

**THE INFLUENCE OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES
ON DERIVATIVE PROCESSES
IN TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF VEGETABLE NAMES
IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

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**ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНДОЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ
НА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ
В ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЕ
ОВОЩНЫХ НАЗВАНИЙ В УКРАИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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Abstract. The article deals with the process of loaning the structural derivative forms of the term combination from the foreign languages to Ukrainian language in the part of agricultural terminology. Also the semantic of the terms was being discussed. In imitation of German language the structural changes in the terminological system of Ukrainian language had been demonstrated.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается процесс заимствования структурных словообразовательных форм терминологических сочетаний из иностранных языков в украинский язык в сфере сельскохозяйственной терминологии. Также освещается семантика терминов.

На примере немецкого языка показаны структурные изменения терминологической системы украинского языка.

Keywords: *Ukrainian language, loaned term, compound word, derivative, terminological system, stem, root, word combination, word meaning, attributive type.*

Ключевые слова: *украинский язык, заимствованный термин, сложное слово, словообразовательный, терминологическая система, словосочетание, значение слова, атрибутивный тип.*

Terms loaning from the other languages particularly from ancient heritage (Latin and Greek) made it possible to create a great number of terms for all system functioning, where the percentage of loaning is enough high (39 terms – loaned; 10 terms – authentic).

The main reasons to loan such a great amount of terms were from the one side very fast development of agriculture, and from the other side - unsuitable conditions for Ukrainian terminology progress. To avoid morphological problems with the case endings also the loaned words had been used (especially it touches upon Latin and Greek languages: from their word roots, affixes and word combinations, which allowed creating in such great number of artificial terms).

But there were some faults in the process of terms loaning. It was overburdening with foreign elements while the big number of folk names was being existed. Even today sometimes we deal with the problem to part the folk words from the development of scientific term (baklazhan, synen'ky, pomidor (eggplant)), what is very important to follow accuracy and clearness requirements in any terminological system, though the same word can exist in the vocabulary simultaneously either as a term or common use word.

The subject of this research is to prove the influence of Indo-European languages on the structure of the Ukrainian terms in the sphere of vegetable names and their derivatives.

The object of the article is the structure of compound terms in vegetable names terminological system of Ukrainian language.

A lot of Ukrainian, Russian and foreign linguists dealt with the problem of loaning (I. Bilodid, H. Bevz, A. Buriachok, V. Horpynych, I. Verhratsky, L. Symonenko, T. Kuyak, Ya. Zakrevs'ka, M. Kocherhan, V. Vinogradov, D. Lotte, D. Wiczorek, K. Church at al.)

The modern Ukrainian language is from the one hand a very flexible substance which is ready to follow all up-to-date changes but from the other hand it is also quite stable to save its original terms and has well-developed derivative forms to produce new original terms to satisfy all needs of the scientific language in all sphere of human activity.

As usual creating a new term or choosing the necessary one from the old vocabulary we have already had the definition concept to determine. For the vegetable names this definition existed mostly only orally, that caused folk etymology attraction to build and renew terminological system.

I. Toroptsov considers three main methods to connect word meaning and sound form ("three methods of motivation"): 1) motivating by characteristic (hirschytsia (mustard) – "hirkyi"(bitter)); 2) motivating by meaning (buriak (beet) – "bat'ko potu" (from Arabic language: the father of sweat)); 3) motivating by assimilation (bib (bean) – "sheep droppings").

As D. Lotte [5] says the loan words are divided into three groups: 1) those, that were anciently borrowed and not considered as strange for the native speakers of Ukrainian (kapusta (cabbage), kartoplia (potato), buriak (beet root), kavun (watermelon), kvasolia (bean), ohirok (cucumber), petrushka (parsley), perets' (pepper), pomidor (tomato), redyska (reddish), red'ka (black reddish), salat (salad), tsybulia (onion), hrin (horse reddish)); 2) loaned words, what are used quite often and penetrated into the folklore and everyday language (baklazhan (eggplant), shampin'yon (champignon), patison (bush pumpkin), selera (celery), pasternak (parsnip), sparzha (asparagus), phizalis (husk tomato), topinambur (earth apple)); 3) barbarisms, that are easily changed by the words of Ukrainian language, and used in the circles of scientific intellectuals, and are not understood for usual speakers (majoran (marjoram), kres-salat (lettuce), skortsonera (Scorzonera), majis (maize)).

The main criteria to clear the definition measures between loaned words and the words in general use are:

1) whether the sound relations of specific word consider the generally accepted phonetic and pronouncing rules of this language;

2) in what extent the morphological form and the formal indices of the word (affixes) are considered to be used in this language, and whether they are harmonizing with all language structure;

3) whether there are enough derivatives in the language formed from the researched term.

Interaction of these three main factors explains the fact, that some of the words can be Ukrainian and the others – the loaned ones.

In the word that means the closest gender feature (meaning) and in the future term the language semantic part must be coincided with (the meaning of subject and lexicogrammatical categories: abstractness and procedure). These features consider the basis of connection that leads to the transition from the usual word to the term form. The grammatical categories of the words gender and number that express the subject – the closest gender meaning - do not take part in choosing and fixing between different meanings and material expression, because these categories are not necessary to be coincided.

In lexical semantics of original Ukrainian terms (vegetable names) and their derivatives, auxiliary words there are some processes like:

1) transition of the words from one part of the vocabulary to another because the process of analogy (vichko – the first meaning of this term is “a little eye”, the second – “the hole of the door to look through it (peephole)”, and only the third meaning is “the name of the potato eye”; rozetka, holovka – these two terms are considered to be used in agricultural terminology because of the analogy action (almost the same as the previous one) and meant “the head of the lettuce or cabbage”; it’s very hard to explain the term katran which means a plant (sea cabbage: in ancient times was used for eating) or a fish (shark);

2) the absence of transition from material (specific) meaning to figurative (abstract) meaning, which is explained by the high level of material motivation of terminological units;

3) naming the parts of the whole instead of the whole (horoh – horoshyna; perets’ – perchyna);

4) denominating one phenomenon according to its likeness to another (horoshyna (in the pea pod) – horoshyna (peppercorn); chohlyk – chohlyk (the fruit of ornamental husk tomato));

5) denominating one phenomenon according to its adjacency to another one (pomidor (plant) – pomidor (fruit); ohirok (plant) – ohirok (fruit); patison (plant) – patison (fruit); perets' (plant) – perets' (fruit), etc.);

6) as a result of shortening the word combination (consists of two words: the main and the subordinate), changing of term combination for well-known sort of vegetable name (early watermelon – «Ohoniok»; the crop capacity of Hutsul (early potato) is average, in the bush there are from 8 to 16 tubers [2, p. 8; 7, p. 54]);

7) changing the proper name on generally used one (Manhol'd – manhol'd (mangold); Petrushka (Punch) – petrushka (parsley)).

The oldest form of derivation in Indo-European as well as in Slavonic languages is adding of the word stems: non-affix way of morphological derivation in Ukrainian language (Ukrainian linguists that support this idea: M. Pliushch, P. Pliushch, S. Samiylenko, I. Taranenko, S. Bevenko, I. Halenko, N. Klymenko). The compound words are composited by different derivative models, hence it is considered to define the term “compound word” as word formation of two or more roots, stems or words which express the general meaning and are characterized by structural-semantic unity.

The compound words in Ukrainian language (as well as in other Eastern-Slavonic languages) are artificial structures that are compounded by the analogy to the same models in Romanic, German and Old Greek languages (Compare: manhol'd – man + gold; kartoplekopach – potato-digger; kartoplezbyrach – potato-picker, etc.).

Giving the examples from the German language (the most productive language for Ukrainian terminological system from the side of loaning) we can make comparative characteristics of the term kartoplia (potato) and its derivatives. The following derivative groups are formed [1; 9]:

1) compound word – term word (Salzkartoffeln – boiled potato – varena kartoplia);

2) word combination – term combination (Pariser Kartoffel – round potato, Paris potato – kartoplia kruhla, kartoplia paryz'ka);

3) apposition – term combination (compound adjective + noun: Kartoffel-Spinat-Auflauf – kartopliano-shpynatna zapikanka – potato-spinach baked pudding);

4) apposition – prepositional term combination (Zwiebel-Kartoffel-Brei – kartopliane piure z tsybuleyu – potato mash with onion);

5) prepositional term combination – apposition (Kartoffelcremesuppe – kartopliany sup-piure (krem-sup) – potato cream-soup).

№	German term [10]	Ukrainian term
1	Bratkartoffeln	Smazhena kartoplia (fried potato)
2	Salzkartoffeln	Varena kartoplia (boiled potato)
3	Kartoffeltopf	kartoplia “v horshchyku” (potato “in the pot”)
4	Pellkartoffeln/Schloßkartoffeln	kartoplia “v mundyri” (potato fried in their jackets)
5	Salatkartoffeln	Kartoplia dlia salatu (potato for salad)
6	Japanknolle/Kndlenziest	Kartoplia kytai’s’ka (Chinese potato)
7	Pariser Kartoffel	Kartoplia kruhla (round potato)
8	Kartoffelpfanne	Kartoplia na patel’ni (frying pan potato)
9	Pariser Kartoffel	Kartoplia paryz’ka (Paris potato)
10	Knollenwinder	Kartoplia solodka (yam)
11	Sahnekartoffeln	Kartoplia z vershkamy (potato with cream)
12	Strohkartoffeln	Kartoplia solomkoyu (fried potato)
13	Pommes frites	Kartoplia fri (French potato)
14	Kartoffelschlempe	Kartoplia barda (potato barda)
15	Fusel / Kartoffelbranntwein	Kartopliana horilka (potato moonshine)
16	Kartoffelfänle	Kartopliana hnyl’ (potato rot)
17	Kartoffelkur	Kartopliana diyeta (potato diet)
18	Kartoffelauflauf / Kartoffelkuchen	Kartopliana zapikanka (potato-baked pudding)
19	Kartoffelbrei	Kartopliana kashka (potato squash for starch)
20	Kartoffelbratling	Kartopliana kotleta (potato chop)
21	Kartoff-	Kartopliana krupa (trashed potato)

Секция 1. ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

	felgrauen/Kartoffelgrieß	
22	Kartoffelpülpe	Kartopliana mezha (potato fiber)
23	Stärkemehl	Kartopliane boroshno (potato flour)
№	German term [10]	Ukrainian term
24	Stärkepuddingmehl	Kartopliane boroshno dlia pudinhu (potato flour for pudding)
25	Plinse/Puffer; Kartoffelplätzchen, Kartoffelpuffer	Kartopliani oladky (deruny)(potato pancake)
26	fadenziehender Pilz	Kartopliana palychka (potato stick)
27	Kartoffelnährboden	Kartopliane pozhvyne seredovyshche (potato nourishing environment)
28	Rillenkartoffeln	Kartopliana struzhka (potato chips)
29	Kartoffelbrei	Kartopliane piure (mashed potatoes)
30	Kartoffel-Spinat-Auflauf	Kartopliano-shpynatna zapikanka (potato-spinach baked pudding)
31	Zwiebel-Kartoffel-Brei	Kartopliane piure z tsybuleyu (mashed potatoes with onion)
32	blindes Huhn	Kartopliane piure z kvasoleyu (mashed potatoes with bean)
33	Kartoffelknödel	Kartopliani halushky (knedlyky)(potato dumpling)
34	Kartoffelerackers	Kartopliani krekeri (potato crackers)
35	Kartoffelkroketten / Kartoffelkrusten	Kartopliani krokety (potato cracknels)
36	Kartoffelplätzchen	Kartopliani mlyntsi (potato pancakes)
37	Kartoffelspiralen	Kartopliani spirali (potato spirals)
38	Kartoffeltörtchen	Kartopliani tistechka (potato parties)
39	Kartoffelflocken/Kartoffelschnee	Kartopliani plastivtsi (potato flakes)
40	Kartoffelchips / Kartoffelknabberchips/ knusprige Kartoffelscheiben / Pommes chips	Kartopliani chipsy (potato chips)
41	Kartoffel	Kartopliany (potato (adj.))
42	Reibselmaschine	Kartopliany zator (potato blocking)

43	Zellsaft der Kartoffeln	Kartopliany klittyny krohmal' (potato cellular starch)
44	Kartoffelmehl / Kartoffelstärke	Kartopliany krohmal' (potato starch)
№	German term [10]	Ukrainian term
45	Kartoffelpflegerät / Kartoffelhacker	Kartopliany kopal'nyk (potato digger)
46	Fruchtsaft / Fruchtwasser/ Kartoffelfruchtsaft/ Kartoffelfruchtwasser/ Kartoffelsaft	Kartopliany sik dlia krohmaliu (potato juice for starch)
47	Kartoffelspiritus/ Kartoffelsprit	Kartopliany spyrt (potato spirit)
48	Kartoffelsuppe	Kartopliany sup (potato soup)
49	Gemüse- Kartoffel- Suppe	Kartopliany sup z ovochamy (potato soup with vegetables)
50	Kartoffelcremesuppe [3]	Kartopliany sup-piure (krem-sup) (potato thick soup, cream-soup)

In terminological aspect the special interest is about the questions of building the compound words and word combinations of different constructions. In many cases, obviously, we can speak about loaning of the different types of terms-compound words, but mostly it's about construction of compound newly coined words, new models as a result of social requirements development that are projected on language system.

Modern Eastern-Slavonic languages are characterized by compound nouns that are divided into five main types depending on internally constructed relations [4; 6]:

1) attributive type (formed from the two parts, where the first has semantically shade of meaning, and the second – the shade of attributive: kartoplezbyrannia (potato harvesting (process)), kukurudzozbyrannia (maize harvesting (process)));

2) objective-subjective type:

a) the nouns, that consist of two stems, where the first is the denomination of objective shade of meaning, and the second is the denomination of the person, the doer of the action (kartoplekopach

(potato digger), *buriakovod* (beet grower), *kukurudzolushchil'nyk* (maize huller));

b) the nouns with the first part, denominated by imperative mood of the verb or another form of the verb, and with the second part as a word stem with objective shade of the meaning (there are not such examples among the vegetable names in Ukrainian language);

3) objective – active type, where the first part has the meaning of the object of action, and the other part means the action name (*buriakozbyrannia* (beet harvesting), *horoholushchennia* (pea hulling));

4) objective-instrumental type has two substantive forms, where the first is the meaning of the object, and the second is the instrument, tool with a help of which the action is usually done over the object: *kartoplekombayn* (potato combiner), *kartoplekopalka* (potato digger), *buriakokopach* (beet digger), *buriakomyka* (beet washer), *buriakonavantazhuvach* (beet loader), *buriakopidiymach* (beet picker), *buriakorizka* (beet cutter), *horohoochysnyk* (pea peeler), *horohosusharka*, *horohosusharnia* (pea drier), *kartoplesortuvalka* (potato sorter), *kukurudzodrobarka* (maize bruising mill), *kukurudzolushchil'nyk* (maize stubble plough), *kukurudzoadzhalka* (maize planter), etc.;

5) subjective-active type of double substantive structure, where the first part is more accurate definition of the action subject or condition, and the second expresses the meaning of the action or condition: *kartoplezahotivlia* (potato storing), *horoholushchennia* (pea scaling), *buriakosiyannia* (beet sowing).

As all European languages Ukrainian language is strongly attracted by the rule of “economizing the language resources”. It means that the terminological system will continue to secure the derivatives and propose to use the special rules of compounding the terms.

According to the description of previously mentioned term combinations it is obviously that the influence of the German language, and the lexical structural forms of the other Indo-European languages were actively used forming the new terminological combinations in the subgroup of the vegetable names in modern Ukrainian language.

In the terminological system of vegetable names in Ukrainian language the influence of Indo-European languages denominates in the ways of terms loaning: the biggest part of loaned terms has German origin (24 % of the total amount), Latin language – 10 %, French terms – 8 %, Italian – 6 %.

The further analysis of Latin, French and Italian terms will allow understanding the mechanisms of compounding the term combinations of Ukrainian language for future.

Resources

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