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DERIVATIONAL PARONYMY
IN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGE
(ON THE BASIS OF ADJECTIVES)

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General description of the work.

Reviewed thesis is devoted to the comparative study of the phenomenon of derivational paronymy in Russian and German.

Paronyms, along with synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms, are one of the components of the lexical system, and at the same time they hold a specific place in this system. There are serious differences in the understanding of paronymy in linguistics. That, of course, is appropriately reflected in the content of dictionaries paronyms.

The paronymy as the phenomenon of language has been studied insufficiently: many theoretical questions of a paronymy still haven't received the acceptable decision. Besides, in linguistics there are serious differences in understanding of the essence of a paronymy that, naturally, finds the corresponding reflection the content of dictionaries of paronyms.

The phenomenon of a derivational paronymy is considered in works of a few modern researchers. Scientists are only beginning to study this phenomenon as derivational occurrence. Under derivational paronyms we understand not only the phenomenon of word-formation, but also the lexical phenomenon, because typical derivational relations have always been implemented in specific lexical units.

The research is relevant due to the fact that there is no systematic description of the phenomenon of derivational paronymy in the modern linguistic literature. Moreover, there are no studies of derivational paronymy in comparative aspect. The lack of research of derivational paronymy can be explained by systematic scientific description of these phenomena, making it inadequate linguistic realities. This makes it necessary to study the derivational paronymy.

In addition, the existing research in the field of contrastive linguistics are often directed to the study of interlanguage paronyms, while our research is aims at comparison the phenomenon intralinguistic derivational paronymical systems in Russian and German languages.

The **object** of this study is the phenomenon of derivational paronymy in Russian and German. The **subject** of research are the similarities and differences between formative suffixal paronymy in adjectives in Russian and German.

Lexical Paronyms are considered since the eighties of the last century, along with synonyms and antonyms homonymy. The theoretical basis of the study were the works devoted to the problem of the paronymy in Russian, English, German, French, Polish and other languages (O.V. Vishnyakova, V.I. Krasnych, N.P. Kolesnikov, E.A. Koneva, Y. Belchikov, M.S. Panyusheva, A.V. Potanina, O.P. Antipina, N.V. Krylova, S.S. Ivanov, L.N. Fedotov, L.I. Moraru, I. Lazarescu. Traditionally in these studies the paronymy is regarded as purely lexical phenomenon. In works on the lexicology and word formation of German researchers this category is considered seldom, even the term actually isn't used. Derivational synonyms, homonyms, antonyms and paronyms are investigated in the works of Kazan scientists of the word formation: G.A. Nikolaev, E.A. Balalykina, V.M. Markov. At the same, the word-formation paronymy has been studied less than other related phenomena.

It is noteworthy that at carrying out a comparative analysis of the literature on contrastive linguistics has been used, in particular, the works of L.K. Bayramova, V.N. Yartseva.

The **purpose** of this work is to study paronymic systems in Russian and German languages, to identify and compare their similarities and differences.

To achieve the **purpose** it is necessary to solve a number of problems:

1. to consider and analyze the existing approaches of paronymy;
2. disclose the content of the concept of derivational paronymy; to show its relationship to the lexical cognate and reflected paronyms;
3. determine the place of the paronymy in a number of related phenomena: homonyms, synonyms and antonyms; to establish the interaction cases of these linguistic phenomena in the lexical and derivational systems of the Russian and German languages;

4. determine the place of derivational paronymy in the systems of Russian and German languages, to analyze the most resistant cases of derivational paronymy in both languages;

5. to conduct a comparative analysis of derivational paronymy in Russian and German languages;

6. identify stylistic features of paronyms and words with random sound similarity;

7. to prove the necessity of teaching of paronymic vocabulary during the work with foreign-language students because of its difficulty to study.

The theoretical significance of the work is defined as follows:

1) contribution to the development of the theory of derivational paronymy:

- definition of the place of a paronymy among the isomorphic derivational phenomena: synonymy - homonymy - antonymy - paronymy;

- studies of the relationship and interaction between the components of this paradigm;

- definition of connections and relationships of derivational, lexical and reflected paronymy;

2) a detailed examination of the most opposing cases of derivational paronymy in Russian and German languages, the establishment of specific trends in paronymic systems of this languages;

3) the identification of common typological features of paronymy in both languages, as well as the characteristics of this phenomenon in each of the languages being compared.

The scientific novelty of the research results in the fact that for the first time it presents the results of comparative analysis of paronymic systems of Russian and German languages. All lexical items (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and synonyms) are divided into three groups: with the same root, derivational and reflected. The reflected paronymy is considered in the German language for the first time in the thesis.

Traditionally paronymy is considered in the course of lexicology. It is very important for the study of Russian and German as a foreign language which determines the practical value of the study.

The provisions for the defense:

1. The derivational paronymy is a phenomenon of word-formation system of Russian and German languages. It is characterized by the unity of word formation and lexical features: Based on the works of G.A. Nikolaev, we understand under derivational paronyms word formation types, characterized by the unity of word-building connections (relatedness / motivation), word-formation means and unequal paronymic values, which are correlative to a certain extent, but not identical.

2. All the derivational paronyms can be organized in the three groups. In relation to paronyms (as well as other lexical-semantic units: synonyms, antonyms and homonyms) it will be: the same root, derivational and reflected paronyms. Reflected paronyms often caused by the affixation of derivational paronyms pair.

3. Derivational paronymy interacts in Russian and German with the phenomena of derivational synonymy, homonymy and antonymy. Considering the paradigm of word formation phenomena, it is impossible not to pay attention to all of the phenomena of language. Derivational paronymy closes a number of systemic relations, which are able to join derivational types (synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy).

4. Paronyms (derivational and cognate) acts as one of the figurative resources in a literary text, in this case we are talking about paronomasia - collision of similar sounding words in a speech.

5. Paronymy as a speech phenomenon is an important aspect in teaching of a foreign language.

The Research material consists of 518 Russian and 276 German paronyms from specific paronymy dictionaries and dictionaries of the Russian and German languages. The illustrative material was based on the Russian National Corpus, German LIMAS (developed by scientists of the University of Duisburg-Essen), electronic resource DWDS («Das digitale Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache» 'digital dictionary of the German language'), in which integrated the materials of dictionaries and 15 buildings of the German language.

Ideas and provisions of the dissertation were reflected in 10 scientific articles, 3 of them were published in the collections included in the list of leading peer-reviewed science magazines HAC Russia.

The work consists of an introduction, four chapters, the conclusion and the bibliography.

The main content of the work

The Introduction substantiates the relevance, novelty, choice of material, the theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, determines the object and subject of research, set problems and objectives, which are responsible for research methodology, and lists the main provisions for the defense.

The thesis is divided into four chapters. The first chapter "The phenomenon of paronymy in the language system" presents the theoretical understanding and definition of the phenomenon of lexical paronymy, because there are still ambiguous interpretations of the term. As a result of the analysis we have come to a conclusion about ambiguity of interpretation of the term "paronym" by different researchers. From our point of view, the determining factor is the relationship paronymic root words, because only in this case we can speak about a systemic phenomenon, and not a random coincidence of lexemes, so, we understand paronyms as cognate consonant words having a certain semantic differences.

All derivative units, entering into relations of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and paronymy, can be divided into three groups (lexical, derivational and reflected), which are arranged in a hierarchical order.

All derivational and reflected paronyms (as well as synonyms, homonyms, antonyms) are lexical as well. Word-formation paronyms are conformable words which are formed from one basis, but by different word-formation ways, for example, *гуманистический – гуманный* (от гуманизм), *идеалистический – идеалистичный* (от идеализм).

Derivational phenomenon, of course, must be distinguished from reflected.

The reflected paronymy is built through different derivational means. Generating verbs are derivational paronyms, derived nouns - reflected paronyms. So, from the verb *вести* were formed two paronyms - *ввести* и *возвести* (derivational paronyms), based on them having reflected paronyms *введение* и *возведение* (*введение новых правил – возведение плотины*).

Similar relationships demonstrate paronyms: *довершение* (< *довершить*) – *завершение* (< *завершить*), *побуждение* (< *побудить*) – *пробуждение* (< *пробудить*) and others.

For our work was necessary to distinguish the phenomenon of paronymy from number of related phenomena: synonymy, homonymy and antonymy. If we think of the derivational phenomena, all their similarities only amplified because derivational paronyms as synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, are formed by the same producing bases, which makes the consonance of derivative words.

Most close relations exist between the phenomena paronymy and synonymy, they are historically conditioned. It is known, that in many types derivational paronymy developed on the basis of word-formation in the process of delimitation of synonyms.

The second chapter " Derivational paronymy in Russian language " explores the most resistant cases of derivational paronymy in Russian language.

The third chapter "Word-formation Paronyms in the German language" introduces paronimic system of the German language. As well as in Russian language, we can find in German numerous examples of word formation paronymy, which has systematic character. The developed morphemic way of word formation in German provides possibility of parallel monobasic formations - similar, but not identical-sounding and semantically different, but not opposed to each other.

In the fourth chapter "Rather-comparative analysis of the phenomenon of word-formation paronymy in Russian and German" we have analyzed the main similarities and differences of paronyms in the studied languages.

By the similarities we include the following:

1) In both languages there is a phenomenon of a similar nature paronymy: paronyms are the same root words, they have a phonetic similarity, but it is not a coincidence, they are semantically similar but not identical.

2) In both languages paronymy is associated with word formation. In this aspect three types of a same root paronymy are allocated: purely same root, derivational and reflected. All three types are represented in the Russian and German languages.

3) In both languages derivational paronyms are represented most widely in suffixed adjectives.

4) In both languages there is an interaction of these three types of paronymy. Same root paronymy - the most broad concept that includes the other two. Word-formation paronymy, certainly, belongs to same root paronymy and can form basis for production of the reflected paronymy. The majority of the reflected paronyms of Russian and German of languages are the verbal nouns, formed from a pair of word-building paronyms.

5) The Russian and German derivational Paronyms often cross with formative synonymy. In both languages there are numerous cases when the same pair of derived units in one setting acts as paronymic, in others - like synonymous. There are cases, when one of a pair of paronyms becomes outdated, the second one takes over the functions of outdated.

6) In both languages paronyms enter into paradigmatic ranks of lexico-semantic groups: homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, paronyms. The paronymy on full authority has to be included and close a number of the specified isomorphic phenomena.

We see distinctions in paronymic systems of the Russian and German languages in the following:

1) Russian language provides the most favorable conditions for the emergence of paronyms. Paronymy in the German language is realized in a much smaller number of lexical units.

2) The German word formation paronyms are formed by means of suffixes and halvesuffixes.

3) A striking specificity of the German language is Paronyms that arose due to an umlaut, which is completely absent in the Russian language.

4) In the derivation of the German language composition played and plays a leading role. Compared with the Russian language we can observe a specific type of paronymy: Paronyms of suffixed formation and the second part of the composite. This type includes adjectives that are formed by means of the making basis with the meaning of time period, for example, *täglich/-täglich* 'ежедневный – -дневный', *wöchentlich/-wöchig* 'еженедельный – -недельный', *monatlich/-monatig* 'ежемесячный – -месячный', *jährlich/-jährig* 'ежегодный – -годовой'.

5) In the Russian language we can observe the convergence of paronymy and synonymy, in contrast, in system of paronymic adjectives of German there is an interaction of a paronymy and antonymy..

Paronyms and pseudo-paronyms, which have possessing casual sound similarity play an important role in stylistics. Impact in the speech of such words generates strong effect that is considered in the second paragraph of chapter 4.

The Conclusion presents the main results of the work.

1. Lexical system includes lexical-semantic groups of units that are in opposition to each other on the basis of relationships in their meaning and sound, or the ratio of their internal content to their external form. Many researchers limit the system by including only synonyms, homonyms and antonyms. From our point of view, paronyms rightfully should enter into a group of isomorphic phenomena and close the system of lexical-semantic groups.

2. All derivatives units, related to the above lexical-semantic category (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms) can be divided into three groups: same root, derivational and reflected units. The broadest concept of these three groups - a same root Paronymy (we are talking about paronymy, but the same applies to synonyms, homonyms, antonymy). Reflectional and derivational paronyms are also the same root paronyms, and the word-formation paronyms are at the same time monobasic paronyms. Reflected paronyms often formed from derivational paronyms, all three groups are

created with the help of word-building means, since they are derivatives. Reflected paronyms are not word-formational ones, because they were formed by the same word-formation means.

3. Derivational paronymy represented in all languages in which the method of morphemic word derivation is developed. In contrast to the lexical, derivational paronymy characterized by generality producing bases. It has a systemic nature, because it creates by means of language and realizes in concrete lexical units.

4. Since the derivational paronymy closes a number of system relations which word-formation types are capable to enter (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, Paronyms), in the Russian and German languages the phenomenon of word-formation paronymy is in close connection with the word-formation synonymy and the same root paronymy, and in German also with antonymy. Interaction of these phenomena can be considered as a diachronic and synchronic aspect. From the point of view of a historical approach paronymy may develop on the basis of synonyms – in other words there is a differentiation of synonymous meanings. The return process, in which paronyms approach semantically, so that they move into the category of synonyms, is also possible. Considering paronymic systems of modern Russian and German languages, we also note cases of interaction of a synonymy and a paronymy: depending on the context, lexemes can function as synonyms as well as paronyms.

5. The comparative analysis of the phenomenon of word-formation paronymy in Russian and German has revealed a number of similarities and differences. General is that this phenomenon is present in both languages; derived units may be the same root, word-formational and reflectional. At the same time it is the interaction of various components in the lexical system possible. Paronyms are presented in adjectival suffix word formation in the Russian and German languages. The paronymy is widespread in Russian especially widely, as evidenced by the number of considered parallel formations (518 Russian and 276 German adjectives).

The paronymic system of each of the considered languages possesses the specifics. In German it is - a "umlaut-paronymy". The Umlaut is a means of word formation, respectively, adjectives formed by suffixes from one producing bases, which

differ by the presence / absence of umlaut having certain semantic differences can be attributed to word-formation Paronyms.

The composition is the most productive way of word formation in German, therefore we can observe a paronymy of independent lexemes and the second parts of composites, for example, *wöchentlich* - *-wöchig*, *monatlich* - *-monatig*, *jährlich* - *-jährig*. At the same time independent adjectives are also capable to formation of complex words.

A specific method of word derivation in the German language is the formation of adjectives by using “halfsuffixes”, possible paronimic relations between adjectives formed by means of suffixes and “halfsuffixes”.

Paronyms in both languages are closely linked with synonyms, but the feature of the German paronymy is its special closeness to antonyms.

6. Paronomasia - a stylistic method, based on a deliberate collision in a speech of similar sounding words (both related and unrelated). It is often used in Russian and German languages to create puns, comic effect or to attract the reader's attention.

7. Paronymy is a source of errors in the speech of native as well as foreign speakers. Traditionally paronyms are studied in the course of stylistics and culture of speech, and at the same time the study of vocabulary of paronimic lexica happens unsystematically. Especially important problem is the semantization of paronyms in foreign audience.

The main results of the research are reflected in the following publications:

Articles published in leading Russian magazines recommended by HAC of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation:

1. Ivanova D.A. Paronyms in a number of related phenomena in modern Russian / D.A. Ivanova // Literature and Culture. Philology and Culture. - 2013. - № 4 (34). - S. 52 - 56.

2. Ivanova D.A. Paronymy phenomenon in the German language (on the example of adjectives with the suffix -ig / -lich) / D.A. Ivanova // Philology. Questions of theory and practice. - 2015. - № 7 (49). - Part 2. - P. 80 - 83.

3. Ivanova D.A. Comparative characteristics of the phenomenon of derivational paronymy in Russian and German / D.A. Ivanova // Kazan science. - 2015. - № 8. - S. 71 - 73.

Articles published in other scientific journals:

4. Ivanova D.A. derivational paronyms in Russian / D.A. Ivanova // Russian Language and neighboring countries as foreign: the teaching and learning: materials of the International scientific-practical. conference (10-11 November 2011) / RT Cabinet, Kazan (Volga Federal University, Institute of Philology and Arts -. Kazan, 2011. - S. 118 - 125.

5. Ivanova D.A. derivational paronyms in Russian and German / D.A. Ivanova // Russian language: the operation and development , dedicated to the 85th anniversary of the honored worker of science of the Russian Federation, Professor Markov Vitaly Mikhailovich: Proceedings of the international scientific conference (Kazan, April 18-21, 2012) / Kazan. Univ; Institute of Philology and Arts. - Kazan: Kazan. University Press, 2012. - T. 2. - P. 2 - 9.

6. . Ivanova D.A. Difficulties by semantization of paronyms in foreign audience / D.A. Ivanova // Proceedings of the III International Scientific and Practical Conference "Professional orientation of training to Russian of foreign nationals" - Moscow, 2012. - T. 1. - S. 125 - 129.

7. . Ivanova D.A. Features paronyms study Russian in a foreign audience / D.A. Ivanova // Russian Language and neighboring countries as foreign: the teaching and learning: materials of the International scientific-practical. conference (November 28-29, 2013) / Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tatarstan, the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, Russian Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, Kazan (Volga) Federal University, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication. - Kazan, 2013. - S. 159 - 164.

8. . Ivanova D.A. Features paronimic work on vocabulary (from the experience of teaching the Russian language in Germany) / DA Ivanova // Proceedings of the VIII

International scientific-practical conference "Russian language outside Russia: innovations and traditions in teaching." - Kharkiv, 2013. - S. 125 - 127.

9. . Ivanova D.A. Paronyms Russian in a foreign audience at the pre-university stage of preparation / D.A. Ivanova // Russian Language and neighboring countries as foreign: the teaching and learning: materials of the International scientific-practical. conference (19-21 November 2014) / Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tatarstan, the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, Russian Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, Kazan (Volga) Federal University, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication. - Kazan, 2014. - S. 142 - 144.

10. Ivanova D.A. Derivational paronyms on the example of Russian adjectives on -s / -livy / D.A. Ivanova // Traditions and the current state of the Russian language in the Republic of Tatarstan: Proceedings of the contest of research works of students, graduate students, young scientists dedicated to the traditions and culture of modern language-speaking population of the RT / Ed. I.V. Erofeeva. - Kazan: Publishing House of Kazan. University Press, 2015. - P. 52 - 57.