THE DERIVATION OF DENOMINAL VERBS
IN CONTEMPORARY STANDARD RUSSIAN

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by
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# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Verbs in &lt;-(')at'&gt;</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Verbs in &lt;-et'&gt;</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Verbs in &lt;-ovat'&gt;</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Verbs in &lt;-it'&gt;</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to present a synchronic analysis of denominal verb formation in contemporary Standard Russian. Throughout the paper the term "denominal" (Russ., olymennyj) will be understood to mean formed from substantives, adjectives, or numerals. Use has been made of E.A. Zemskij's book, Razvitie slovo-obrazovanija sovremennogo russkogo jazyka,¹ N.C. Avilova's book, Slova internacional'ogo proisxoždenija v russkom literaturnom jazyke novogo vremeni,² and the "Academy Grammar."³ The corpus will consist only of those words contained in Bielfeldt's reverse dictionary,⁴ and the following Soviet dictionaries: Ušakov,⁵ the "Academy Dictionary",⁶ and Smirnicky.⁷

Word formation in Russian has traditionally been treated as a branch of morphology. The justification for this lies in the fact that the basic processes of word formation (Russ., slovoobrazovanie) and those of form formation (Russ., formoobrazovanie), i.e., the processes of derivation and flexion are formally of one type: affixation.⁸ Having recognized the purely formal parallelism between processes of accidence and derivation one must not forget the basic difference between the two areas:
That is, the result of the derivational process is a new "lexeme," whereas the result of the flexional process is simply another grammatical form of the same word. 9

Although the most important means of enlarging and enriching the basic lexicon of Russian is the creation of words by means of special derivational morphemes (affixes), there are other sources of words. Soviet linguists generally agree that the following means of enlarging the lexicon are basic for contemporary Russian:

I. Morphophonemic modifications of root or stem
(usually accompany other processes)
A. Softening of stem-final consonant
E.g. novýj, 'new' > nov', 'virgin soil'
    zelenýj, 'green' > zelen', 'verdure'
    grjaznyj, 'dirty' > grjazn', 'filth'
    tixýj, 'quiet' > tis', 'quiet'
    (adj.)
B. Lexical distinction by stress
E.g. atlás, 'satin' - átlas, 'atlas'
    órgan, 'organ' - orgán, 'organ'
    (musical instr.)
    zámok, 'castle' - zamók, 'lock'

II. Suffixation
E.g. partija, 'party' > partijnyj, 'party'
    lampa, 'lamp' > lampovščik, 'lampmaker'
    metall, 'metal' > metallist, 'metalworker'

III. Prefixation
E.g. pred + istorija, 'history' > predy storija, 'prehistory'
pri- + gorod, 'city' > prigrad, 'suburb'

pra- + jazyk, 'language' > prajazyk, 'proto-language'

pod- + gruppa, 'group' > podgruppa, 'subgroup'

IV. Prefixation-Suffixation

E.g. <pod+pol+j-o> > podpol'e, 'underground'
<pod+stakan+ik> > podstakanik, 'glass holder'
<pri+mor'+j-o> > primor'e, 'seashore'

V. Deaffixation

E.g. osmotret', 'inspect' > osmotr, 'inspection'

obyiskat', 'search' (verb) > obyisk, 'search' (noun)

kriknut', 'shout' (verb) > krik, 'shout' (noun)

VI. Compounding

A. Coordination

E.g. pila-ryba, 'sawfish'

izba-čital'ňa, 'reading hut'

jazyk-osnova, 'language base'

B. Subordination

E.g. velikodušie, 'magnanimity' < velikij, 'great' + dux, 'spirit'

vodokačka, 'pump-house' < voda, 'water' + kačka, 'pitching'

nosorog, 'rhinoceros' < nos, 'nose' + rog, 'horn'

VII. Abbreviation

E.g. KPSS/ka-pe-es-és/, 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union'
vuz/vuz/, 'higher educational institution'
CDSA/ce-de-sâ/, 'Central Quarters of the Soviet Army'

VIII. Resemanticization
E.g. osadit 1. 'force to back up' (as a horse)
     2. 'beseige' (as a fortress)
     3. 'precipitate' (as in chemistry)

IX. Lexicalization (of particular grammatical forms)
E.g. večerom (Inst. sg. of večer), 'in the evening'

X. Word Class Transfer (words retain flexion)
E.g. pridane (adj.), 'dowry'

XI. Loan translation (calques)
E.g. samostojatel'nyj < Ger. selbständig, 'independent'

XIII. Direct Borrowing
E.g. kombajn, 'combine'
     start, 'start' (noun)

The only derivational processes which are applicable to the formation of denominal verbs are those of phonetic modification, deaffixation, and affixation, i.e., suffixation or suffixation with concomitant prefixation. The processes of phonetic modification and deaffixation will be discussed in detail in the chapters dealing with the various productive types of affixation.

In contemporary Standard Russian there exist five productive verb suffixes, i.e., five suffixes which actively serve to create new verbs. Only the following
four lend themselves to denominal derivations: (1) 
<-(')at'>; (2) <-et'>; (3) <-ovat'> and its extensions 
<-irovat'>, <-izirovat'>, <-izovat'>; (4) <-it'>. 
The productive suffix <-nut'> is found only in deverbal 
formations.

The preceding list of productive suffixes represents 
the traditional classification set forth in Soviet 
grammars\textsuperscript{11} with the exception of the Academy grammar, 
in which verbs having the suffixes <-at'> and <-et'> 
are treated as one group.\textsuperscript{12} The justification for such a 
classification lies in the fact that the stem-final 
vowels /a/ and /e/ of the infinitive are preserved through-
out the paradigm of the present tense, and in the presence 
of the stem-final /j/ in the stems of the present tense 
as opposed to its absence in the infinitive stem.

The Russian verb has traditionally been described as 
consisting of two stems: that of the infinitive and that 
of the present tense. Furthermore, classification of verbs 
has been based upon the morphological relationships ex-
isting between the two stems.

Since the appearance, in 1948, of Jakobson's article 
"Russian Conjugation,"\textsuperscript{13} however, it has become possible 
if not commonly accepted to discuss verbs in terms of a 
single or "basic" stem. The one-stem system described 
by Jakobson fundamentally entails the choosing as 
"basic" that verb stem which allows for the derivation of
all other forms of the verb employing the simplest set of rules. In general, the basic stem is either the stem of the infinitive or that of the present tense, whichever is longer. In those cases where the stems are of equal length, the stem of the third person present form is chosen. Knowing the "basic" stem of a given verb, one can, by applying the morphological rules set forth by Jakobson, derive the infinitive and any of the finite forms of the verb.

A similar approach can be taken in a description of word formation as well as form formation. That is, one can posit rules for derivation of the "basic" stem of a verb from the underlying stem of a substantive or adjective. Since, however, the number of productive suffixes is small, and the verbs formed by means of these suffixes follow regular conjugation patterns which can be adequately and simply described in traditional terms, we shall approach the problem of denominal verb formation employing conventional concepts.
Verbs in <-(')at'>

The suffix <-(')at'> has very limited productivity in denominal derivations and the number of denominal verbs having this suffix is relatively small. In contemporary Standard Russian, this suffix is limited to the formation of intransitive, imperfective verbs from substantives ending in the suffix <-nik>. Derivations of this type are always characterized by substitutive softening of the stem-final consonant (k-č). E.g. 

oxotničat', 'to be a hunter' < oxotnik, 'hunter'
razbojničat', 'to rob' < razbojnik, 'robber'
vzjatočničat', 'to take bribes' < vzjatočnik, 'bribetaker'
plotničat', 'to be a carpenter' < plotnik, 'carpenter'
spletničat', 'to gossip' < spletnik, 'gossip'

Two variants of this suffix are found in Russian, probably formed by analogy with formations of the type shown above. The variants <-ničat'> and <-(n)ičat'> increase considerable the productivity of the suffix <-(')at'>. These variants may be used to derive verbs from primary nouns and from qualitative adjectives. When the stem of an adjective ends in a consonant cluster or in <-n->, the initial <-n-> of the suffix is deleted. In such
cases there is automatic softening of the stem final consonant (C-C').

E.g. Verbs in <-ničat'>

slesarničat', 'to be a metal-worker' < slesar', 'metalworker'
lakejničat', 'to be a lackey' < lakej', 'lackey'
lentjajničat', 'to be lazy' < lentjaj', 'lazybones'
koketničat', 'to play the coquette' < koket(ka), 'coquette'

popugajničat', 'to repeat like a parrot' < popugaj', 'parrot'

Verbs in<-ničat'>

skromničat', 'to be over-modest' < skromnyj', 'modest'
ljubezničat', 'to pander' < ljubeznyj', 'polite'
velikodušnicat', 'to be over generous' < velikodušnyj', 'generous'
umnicat', 'to play the clever one' < umnyj', 'clever'

liberal'ničat', 'to play the liberal' < liberal'nyj', 'liberal'
podličat', 'to act meanly' < podlyj', 'mean'
nagličat', 'to be impudent' < naglyj', 'impudent'
Verbs in <-et'>

The suffix <-et'> is commonly used in the derivation of verbs from stems of qualitative adjectives and occasionally from those of nouns. In both cases the verbs have the general meaning "to become that which the underlying stem denotes," or "to become like or more like that which the underlying stem denotes." It is not possible to determine from the underlying form, which of the meanings the resulting verb will have.

E.g.

belet', 'to become white'  <  belvij, 'white'
krasnet', 'to blush'  <  krasnyij, 'red'
levet', 'to shift to the left'  (politically)  <  levij, 'left'
zdorovet', 'to become healthier'  <  zdorovyij, 'healthy'
staret', 'to grow old(er)'  <  staryij, 'old'
xudet', 'to lose weight'  <  xudoij, 'thin'
glupet', 'to become stupid(er)  <  glupiyij, 'stupid'
sinet', 'to become blue(r)'  <  sinij, 'blue'
tolstet', 'to become fat(ter)  <  tolstyij, 'fat'
pustet', 'to become empty'  <  pustoij, 'empty'
xamet', 'to become boorish'  <  xam, 'boor'
kamenet', 'to become like stone'  <  kamen, 'stone'
vdovet', 'to be widowed'  <  vduva, 'widow'
zveret', 'to be brutalized'  <  zver', 'wild beast'

A few verbs in <-et'> have the meaning "to become covered with that which the underlying stem denotes."

E.g.

volosatet', 'to become covered with hair'  <  volosatyj, 'hirsuit'
grjaznet', 'to become covered with filth'  <  grjaznyj, 'dirty'
ržavet', 'to become covered with rust'  <  ržavyj, 'rusty'
paršivet', 'to become covered with scabs'  <  paršivyj, 'scabby'
šeludivet', 'to become covered with mange'  <  šeludivyj, 'mangy'

All denominal verbs in <-et'> are intransitive, and it is namely this characteristic which distinguishes them from corresponding transitive verbs in <-it'> derived from the same nominal stems. The unprefixed verbs of this type are all imperfective, the perfective form being derived primarily by the use of the prefixes <o->, <po->, and occasionally <za->. Townsend points out that verbs in <-et'> derived from nouns are as a rule perfectivized by means of the prefix <o->.14 Some verbs in <-et'> occur only in the prefixed form, in which case the prefix is always either <o-> or <za->. Only secondary imperfectives exist for such verbs. Other verbs appear only in the unprefixed form and have no per-
fective counterparts.

E.g. Imperfective Perfective

krasnet' pokrasnet', 'to blush'
golubet' pogolubet', 'to become blue'
robet' orobet', 'to be timid'
krivet' okrivet', 'to become distorted'
šeršavet' zašeršavet', 'to become rough'
xilet' zaxilet' 'to become sickly'
None obaldet', 'to lose one's wits'
" ošepeljavet', 'to lisp'
" odrjablet', 'to become flabby'
" zadubet', 'to become coarse'
" zakorenet', 'to become steeped'
kislet' None 'to become sour'
jasnet' " 'to become clear(er)'
mokret' " 'to become wet'
žadnet' " 'to become more greedy'

There exists in Russian a large group of denominal verbs in <-et'> with the compound prefix <obez-> and the common meaning "to lack or lose that which the underlying stem denotes." Such verbs have traditionally been described as "forms derived from the stems of nouns by
means of the compound derivational prefix <obez-> and the suffix <-et'>."^{15} There is, however, for each verb of this type, a corresponding adjective having the same stem and the simple prefix <bez->. It might therefore be supposed that verbs in <-et'> with the prefix <obez-> are actually deadjectival verbs formed by the combined derivational process of prefixation-suffixation, employing the simple prefix <o-> and the suffix <-et'>.

This is undoubtedly true in the following four examples:

- **obezzubet'**, 'to become toothless'  \(<\text{bezzubyj}, 'toothless'\)
- **obezgoloset'**, to lose one's voice  \(<\text{bezgolosyj}, 'voiceless'\)
- **obeznožet'**, 'to lose the ability to walk'  \(<\text{beznogij}, 'unable to walk'\)
- **obeskrylet'**, 'to become wingless'  \(<\text{beskrylyj}, 'wingless'\)

In the set of examples below, however, the problem of determining the underlying stem is complicated by the presence of the suffix <-#n-> in the various adjectives and its absence in the corresponding verbs. However, the fact that the suffix <-#n-> does not appear in the verbs does not discount the possibility that the adjectives are the underlying forms. As we shall see on page 13, non-terminal suffixes are often deleted in deadjectival derivation of verbs.

E.g.

- **obezdenezhet'**, 'to run short of money'  \(<\text{bezdenežnyj}, 'moneyless'\)
obezumet', 'to become senseless' < bezumnyj, 'senseless'
obezvorot', 'to become waterless' < bezvodynj, 'waterless'
obezvol', 'to become weak willed' < bezvol'nij, 'weak willed'
obezzemlet', 'to lose one's land' < bezzemel'nij, 'landless'
obezleset', 'to become woodless' < bezlesnyj, 'woodless'
obezlošadet', 'to become horseless' < bezlošadnyj, 'horseless'
obezljudet', 'to become depopulated' < bezljudnyj, 'depopulated'
obespamjatet', 'to become forgetful' < bespamjatnyj, 'forgetful'
obesplodet', 'to become fruitless' < besplodnyj, 'fruitless'
obessilet', 'to lose one's strength' < bessil'nyj, 'weak'

In the derivation of verbs in <-et> from adjectives with the nonterminal suffix <-#n->, we find that in some cases the suffix appears in the stem of the derived verb and in other cases the suffix is deleted.

E.g.

blednet', 'to become pale' < blednyj, 'pole'
griznet', 'to become soiled' < griznyj, 'dirty'
umnet', 'to grow wise' < umnyj, 'intelligent'
jasnet', 'to clear' < jasnyj, 'clear'
krasnet', 'to blush' < krasnyj, 'red'
mrancnet', 'to grow gloomy' < mrancnyj, 'gloomy'
bednet', 'to become poor-' < bednyj, 'poor' (er)
xladet', 'to become cold' < xladnyj, 'cold'
xmelet', 'to become intoxicated' < xmel'nyj, 'intoxicated'
skudet', 'to grow scantly' < skudnyj, 'scanty'
bezljudet', 'to become depopulated' < bezljudnyj, 'depopulated'
kamenet', 'to become like stone' < kamenyj, 'stone'
xolodet', 'to become cold' < xolodnyj, 'cold'
žiret', 'to become fat' < žirnyj, 'fat'
duret', 'to fall into a stupor' < durnoj, 'bad'

There seems to be no determining factor by which one can predict upon examination of the adjectives which form the verb will take. There are, in fact, certain adjectives which give rise to both forms, sometimes semantically distinct. It can be argued that such verbs as xolodet', 'to become cold'; žiret', 'to become fat'; xmelet', 'to become intoxicated'; and others are derived from corresponding nouns of the same root, i.e., from xolod, 'cold'; žir, 'fat'; xmel', 'drunkenness' respectively.

E.g.

skudnyj, 'scanty' > skudet', 'to grow scantly' and skudnet', same meaning

xolodnyj, 'cold' > xolodet', 'to become cold' (of a person) and xolodnet', 'to become cold' (of weather)
żirnyj, 'fat' > žiret', 'to become fat'
and žirnet', 'to become fatty'(inanimates only)
durnoj, 'bad' > duret', 'to fall into a stupor'
and durnet', 'to lose one's good looks'

In such cases, however, where there exist both an adjective (with the suffix <-#n->) and a noun corresponding to a denominal verb ending in the suffix <-et'>, it is difficult to determine which of the two is the actual source of the verb stem. Uluxanov points out that if one assumes that the noun is the underlying form it is easier to explain the absence of the <-#n-> suffix in the verb. Whereas, if the adjective is taken as the underlying form it is easier to explain such close forms as bezljudnyj-bezljudet' and to explain the semantic proximity of the verb and the adjective. For example, žiret' can be defined as stanovit'sja żirnym, 'to become fat'; xmelet' can be defined as stanovit'sja xmel'nym, 'to become drunk'; and xolodet' can be defined as stanovit'sja xolodnym, 'to become cold.' However, to attempt to define the verbs in terms of the corresponding nouns, turns out to be very difficult.

There exist a few verbs in <-et'> which are formed from the comparative degree of the underlying adjective, e.g. lučšet', 'to improve' < lucše, 'better'; xužet', 'to worsen' < xuže, 'worse'. This fact, plus the similarity between certain verbs and the comparative degree
of the corresponding adjectives has led Uluxanov to the conclusion that the most widespread pattern of derivation of inchoative verbs in <et> from adjectives is the derivation from the comparative degree.  

E.g.

*umnet', 'stanovit'sja umnee', 'to grow wiser'*
*staret', 'stanovit'sja staree', 'to grow older'*
*zdorovet', 'stanovit'sja zdorovee', 'to become healthier'*
*jasnet', 'stanovit'sja jasnee', 'to become clearer'*
*svežet', 'stanovit'sja svežee', 'to become fresher' (of weather)*

It can easily be shown, however, that this is not always true. There are many verbs which do not reflect the substitutive softening of stem final consonants observed in the formation of the comparative degree from the positive degree (d-ž, t-č, st-šč). Furthermore, there are verbs in <et> which are derived from adjectives which have no form of the comparative degree.

E.g.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos. Degree</th>
<th>Comp. Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>molodet', 'to look younger'</td>
<td>&lt; molodoj, 'young' &gt; molože</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tverdet', 'to become hard'</td>
<td>&lt; tverdyj, 'hard' &gt; tverže</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogatet', 'to grow rich'</td>
<td>&lt; bogatyj, 'rich' &gt; bogače</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gustet', 'to become dense'</td>
<td>&lt; gustoj, 'dense' &gt; gušče</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolstet', 'to become fat'</td>
<td>&lt; tolstyj, 'thick' &gt; tolsče</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
derëvjanet', 'to become like wood' < derëvjanjyj, 'wooden'
ledjanet', 'to become covered in ice' < ledjanoj, 'icy'
vodjanet', 'to become watery' < vodjanoj, 'water'

Denominal verbs in <-et> can be formed from adjectives having the following nonterminal suffixes: <-#n->(examples above), <-#k->, <-av->, <-jav->, <-at->, <-iv->, <-ov->. The suffix <-#k-> never appears in the stem of the derived verb.

E.g.
melet', 'to become shallow' < mel'kij, 'shallow'
robet', 'to be timid' < robkij, 'timid'
židet', 'to become liquid' < židkij, 'liquid'
redet', 'to thin out' < redkij, 'sparse'
šeršavet', 'to become rough' < šeršavyj, 'rough'
pryščavet', 'to become pimpled' < pryščavyj, 'pimpled'
ošepeljavet', 'to lisp' < šepeljavyj, 'lisping'
truxljavet', 'to moulder' < truxljavyj, 'mouldering'
izdjrjavet', 'to become perforated' < dyrjavyj, 'full of holes'
ugrevatet', 'to become pimpled' < ugrevatyj, 'pimpled'
volosatet', 'to become hairy' < volosatyj, 'hairy'
brjuxatet', 'to be pregnant' < brjuxatyj, 'pregnant'
moxnatet', 'to become shaggy' < moxnatyj, 'shaggy'
červivet', to become wormy' < červivyj, 'wormy'
šeludivet', 'to become mangy' < šeludivyj, 'mangy'
paršivet', 'to become scabby' < paršivyj, 'scabby'
rozovet', 'to become pink' < rozovyj, 'pink'
lilovet', 'to become lilac colored' < lilovyj, 'lilac colored'
jalovet', 'to become barren' < jalovyj, 'barren'

The suffix <-et'> is used in contemporary Russian primarily in the derivation of verbs from adjectives. There are, however, a few verbs in <-et'> which are derived from substantives and the number of them is increasing.

E.g.
sirotet', 'to be orphaned' < sirota, 'orphan'
večeret', 'to turn evening' < večer, 'evening'
bolet', 'to hurt' < bol', 'pain'
solodet', 'to turn to malt' < solod, 'malt'
xamet', 'to become boorish' < xam, 'boor'
zveret', 'to be brutalized' < zver', 'wild beast'
mglat', 'to become hazy' < mgla, 'haze'
noćet', 'to become night' < noć', 'night'
zaštilet', 'to become calm' < štil', 'calm'
vdovet', 'to be widowed' < vdova, 'widow'
Verbs in <-ovat'>

The derivational suffix <-ovat'> (with its variants <-irovat'>, <-izirovat'>, and <-izovat'>) is the most productive of all denominal verb-forming suffixes in contemporary Standard Russian. By means of this suffix (with its variants) verbs are formed from the stems of Russian nouns and adjectives (e.g., sovetizirovat', 'to establish Soviet power' < sovet, 'Soviet'; voenizirovat', 'to militarize' < voennyj, 'military') from nouns and adjectives of foreign origin (e.g., startovat', 'to start' < start, 'start'; vul'garizirovat', 'to vulgarize' < vul'garnyj, 'vulgar') and from the stems of foreign verbs (e.g., diskutirovat', 'to discuss' < diskutieren (Ger.), discuter(Fr.), 'to discuss'). The highly productive character of the suffixes <-ovat'>, <-irovat'>, <-izirovat'>, and <-izovat'> is illustrated by the existence of literally thousands of new verbs, most of which are of a technical nature, and which have appeared only in the past few decades. Although verbs having these suffixes are formed in contemporary Russian from purely Russian stems, these are relatively few compared to the large number of denominal verbs with stems of foreign
origin and which often belong to the rather nebulous "international lexicon."

In many cases, two or more suffix variants attach themselves to the same stem forming two or more parallel denominal verbs of identical meaning. This usually occurs according to the following patterns: (1) <-ovat'>/-<irovat'>, (2) <-irovat'>/-<izirovat'>, (3) <-izirovat'>/-<izovat'>. 21

E.g. <-ovat'>/-<irovat'>

bronzovat'- bronzirovat', 'to bronze' < bronza, 'bronze'

debetovat'- debitirovat', 'to debit' < debet, 'debit'

kalibrovat'- kalibrirovat', 'to calibrate' < kalibr, 'caliber'

cementovat'- cementirovat', 'to cement' < cement, 'cement'

ornamentovat'- ornamentirovat', 'to ornament' < ornament, 'ornament'

<-irovat'>/-<izirovat'>

aktivirovat'- aktivizirovat', 'to activate' < aktivizacija, 'activation'

nazalirovat'- nazalizirovat', 'to nasalize' < nazalizacija, nasali-

pedalirovat'- pedalizirovat', 'to pedal an organ' < pedal, 'pedal'

<-izirovat'>/-<izovat'>

vulkanizirovat'- vulkanizovat', 'to vulcanize' < vulkanizacija, 'vulcan-

gal'vanizirovat'- gal'vanizovat', 'to galvanize' < galvanizacija, 'galvan-

garmonizirovat', 'to harmonize < garmonizacija, 'harmonization'
labializirovat', 'to labialize' < labializacija, 'labialization'
detalizirovat', 'to do in detail' < detalizacija, 'detailing'
modernizirovat', 'to modernize' < modernizacija, 'modernization'

The nominal derivation of parallel verbs with the variants <-izirovat'>/<-izovat'> is by far the most common type, and Avilova states that all such verbs are potential variants. 22 In many cases, however, one of the forms may become archaic; this is most often the case with the form in <-izirovat'>. 23 This tendency is especially interesting in light of the fact that it is the suffix <-izirovat'> which is most productive of all the variants of <-ovat'> in the contemporary language. 24

There are many cases in which two verbs in <-(iz)-izirovat'> exist, both having the same meaning, but having some variation in the stems. This is usually a result of one verb being derived from the stem of a Russian noun of foreign origin and the other verb being derived directly from the stem of a foreign verb. 25

E.g.
annektirovat', 'to annex' < annektieren(Ger.), 'to annex'
anneksirovat', 'to annex' < anneksija, 'annexation'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>German Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assistirovat', 'to assist'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>assistieren, 'to assist' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistentirovat, 'to assist'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>assistent, 'assistant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffundirovat', 'to diffuse'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>diffundieren, 'to diffuse' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffuzirovat', 'to diffuse'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>diffuzija, 'diffusion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskutirovat', 'to discuss'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>diskutieren, 'to discuss' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskussirovat', 'to discuss'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>diskussija, 'discussion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invertirovat', 'to invert'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>invertieren, 'to invert' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inversirovat', 'to invert'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inversija, 'inversion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marmorirovat', 'to marble'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>marmorieren, 'to marble' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mramorirovat', 'to marble'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mramor, 'marble'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflektirovat', 'to reflect'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>reflektieren, 'to reflect' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refleksirovat', 'to reflect'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>refleksišča, 'reflection'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flektirovat', 'to flex'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flektieren, 'to flex' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleksirovat', 'to flex'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fleksišča, 'flexion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èmul'girovat', 'to emulsify'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>emulgere, 'to emulsify' (Lat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èmul'sirovat', 'to emulsify'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>èmul'sija, 'emulsion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èrodirovat', 'to erode'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>erodieren, 'to erode' (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èrozirovat', 'to erode'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>èrozija, 'erosion'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Denominal verbs in <-ovat'>, <-irovat'>, and <-izirovat'> can be either transitive or intransitive whereas verbs in <-izovat'> can be transitive only. 26

Intransitive verbs in <-ovat'>

- buksovat', 'to skid'    < buksa, 'axle-box'
- vistovat', 'to play whist'    < vist, 'whist'
- mitingovat', 'to hold meetings'    < miting, 'meeting'
- pasovat', 'to pass'(in cards)    < pas, 'pass'
- praktikovat', 'to prac-tice'    < praktika, 'practice'
- startovat', 'to start'(in sports)    < start, 'start'
- panikovat', 'to panic'    < panika, 'panic'

Transitive verbs in <-ovat'>

- pressovat', 'to press'(in sports)    < press, 'press'
- brasovat', 'to brace'    < bras, 'brace'
- buksirovat', 'to tow'    < buksir, 'tugboat'
- gipsovat', 'to plaster'    < gips, 'plaster'
- izvestkovat', 'to lime'    < izvestka, 'slaked lime'
- brakovat', 'to reject'    < brak, 'spoilage'
- boltovat', 'to bolt'    < bolt, 'bolt'

Intransitive verbs in <-irovat'>

- vizitirovat', 'to pay a visit'    < vizit, 'visit'
- vcajažirovat', 'to travel'    < vcajaž, 'journey'
- debjutirovat', 'to make a debut'    < debjut, 'debut'
mašinizirovat', 'to mechanize' < mašina, 'machine'
katalogizirovat', 'to cata-
logue' < katalog, 'catalog'
telefonizirovat', 'to install
telephone' < telefør, 'telephone'
èkranizirovat', 'to film' < èkran, 'screen'
labializirovat', 'to labia-
lize' < labializacija, 'labial-
ization'
gospitalizirovat', 'to hospi-
talize' < gospitalizacija, 'hospit-
alization'

Intransitive verbs in <-izovat'>

None

Transitive verbs in <-izovat'>

industrializovat', 'to industr-
alize' < industrializacija, 'ind-
ustrialization'
kanalizovat', 'to supply with
sewage' < kanalizacija, 'sewer-
age'
kateterizovat', 'to catheter-
ize' < kateterizacija, 'cathe-
terization'
motorizovat', 'to motorize' < motorizacija, 'motoriza-
tion'
traktorizovat', 'to supply with
tractors' < traktorizacija, 'supply-
ing of tractors'
nejtralizovat', 'to neutralize' < nejtralizacija, 'neutra-
lization'
sterilizovat', 'to sterilize' < sterilizacija, 'steri-
lization'

All unprefixied verbs of Class III are imperfective.
There is however, a large number of verbs with stems of
foreign origin which have a single form for both the per-
fective and imperfective aspects. 27
disputirovat', 'to dispute' < disput, 'dispute'  
kontrastirovat', 'to be in contrast' < kontrast, 'contrast'  
kursirovat', 'to ply' < kurs, 'course'  
manifestirovat', 'to demonstrate' < manifest, 'manifesto'

Transitive verbs in <-irovat'>

drenirovat', 'to drain' < drenaž, 'drainage'  
torpedirovat', 'to torpedo' < torpedo, 'torpedo'  
transportirovat', 'to transport' < transport, 'transport'  
centrifugirovat', 'to centrifuge' < centrifuga, 'centrifuge'  
bronzirovat', 'to bronze' < bronza, 'bronze'  
gazirovat', 'to gas' < gaz, 'gas'  
gummirovat', 'to rubberize' < gummi, 'rubber'

Intransitive verbs in <-izirovat'>

improvizirovat', 'to improvise' < improvizacija, 'improvisation'  
moralizirovat', 'to moralize' < moralizacija, 'moralization'  
pedalizirovat', 'to pedal' < pedal', 'pedal'  
ironizirovat', 'to speak ironically' < ironija, 'irony'  
pul'verizirovat', 'to pulverize' < pul'verizacija, 'pulverization'  
signalizirovat', 'to signal' < signalizacija, 'signaling'

Transitive verbs in <-izirovat'>

avtomatizirovat', 'to automatize' < avtomat, 'automatic machine'
E.g. Imperfective and Perfective

startovat', 'to start' < start, 'start'
(in sports)

debitovat', 'to debit' < debit, 'debit'

ornamentovat', 'to ornament' < ornament, 'ornament'
detalizirovat', 'to detail' < detalizacija, 'detail'
pasovat', 'to pass' (in cards) < pas, 'pass'

manifestirovat', 'to demonstrate' < manifest, 'manifesto'
signalizirovat', 'to signal' < signalizacija, 'signaling'

avtomatizirovat', 'to automatize' < avtomat, 'automatic machine'
mašinizirovat', 'to mechanize' < mašina, 'machine'

transformirovat', 'to transform' < transformacija, 'transformation'

The problem of consonantal alternations at the juncture of the stem and desinence of denominal verbs in <-irovat'> is rather complex. As mentioned above, it is often difficult to determine whether a verb was derived from a noun of foreign origin or whether the verb was borrowed directly from another language. In any case, the variations between the stem-final consonants of verbs in <-irovat'> and those of the corresponding nouns provide interesting material for study. Avilova chooses the rather dubious appellation "regular alternations" for the following phenomena. 28
1. /s/ in noun - /t/ in verb. E.g.
annektirovat', 'to annex' < ?anneksija, 'annexation'
reflektirovat', 'to reflect' < ?refleksija, 'reflection'
konvertirovat', 'to convert' < ?konversija, 'conversion'
diskutirovat', 'to discuss' < ?diskussija, 'discussion'
invertirovat', 'to invert' < ?inversija, 'inversion'

2. /k/ in noun - /c/ in verb. E.g.
muzicirovat', 'to musicalize' < ?muzika, 'music'
replicirovat', 'to replicate' < ?replikacija, 'replication'
deducirovat', 'to deduce' < ?dedukcija, 'deduction'
reducirovat', 'to reduce' < ?redukcija, 'reduction'
dislocirovat', 'to dislocate' < ?dislokacija, 'dislocation'

3. /z/ in noun - /t/ in verb. E.g.
diagnostirovat', 'to diagnose' < ?diagnoz, 'diagnosis'
sklerotirovat', 'to have sclerosis' < ?skleroz, 'sclerosis'

4. /z/ in noun - /n/ in verb. E.g.
komponirovat', 'to compose' < ?kompozicija, 'composition'
transponirovat', 'to transpose' < ?transpozicija, 'transposition'

5. /z/ in noun - /d/ in verb. E.g.
difundirovat', 'to diffuse' < ?diffuzija, 'diffusion'
erodirovat', 'to erode' < ?èrozija, 'erosion'

6. /k/ in noun - /g/ in verb. E.g.
èkstragirovat', 'to extract' < ?ekstrakcija, 'extraction'
abstragirovat', 'to abstract' < ?abstrakcija, 'abstraction'
These morphophonemic disparities can hardly be considered regular alternations of the Russian language with the exception of /k-c/). They are merely reflections of the disunity of stems probably resulting from divergent derivational paths. The suffix <-ovat'> produces no consonantal alternations in the underlying stem, but rather the suffix itself shows the alternation <-ovat'-<evat'> depending on whether the final consonant of the stem is hard or soft. The variants <-irovat'>, <-izirovat'>, and <-izovat'> regularly produce only the alternation C-C' and occasionally /k-c/ (examples above).

Verbs in <-ovat'> and its variants can be derived from unsuffixed substantives of any declensional pattern.29

E.g.

besedovat', 'to talk' < beseda, 'conversation'
imenovat', 'to name' < imja, 'name'
bic'evat', 'to whip' < bic', 'whip'
kol'cevat', 'to ring' < kol'co, 'ring'
cestovat', 'to honor' < cest', 'honor'

The following nominal suffixes of foreign origin are 'dropped' upon derivation of verbs in <-ovat'> and its extensions: -ans, -at, -ment, -acija, -encija, -icia, -cija, -ija, -ada, -istika, -er, -ist, -or, -az, -ator, -itor, -et, -atura, -al, -arij, -ad, -ant. In all other cases the full stem of the underlying noun serves as stem for the derived verb.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dissonirovat', 'to discord'</td>
<td>dissonans, 'discord'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rezul'tirovat', 'to result'</td>
<td>resul'tat, 'result'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkompanirovat', 'to accompany'</td>
<td>akkompaniment, 'accompaniment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administrirovat', 'to administer'</td>
<td>administraciija, 'administration'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konkurirovat', 'to concur'</td>
<td>konkurencija, 'concurrence'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koalirovat', 'to coalesce'</td>
<td>koalicija, 'coalition'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adsorbirovat', 'to adsorb'</td>
<td>adsorbcija, 'adsorption'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molnirovat', 'to telegraph express'</td>
<td>molnija, 'express telegram'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bravirovat', 'to show off'</td>
<td>bravada, 'bravado'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ěkvilibrirovat', 'to rope-walk'</td>
<td>ěkvilibristika, 'rope-walking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>žonglirovat', 'to juggle'</td>
<td>žongler, 'juggler'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solirovat', 'to solo'</td>
<td>solist, 'soloist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detektirovat', 'to detect'</td>
<td>detektor, 'detector'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blindirovat', 'to blind'</td>
<td>blindaž, 'shelter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perforirovat', 'to perforate'</td>
<td>perforator, 'perforator'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingibirovat', 'to inhibit'</td>
<td>ingibitor, 'inhibitor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lornirovat', 'to look through one's lorgnette'</td>
<td>lornet, 'lorgnette'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armirovat', 'to reinforce'</td>
<td>armatura, 'framework'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integrirovat', 'to integrate'</td>
<td>integral, 'integral'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komentirovat', 'to comment'</td>
<td>komentarij, 'commentary'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marinovat', 'to preserve'</td>
<td>marinad, 'preserves'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diktovat', 'to dictate'</td>
<td>diktant, 'dictation'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nominal suffixes which most often give rise to
denominal derivations in ‘-ovat’ and its extensions
from purely Russian substantives are -stvo, -stvie,
-izacija, and -ifikacija.

E.g.

p'janstovovat', 'to drink heavily' < p'janstvo, 'heavy drinking'
bezumstovat', 'to behave like a madman' < bezumstvo, 'madness'
učitel'stvovat', 'to be a teacher' < učitel'sto, 'teachers'
bedstvovat', 'to live in poverty' < bedstvie, 'disaster'
stranstvovat', 'to wander' < stranstvie, 'wandering'
putešestvovat', 'to travel' < putešestvie, 'journey'
soveticirovat', 'to Sovietize' < sovetizacija, 'sovietization'
bol'ševizirovat', 'to introduce Bolshevism' < bol'ševizacija, 'introduction of Bolshevism'
sovxozizirovat', 'to introduce sovkhozes' < sovxozizacija, 'introduction of sovkhozes'
zvukoficirovat', 'to introduce sound' < zvukofikacija, 'introduction of sound'
teploficirovat', 'to introduce heating' < teplofikacija, 'introduction of heating'
časoficirovat', 'to supply with clocks' < časofikacija, 'supplying of clocks'

The formation of verbs from adjectives in ‘-ovat’
and its variants is only slightly productive in con-
temporary Russian and is limited to a few qualitative
adjectives of foreign origin having the following suf-
fixes: <-n->, <-ivn->, <-al'n->, <-arn->, <-ičn->,
<-sk->, <-ičesk->, <-ističesk->, <-istsk->. The variant <-izirovato-> is by far the most productive in deadjec-
tival derivations.

E.g.

absolutizirovato->, 'to make ab- <- absolutnyj, 'absolute' solute'
aktivizirovato->, 'to activize' <- aktivnyj, 'active'
idealizirovato->, 'to idealize' <- ideal'nyj, 'ideal'
vul'garizirovato->, 'to vulga-
rize' <- vul'garnyj, 'vulgar'
tipizirovato->, 'to typify' <- tipičnyj, 'typical'
proletarizirovato->, 'to prole-
tarianize' <- proletarskij, 'prole-
tarian'
bjurokratizirovato->, 'to bureau-
cratize' <- bjurokratičeskij, 'bureau-
cratic'
militarizirovato->, 'to milita-
rize' <- militaristskij, 'mili-
taristic'
Verbs in <-it'>

Denominal verbs in <-it'> constitute a relatively large group in contemporary Russian. Kuznecov points out that a verb in <-it'> can be formed from almost any substantive if the occasion demands. Verbs formed in this manner may, however, be considered colloquial in nature. There has been an observed tendency in recent years toward elimination of the suffix <-irovat'> through replacement of verbs having this suffix by the corresponding verbs in <-it'>.

Denominal verbs in <-it'> are basically transitive, especially when prefixed, but there are also intransitive verbs of this class and those which can be either transitive or intransitive. Verbs in <-it'> formed from numerals are always transitive.

E.g.

stydít', 'to shame' (trans.) < styd, 'shame'
rybačit', 'to fish' (intrans.) < rybak, 'fisherman'
sušit', 'to dry' (trans.) < suxoj, 'dry'
grubit', 'to be rude' (intrans.) < grubyj, 'crude'
morščinit', 'to wrinkle' (trans. or intrans.) < morščina, 'wrinkle'
ostrit', 'to sharpen' (trans.),
  'to joke' (intrans.) < ostryj, 'sharp'
dvoit', 'to double' (trans.) < dvoe, 'two' (collective)

The great majority of denominal verbs in <-it> are of the imperfective aspect. However, verbs of this type formed by concomitant prefixation-suffixation are always perfective and there are a few unprefixed verbs which possess the perfective aspect.

E.g.
zazemlit' (perf.), 'to ground' < za + zemljja, 'earth'
uglubit' (perf.), 'to deepen' < u + glubokij, 'deep'
plenit' (perf.), 'to take prisoner' < plen, 'prison'
oskalit' (perf.), 'to grin' < oskal, 'bared teeth'

There exists also a small group of verbs which can be either perfective or imperfective.

E.g.
ženit', 'to marry' < žena, wife'
kaznit', 'to execute' < kazn', 'capital punishment'

Denominal verbs in <-it> are formed from unsuffixed nouns of every gender and of various declensional types. Verbs derived from unsuffixed nouns, however, constitute a relatively small group.

E.g.
kružit', 'to spin' < krug, 'circle'
slavit', 'to glorify' < slava, 'glory'
pravit', 'to rule' < pravo, 'law'
pvlit', 'to raise dust' < pyl', 'dust'
solit', 'to salt' < sol', 'salt'
roit', 'to swarm' < roj', 'swarm'

Verbs in <-it> are never formed from nouns ending in the derivational suffixes -nik, -tel', -stvie, -ist, izm. The following noun suffixes, however, do occur in deverbal nouns of this type: -stvo, -ob-(a), -ag-(a), -vga, -ak, -ovik, -an, -ar', -ir, -or(er), -tux, -ec, -ač.34

E.g.
cveščestvit', 'to give sub- < veščestvo, 'substance' stance to'
razžalobit', 'to move to pity' < žaloba, 'complaint'
uvlažit', 'to moisten' < vлага, 'moisture'
skvalyžit', 'to be stingy' < skvalyga, 'miser'
batračit', 'work as a farm laborer' < batrak, 'farm laborer'
bolševičit', 'to be a Bol shevik' < Bolševik, 'Bolshevik'
partizanit', 'to be a parti- < partizan, 'partisan'
san'
bondarit', 'to work as a < bondar, 'cooper'
cooper'
brigadirit', 'to be brigadier' < brigadir, 'brigadier'
šoferit', 'to chauffeur' < šofer, 'chauffeur'
pastušit', 'to herd' < pastux, 'shepherd'
postojalit', 'to lodge' < postojalec, 'lodger'
tolmačit', 'to interpret' < tolmač, 'interpreter'
Factive verbs in <-it> are formed readily from adjectives, the stems of which include the derivational suffixes <-av->, <-ljav->, <-iv->, <-n->, <-ov->, <-l->. The complete stem of adjectives having these suffixes constitutes the stem of the derived verb. One notable exception is the suffix <-#n-> which is sometimes "dropped" in verbal derivation. Baxturina points out that the <-#n-> suffix is dropped when preceded by a consonant if the stress in the derived verb is on the stem.  

E.g.

kartavit', 'to burr' < kartavyj, 'burring'
šepeljavit', 'to lisp' < šepeljavyj, 'lisping'
falšivit', 'to be a hypocrite' < falšivyj, 'false'
rodnit', 'to make related' < rodnoj, 'native'
blagorodit', 'to make noble' < blagorodnyj, 'noble'
gotovit', 'to prepare' < gotovyj, 'prepared'
svetlit', 'to brighten' < svetlyj, 'light'

Verbs in <-it> may also be derived from collective numerals; from the ordinal numeral vtoroj, 'second;' and from the indefinite numeral mnogo, 'many'.

E.g.

udvoit', 'to double' < dvoe, 'two'
udesjaterit', 'to increase tenfold'
vtorit', 'to play the second part' < vtoroj, 'second'
množit', 'to multiply' < mnogo, 'many'

In the case of a few nouns with a suffix in <-#k->,
deaffixation takes place upon derivation of the verb. 36

E.g.

\text{rjumit}', 'to drink from a wine-glass' \text{< rjumka}, 'wine-glass'

\text{maxorit}', 'to smoke makhorka' \text{< maxorka}, 'makhorka'

In the formation of verbs in \text{-it'} from nominal stems, the derivational process of suffixation is often accompanied by concomitant prefixation. The most productive prefixes of this process are \text{o-/ob-}, \text{u-}, and \text{za-}. The prefixes in verbs of this type generally add no additional lexical meaning. The process of prefixation-suffixation is especially productive in de-adjectival derivations.

A verb with the suffix \text{-it'} can be formed from a nominal stem with any final consonant, either hard or soft. When the underlying stem of a noun to be derived with the suffix \text{-it'} ends in a hard consonant, there is softening of the consonant, (C-C), /grubyj/, 'coarse>'; /grub'it/, 'to be rude'. In those cases in which the underlying nominal stem ends in a velar /k,g,x/ or /c/, substitutive softening takes place according to the alternations: /k-če, g-že, x-še, c-če/, and /sk-šč/. 37

E.g.

\text{bosjak}, 'vagabond' \text{< bosjačit}', 'to be a vagabond'

\text{berloga}, 'den' \text{< berložit}', 'to live in a den'

\text{pux}, 'down' \text{< pušit}', 'to make downy'
perec, 'pepper' < perčít', 'to pepper'
vosk, 'wax' < voščit', 'to wax'
Conclusions and Observations

Denominal verbs are derived from nouns in Russian by the process of affixation, i.e., suffixation or suffixation with concomitant prefixation. Morphophonemic alternations accompany affixation under certain conditions. Of the five productive verb-stem suffixes in contemporary Russian, only four are productive in denominal derivations: (1) <-(')at'>, (2) <-et'>, (3) <-ovat'>, (4) <-it'>. The suffix <-nut'> is found only in deverbal formations. With respect to denominal derivations, the most productive of these suffixes is <-ovat'>, followed in order by <-it'>, <-et'>, with <-(')at'> the least productive.

The suffix <-(')at'> is limited to the formation of intransitive, imperfective verbs from substantives ending in the suffix <-nik>. However, two variants of this suffix, <-ničat'> and <-(n)ičat'>, have considerably increased its productivity, forming verbs from primary nouns and qualitative adjectives.

The suffix <-et'> is commonly used in the derivation of verbs from stems of qualitative adjectives and occasionally from those of nouns. Such verbs are all intransitive and it is this characteristic which distin -
guishes them from parallel transitive verbs in <-it'>. There exists a large group of denominal verbs in <-et'> with the compound prefix <obez->. These verbs have the common meaning "to lack or lose that which the underlying stem denotes."

The suffix <-ovat'> and its variants <-irovat'>, <-izirovat'>, and <-izovat'> are most widely used in the derivation of verbs of a technical nature from stems of foreign origin. Often in Russian two or more suffixes, or two or more variants of the same suffix are used to form verbs from the same stem. Consequently, there occur doublets and even triplets of morphologically distinct verbs which have identical or very similar meanings. The following example will illustrate this phenomenon: figljjarit'-figljarniťcat'-figljjarsttvovat', 'to act the buffoon.' The tendency toward replacement of verbs in <-irovat'> by parallel verbs in <-it'> has been pointed out on page 32. In some cases, two verbs exist having the same suffix and identical meanings, but having some variation in the stems. This is a result of one verb being derived from the stem of a Russian word of foreign origin and the other verb being derived directly from the stem of a foreign word.

Denominal verbs in <-it'> constitute a relatively large group in contemporary Russian. These verbs are basically transitive and usually imperfective. They can
be formed from virtually any Russian substantive, from adjectives and from collective numerals. Newly formed verbs of this type are very often considered colloquial and are described as such in the Soviet dictionaries.
NOTES


9 Ibid., p. 16.

10 Lexicalization and class-transfer can be viewed as the same process. It is also possible to assume that words do not change classes, but simply perform the function of words of other classes. These concepts are discussed in detail by Kuryłowicz in Esquisses linguistiques, Warsaw-Łódź, pp. 41-50.


12 Academy Grammar, p. 532.


The following words ending in -en' are derived from nouns and have the common meaning to become very still from some sort of emotion: Derevenet', 'to become like wood' < derevo, wood'; kostenet', 'to become stiff' < kost', 'bone'; kočen', 'to freeze' < kočen', 'cabbage head'; leden', 'to freeze' < led, 'ice'; cepen, 'to become motionless' < cep, 'chain'; stolbenet', 'to lose one's ability to move' < stolb, 'post'; steklenet', 'to become lifelessy still' < steklo, 'glass'; studen', 'to become like jelly' < studen', 'galantine'.

Many ideas and examples in this chapter have their source in the work by Avilova, Slova internacional'nogo proisxoždenija v russkom literaturnom jazyke novogo vremeni. Moscow, 1967.

Many other examples are listed below.


Avilova, Loc. cit.


Examples taken from Avilova, Loc. cit.


Academy Grammar, p. 543.

Avilova, Slova internacional'nogo proisxoždenija v russkom literaturnom jazyke novogo vremeni, Moscow, 1968, p.176.

Academy Grammar, p. 543.

V.V. Vinogradov, op cit., p. 260.

32 V.V. Vinograiow, *op. cit.*, p. 264.


34 P.B. Baxturina, "Morfonologicheskie uslovija obrazovaniya otryennogo glogolov s sufiksom -i-t, Razvitie slovoobrazovaniya sovremennogo russkogo jazyka*. Moscow, 1968, p. 113.

35 Ibid., p. 120.

36 Ibid., p. 104.

37 One verb shows the alternation /žk-gč/ tjazkiy, 'heavy' >tjagčiť', 'to make heavy'. It is interesting to note that the superlative degree of the adjective is tjagčaisiý.
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