

## ON THE WAYS OF FORMATION OF VERB-NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE.

*Ayublou Sujaddin Farman*

*Senior teacher*

*Azerbaijan University of languages (AUL),*

*department of phonetics and grammar of the French language*

*Azerbaijan, Baku*

## О СПОСОБАХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.

*Эюблу Суджаддин Фарман*

*Старший преподаватель*

*кафедры фонетики и грамматики французского языка*

*Азербайджанский Университет Языков, Баку*

**Abstract.** This article explores verbs-neologisms. It is known that the formation of neologisms is closely connected with both extra linguistic and intra lingual factors. The article refers to the point of view of linguists. The ways of formation of new verbs are studied briefly and special attention is paid to the verbs formed by the help of various prefixes, the analyses of specifically given examples are conducted. It is concluded that the formation of new verbs with different prefixes remains, as usually, relevant and is considered as one of the productive ways.

**Аннотация.** В настоящей статье исследуются глаголы-неологизмы. Известно что, образование неологизмов тесно связано как с экстралингвистическими, так и с интралингвистическими факторами. В статье делается ссылка на точки зрения лингвистов. Пути образования новых глаголов исследуются вкратце и уделяется особое внимание на глаголы, образованные с помощью различных префиксов, ведется анализ конкретно приведенных примеров. Делается вывод о том, что образование новых глаголов с различными префиксами остается, как всегда, актуальным и считается одним из продуктивных способов.

**Keywords:** word formation, semantic derivation, prefixoid, parasynthesis, change of meaning

**Ключевые слова:** словообразование, семантическая деривация, полупрефиксы, парасинтез, изменение значения

Modern French language, along with other languages of continuously develops and always enriches itself with new words and word combinations. It is necessary to note that in the French language verbs in comparison with nouns are less formed which find their reflection in the word stock of the language. So, only approximately 9-10% of the new words contain verbs, the remaining part mainly consists of nouns. Certainly this fact is linked with a number of reasons.

As many of the scholars consider such a percentage distinction between noun and verb discovers the main elements of objective reality, namely, before all an object (a thing) is created and later on necessity of naming the action related to the object appears (1, 2004:5).

The investigators, during their study of the semantics of the verbs specially note objective difficulties linked with logical subject of verb-word which they think of (2, 2004: 5). If a noun in lexemes gets into combination within the nominative meaning of the same language sign in relationship with content and subject (accordingly significant and denotant), the mutual relationship between significant and denotant in verbal lexemes goes beyond the verb-word phrase and in the relationship of own object or the subject of the verb it is transferred to the sphere of the syntagmatic relations which it expresses. While discriminating the semantics of nouns and verb lexemes they explain the difference in the formation of new words belonging to this or that part of speech in this way.

As it is above mentioned verbs, being fewer, compared with nouns, mainly are formed as to the following models: N > V and Adj. > V. For ex. , *palettiser* < *palette*, *chiraquiser* < *J. Chirac*, *rigidifier* < *rigide*, *fragiliser* < *fragile*. Putting them in other words, new words are formed either from verbs or from nouns (in most cases) or from adjectives. The scale of model of formation of nouns is wider, thus, they practically are formed from any part of speech, including for ex. adjectives, verbs, adverbs etc.

We can conditionally group from the view of the classification French neologisms formed of French verbs in the modern French language in the period of the end of the XX century up to the present time, as follows: morphological (word formation), semantic (change of meaning) and borrowings [3, 1974:122].

In the French language the verbs formed from the view of traditional ways of word formation can be considered as morphological structure of such verbs and their character of motivation, in the imagination of French speaker are mainly cognized as ordinary, standard words. That's why; new neological formations are consciously accepted only then, when their novelty is felt by the French speakers. Among the principals of word formation we must specially note the role of affixation and conversion.

New lexical-semantic variants of any verb, existing already in the language belong to semantic innovations and such variants appear as a result of different semantic changes. To express such lexical

neologisms investigators of neologisms use such terms as neologisms, neosemantism, neoseme etc. Formation of new lexical-semantic variants without changing the form of word is called semantic derivation. Semantic derivation, being the source of new verbs exhibits in itself such semantic changes as narrowing, widening of meanings and metaphoric peculiarities. By this time on the ground of same associations the process of transition of meaning from one object into the other one takes place.

Finally we can say that the French language continuously expands on the account of other languages, especially on the account of the English language. Such verbs despite the fact that are assimilated by the French language and accept the forms and categories of the French language are graphically different from the first ones. Borrowings mainly serve to fill up the gaps in the language. To name the new phenomenon in the native language the fact that certain term is absent, or the need to give more expressive and new name to the known phenomenon creates favorable condition for the borrowings to enter the language. In this work, we have aimed at dealing with verbs formed with prefix and semi prefixes.

It is necessary to note that beginning with the end of the last century up to the present day, more than the half of newly-formed French verbs have been formed the means of affixal word formation and by conversion. In the French language there are sufficient enough front morphemes of Greek and Latin origin. In the formation of new verbs the following prefixes and semi prefixes are of special importance:

- prefixes denoting negation: *dé-(dès)-, a-*;
- prefixes denoting intensity: *sur-, sous-*;
- prefixes denoting place and time: *en-, pré-, inter-* and *télé-* prefixoid;
- prefixes denoting repetition and strengthening: *ré-(re)-*;
- semi prefix *auto* giving the reflective meaning to the verb;
- Prefix *co-* giving the meaning of additional suitability to the verb.

We think it necessary to discriminate prefix from semi prefix. We think that the last front formant as if carries out the function of creating transition stage between the root morpheme and prefix. This means that the mentioned morpheme has not yet completely lost the signs of being root morpheme and has not completely become prefixized. For ex. The prefix *télé* expressing long distance and the prefix *auto* possessing the reflective meaning can be shown as visual examples. These semi prefixes *télé* belonging to television and semi prefix *auto* belonging to automobiles should be distinguished from the root morphemes, because by their help between the two words, new words are formed. By saying prefix we regularly understand a morpheme, forming a certain structural-semantic model used before the root, possessing a number of lexical-categorical meanings and being able to create a number of new lexical units.

Among the above-mentioned prefixes the prefix *de-(des-)* possesses the biggest volume forming verb-neologisms. This prefix has originated from the Latin

prefix *dis*, having the meanings of “separation ousting, depriving”. The new verbs, formed by means of this prefix acquire two main meanings: a) confrontation of the action expressed by the word-forming root with another action, antonymity; b) liquidation of the event or subject expressed by word-forming root.

As the word-forming root of new verbs formed by *de-(des-)* we can mention as follows:

1) Verbs used in literary language: *motiver-démotiver*, also terms formed by suffixes *is-* and *ifi-* belonging to different fields of sciences, for ex. *Fiscaliser-défiscaliser, lignifier-délignifier*;

2) Nouns, for ex. *Pigeon-dépigeonner* and relative adjectives, for ex. *(acide)aminé – désaminer*.

3) So, we may conditionally group the verbs formed by prefixes *de-(des-)* as to three models:

**1) de- (des-) + V 2) de- (des-) + N 3) de- (des-) + Adj.**

In the verbs formed by the model *de-(des-) + V* the prefix *de-(des-)* gives directly opposite meaning to the action expressed by the word-forming verb root. For ex. The verb *-defragmenter* (Le Petit Robert) has been formed from the *dé* et *fragmenter* element and is used in the meaning of “to unite”. Actually the main root of this verb, namely *fragmenter* expresses the meaning of “to disconnect”, “to shatter”, but when it is used with the prefix *dé-*, it gives absolutely opposite meaning to the initial meaning. The verb *-dehierarchiser* gives the meaning “to liquidate hierarchy” but the main root of this verb *hierarchiser* expresses absolutely an opposite meaning, namely the meaning “to restore the hierarchy” (DMC).

The verb *desinstaller* (to erase the program from the hard disk of computer) used without the use of the prefix *dé-*, i.e (installer) expresses absolutely opposite meaning, namely to enter a program into the hard disk of the computer (DMN). While the verb *-desectoriser* is used in the meaning of putting an end in dividing something into sectors, is used absolutely in the opposite meaning, namely “to divide into sectors, regions” (DMN).

The verbs *déculpabiliser, déprotéger, déréférencer, désamianter, désinscrire, déstresser, déparasiter, dépolluer, desaliener* are of this kind as well (Le Petit Robert).

In the verbs formed as to the model *de-(des-) + N*, prefix *de-(des-)* gives the meaning of liquidation of any object, structure or natural phenomenon expressed by the word forming verb root. It is necessary to note that by this time the word-forming root can be both of French and Latin origins. Let's continue our thought with the following examples given below:

-From the noun *pigeon* - *dépigeonner* (in the towns) to slaughter the pigeons (DMC);

-From the noun *amiante* - *désamianter* to scrape off the asbestos from the wall (Le Petit Robert);

- From the noun *cholesterol* - *décholestéroler* = to extract cholesterol (from any product) (Petit Robert);

- From the noun *historisme* - *dehistoriser* = to deprive from being historical (DMN).

Parasyntetic way of word-forming having a certain familiarity in formation of new words also causes our interest. During this language phenomenon

to the word-forming root (mainly to the nouns and adjectives) at the same time *dé-(des-)* prefix, including *is-* suffix is added. But this way of word formation is not so productive. New verb-neologisms are formed by means of *dé-(des-) + N (adj) + is* model. Let's consider some examples:

- *détrotzkiser* - Lev Trotski = to refuse from Trotski's view points (DMN);

- From the noun *élite* - *désélitiser* = to stop giving admission papers only to elite layer of the society (DMN).

- From RPR reduction of *dé - RPR - iser* = to free from the influence of right RPR party (DMN). As it is clearly seen from the first and the third examples in the role of word-forming root not only noun or adjective act, but also proper nouns (Trotski) and reductions (RPR) act as well.

The number of verbs formed by means of prefixes *re-*, *sur-*, *-pré-*, *co-*, *inter-*, *en-* is relatively few. As we have mentioned above prefix *re-* (before the vowel *re-*) expresses the meaning of repetition. At the same time this prefix gives the reflective meaning to the initial sign of the verb with which it is used. New verbs are formed by *re- (ré-) + V tr* (the word forming root is a transitive verb) and *re- (ré-) + Adj* (word forming root is an adjective) models. Examples:

-From the verb *fonder-refonder* (to found, put foundation) = to found on the new principles (for ex. a certain party) (Le Petit Robert);

-From the verb *réguler - reréguler* (to regulate) = to pass to new regulation system (Le Petit Robert);

- From the verb *réglementer - reréglementer* (to appoint regulation, to put order) = to appoint new regulation, to put new order (Le Petit Robert);

- From the adjective *parallèle* - *reparalléliser* = to make parallel again (Le Petit Robert).

The prefix *sur-* denoting intensity together with newly-formed verb gives the shade of meaning of intense position of movement and by this a new verb is formed as to **sur + V tr** model. From the verbs formed by this way mainly adjectives are formed and they turn to participles. Let's consider some examples:

- From the verb *encombrer - surencombrer* (to fill) = to fill too much (for ex. to fill the street with means of transport) (Le Petit Robert);

- From the verb *jouer - surjouer* (to play) = to play one's role with great enthusiasm (Le Petit Robert).

Prefix *sous-* giving the meaning of intensity in the same way is used in the antonymous meaning to the verbs formed by prefix *sur-* (*survivre - sousvivre*) and gives new meaning to the newly-formed verb, the meaning of insufficiency of the action. For ex. from the verb *payer - souspayer* (to pay, to pay money) = not to pay sufficiently, to pay a little (Le Petit Robert).

The prefix *pré-* denoting place-time gives the meaning of "action carried out beforehand" to the newly-formed verb and the new verb is formed by means of **pré- + V tr** model:

-From the verb *digérer - prédigérer* (to digest) = to prepare the product chemically to improve the process of digestion (Le Petit Robert);

-From the verb *encoller - préencoller* (to cover the surface with glue) = to cover up with the layer of glue beforehand (Le Petit Robert);

-From the verb *sélectionner - présélectionner* = to choose beforehand (the candidate, sportsman etc.) (Le Petit Robert).

The verbs formed by means of prefix *co-* denote the mutuality of the action and are formed as to the model **co- + V tr**, for ex. from the verb *signer* (to sign) *cosigner* = to sign together (mutually); from the verb *financer* (to finance) - *cofinancer* (to joint investment) etc.

The verbs formed by means of prefix *en-* (*em-* before *b, m, p*) which denotes place (space)-time, gives the meaning of putting something in a certain object, thing and the new verb is formed as to the model **en - (em-) + N**

Examples:

-From the noun *cagoule* - *encagouler* (a cap having holes to see) = to cover the head with a cap having holes to see) (Petit Robert);

-From the noun *code* - *encoder* = to code (DMC).

The verb *engazer, enricher, s'enjeaner, s'ensmoker* are of this kind as well.

The prefix *inter-* expresses the meaning of connection between two things or mutual influence: from the verb *classer - interclasser* gives the meaning of to join in groups, to assort (Le Petit Robert), from the verb *connecter* (to connect) - *interconnecter* = to connect within the composition of a system (Petit Robert).

As we have mentioned above verb-neologisms along with prefixes are also formed by the help of semi prefixes. This means differs from the first one by the fact that it somehow plays the role of transition chain between the root morpheme and the prefix. This term called prefixoid being of Greek origin consists of the parts and gives the meanings of *prae* "prefix" and *eidos* "similar". Here we speak of front morphemes which have continuously lost their features as root morphemes and have acquired the features of prefixes and which are regularly used in a certain context. As examples to such front formats we can show *tele* meaning "being far away" and semi prefix *auto* relating to automobiles. By the help of *tele* new verbs are formed as to the model **télé- + V tr**;

-From the verb *charger - télécharger* = by the system of distant ruling to load one piece of information from one computer onto the other computer (Petit Robert);

-From the verb *enseigner - téléenseigner* = to send from a distance by correspondence (Petit Robert).

By the prefix *auto-* new verbs are formed as to the model **auto- + V tr**:

-From the verb *se répliquer* (to be divided into two) - *s'autorépliquer* to be created in the same form, to be colonized (Petit Robert);

-From the verb *dissuader* (to refuse) - *s'autodissuader* = to refuse from doing something without being compelled, by his/ her own will (CPH).

It is necessary to note that all the verbs formed by this way possess reflective meanings.

Certainly we have not been able to embrace all the verb-neologisms formed by means of prefixes and semi prefixes and it is impossible to do all this in one article. Besides, the process of new word-formation is continuously and rapidly going on and the word-stock of the language on the account of such words always became newer and richer. In our next work we think to deal with other means of formation of verb-neologisms.

#### REFERENCES

1. Блох М. Я. Теоретические основы грамматики английского языка. - 4-е изд., исправленная - М.: Высшая школа, 2004. - 239 с.
2. Кубрякова Е. С. Язык и знание: на пути получения знаний о языке. - М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. - 560 с.

3. Guilbert L. La néologie lexicale. Langages, 36, 1974. - 128 p.
4. Humbley J. Evolution du lexique // Histoire de la langue française 1945-2000. P., 2000.
5. Sablayrolles J.-Fr. Les néologismes du français contemporain. Université de Paris VIII, 1996.-525 p.
6. Словник речевых неологизмов (на материале французского языка). - Владимир, 1998.
7. Dubois J. Dictionnaire des mots nouveaux. - P., 1971
8. Gilbert P. Dictionnaire des mots contemporains. - P., 1980.
9. Petit Robert-P., 2001., Petit Robert - P., 2007, Petit Robert – P., 2014