of sins", *padenije* - "falling into sin", *voploshchenije* - "the adoption of body image, the birth (of Christ)", etc.

In description of various events of Russian history chronicler explains their reasons through the Christian worldview. That's why in both religious and secular articles derivatives on *-(e)nije* occupy a special place, they name intellectual activities, emotional state, quality, relation, for example: *smirenije*, *upovanije* *umilenije* and others.

A characteristic feature of the chronicle texts is documental narrative, which reflects real-life events. This fact determines that a significant number of forms on *-(e)nije* refer to the sphere of ordinary life, designate specific activities or their results: *razorenije*, *napadenije*, *stenanije* and many others. In the chronicles verbal names are often used instead of in the verbs, which give dynamism and expression to the narrative.

Important concept for medieval culture can be expressed by names of stylistically neutral word formation types. By the beginning of the period of Russian literature derivatives with zero suffixes were formed. Zero suffix referred to unmarked formants and had high productivity. Derivates with this suffix as other names of actions were able to develop a variety of secondary values associated with the action: result, space, tools, object, and person. Their use depended on the nature of the chronicle. For example, in the TBY, which includes a large number of works of ecclesiastical subjects, derivatives with zero suffix which had religious value were frequently used. Many of them are the key concepts of national culture, reflecting the spiritual life of ancient society, for example: *volya*, *slava*, *muka*, etc. In the chronicles of Moscow and Novgorod greater attention is paid to the description of historical events and natural phenomena, which characterize elements of material culture. So, in the FNC, a monument of urban chronicles which has documentary nature, forms describing physical condition of the person or

the state of nature, such as: *golod*, *mor*, *grom*, were frequent. In MC, which includes a large number of military stories, derivatives with zero suffixes and military content were numerous, for example: *bran' mir*, *rana*, etc.

A special place among the field of action of derivative forms is occupied by derivatives with the suffix *-bstvo*, they were distinguished by an extensive system of word formation values in the ancient period. The style of chronicles is documental narrative, that's why the largest group of derivatives is consist of otsubstantive derivatives that denote the rank, position, activity of person: *gospodstvo*, *gosudarstvo*, *voevodstvo*, etc. It is caused by the fact that the ancient language had no other special suffixes expressing similar semantics. Other word formation meanings of the names with the suffix *-bstvo* are quality, condition, action, collectivity - can be expressed by other suffixes, including more productive.

### Conclusion

Thus, the derivative forms occupy a significant place in the organization of linguocultural paradigm of chronicle. Derivational determination indicates the degree of the value of particular concepts for linguistic consciousness of the Middle Ages. So many forms of derivatives are the key concepts of culture. Diversion mechanisms of language participate in nominalization of important phenomena, events and persons at that time. Semantic and axiological constants of medieval culture are reflected in the derivatives which have an inner form and include objective information about the world. Activation of derivation processes in a particular semantic area points the growing needs of displaying facts of extralinguistic reality.

Semantics of derivative word is defined by its connection with productive word, motivate basis and derivational affix. In derivational processes manufacturing base stems were forms that reflected the values and ideals of that era and environment. Their analysis reveals semantic components in a derived name, which are updated in the act of nomination. Due to medieval tradition the most important areas were nominalization of actions and persons according to their relationship to the church and social spheres. Use of such derived types allows more fully and accurately determine variety extralinguistic situation in chronicles.

### Summary

In the area of word derivation nominal productivity of derivational types lies to their ability to reflect conceptually meaningful concepts of linguistic world map. Derived nouns are grouped into two major parts of formative system - the name of the person and the name of the action. Practical

necessity of nominalization of people and actions in their relation to the various facts of extralinguistic reality provokes the most active derivational processes in the field of worker and in the field of action and state. On the one hand, in the medieval period, productivity of names meaning person due to updating them in social or religious component of the value associated with the notion of man's place in the hierarchy of feudal relations, on the other hand, due to his evaluation in accordance with the moral and ethical ideas of that time.

The field of worker is one of the main centers of Russian meaningful formative system because anthropocentrism is one of the word formation characteristics. Rows of suffixes which formed the names of individuals were used for the nomination of man due to his place in life, they reflected the basic semantic opposition of medieval consciousness and characterized the person in terms of his place in the religious, military and social spheres. The formants *-(n)ik* and *-ets* were the most productive in the production of various personal derivatives, which had wide derivational relations.

The second center of word formation system is formed by derivative names with action value which is presented by various structural types in the language of chronicles. Activation of diversion processes in this area associates with the development of human thinking in the Middle Ages, reflects his ability to perceive complex abstract concepts came together with the adoption of Christianity. A religious vision of the world contributed to the development of philosophical views and ideas, abstract thinking of medieval man, as a result formation of lexical means of expressing abstract concepts took place in the language. Among the names with the value of abstract actions nouns with *-(e)nije* and derivatives with zero suffixes had the highest productivity. Derivatives with zero suffixes were characterized by a high degree of syncretism, the ability to transmit various relation shades to the action. Names with *-(e)nije* expressed initial procedural value to maintain the abstract semantics even in derivatives with effective value. A significant place among the derivatives names was held by derivatives with the suffix *-stvo* which had an extensive system of word formation values even in the ancient period.

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