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GENESIS OF NOMINAL ROOT MORPHEMES IN THE ENGLISH TEXT CORPORA OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DISCOURSE

The article considers the nominal root morphemes functioning in the text corpora of areas referring to the scientific and technical discourse from the viewpoint of their genetic origin. In the course of research the statistical methods are applied to demonstrate that the quantitative characteristics in the nominal root morphemes interact with the different types of genetic origin.

Key words: *extra linguistic factors, frequency of usage, genetic analysis, lexeme, productivity, word-hybrid.*

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Most modern scientific studies devoted to the analysis of this or that part of speech, which functions in text corpora of various types of discourses, contain such an obligatory element of the description of the object of research as a morphological analysis [2; 3; 5; 6; 9; 10; 11]. However, despite the attempts to study word-formation units in various aspects and to carry out their fullest possible description, only two of the theses discussed [6; 11] demonstrate a genetic analysis of the morphemes in question. However, it is based on the etymological notes of Webster dictionary. The given article presents the results of a morphemic analysis of the units operating in real text corpora and it points at the novelty of the performed research.

Thus, it seems that the description of the genesis of one of the basic morphemes – a root morphemes of nouns – found in real texts is relevant and timely and can serve as an example for carrying out the same kind of analysis of any affix of any part of speech and on the material of real texts in any field of study.

When performing a genetic (etymological) analysis, the previously created text corpora of three technical specialties included in the scientific and technical discourse «Chemical Engineering», «Automotive Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» were taken as a material. As it can be seen, all three corpora belong to the technical areas which are completely different in their subject matter. This allows obtaining data which, perhaps with some amendments, can lead the authors to generalizing conclusions common to all specialties of scientific and technical discourse. The formation of text corpora was based on the scientific articles published in the following journals in the UK and the USA: «Chemical Engineering» – Chemical Engineering Progress, Chemical and Process Engineering; «Automotive Engineering» – Automobile Engineering, Auto Industry; «Electrical Engineering» – IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems, Proceedings of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. The size of each of the text corpora is 200 thousand, so the total size of the researched text complex is 600 thousand word tokens.

First of all, let us present the object of study – the inventory and characteristics of root morphemes (R-morphemes) of nouns functioning in the above-mentioned three text corpora. The morphological analysis of nouns was made according to the commonly accepted Leipzig Glossing Rules Conventions [12]. The genetic component of the described root morphemes

was determined using the classification suggested by N. N. Amosova [1], P. M. Karaschuk [4], as well as Webster's normative dictionary data [14].

In total, the list includes 4520 different root morphemes. Most of them – 2576 units – are met in the text corpora as root nouns, the smaller part – 1944 units – function as derived nouns. Since our work did not have the task of analyzing root words, only the root morphemes of derived words were considered.

The statistical characteristics of root morphemes are as follows. Only the roots of derived nouns, which were found in text corpora with a high frequency of usage, were investigated, since such data are statistically reliable. The total number of the most frequent roots found in the three text corpora is 685 different root morphemes of derived nouns.

The following three statistical characteristics of R-morphemes are described in the article: a total number of a particular R-morpheme, productivity (the number of lexemes with this or that R-morpheme) and the frequency of usage. These statistical parameters are considered for each text corpus individually:

- «Chemical Engineering»: total number of root morphemes – 353; different lexemes with these R-morphemes – 486; frequency of usage of these R-morphemes – 30980;
- «Automotive Engineering»: total number of root morphemes – 401; different lexemes with these R-morphemes – 599; frequency of usage with these R-morphemes – 47189;
- «Electrical Engineering»: total number of root morphemes – 348; different lexemes with these R-morphemes – 471; frequency of usage with these R-morphemes – 37452.

As one can see from the above data, the statistical characteristics of root morphemes belonging to different technical areas demonstrate values which differ significantly from each other. The values of the «Chemical Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» corpora coincide to a larger extent, but only in relation to the total number of root morphemes and the number of different lexemes, which are used with these R-morphemes. In relation to the frequency of usage with the studied R-morphemes, there is a large difference in values. As for the «Automotive Engineering» corpus, all of the statistical parameters of root morphemes have significant quantitative (upward) differences from the same characteristics that are presented in the «Chemical Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» corpora.

Selection of the inventory of root morphemes and determination of their statistical characteristics describing the morphemes under consideration in more detail in quantitative aspect and having a significant impact on their genesis allow us to go directly to the main goal of the presented work – a genetic analysis of R-morphemes.

Previously, the authors carried out a genetic analysis of the suffix [13] and prefix [8] morphemes. In the course of this analysis, it was found that affixes of Romanic origin made up the main group of the list. The similar picture was obtained in the genetic study of the roots of nouns that function in the sublanguages under consideration. The genesis of R-morphemes, their productivity and frequency of usage specifically for each corpus are presented in the table.

Corpus	Romanic			Greek			Native (Germanic)		
	R-morpheme	lexeme	usage	R-morpheme	Lexeme	usage	R-morpheme	lexeme	usage
Chemical Engineering	231	319	21732	19	29	1757	103	138	7465
Automotive Engineering	258	367	28988	16	29	2865	127	203	15316
Electrical Engineering	245	328	28972	13	21	1709	91	122	6746

As one can see from the table, 65–70 % of the root morpheme inventory of the analyzed technical text corpora are the roots of Romanic origin. This can be explained by several factors of both extra-linguistic (historical) and intra-linguistic (lexical) nature – the dominance of the Latin and French languages in certain historical periods of the country and their usage in the administrative and scientific lexicon of the English language; the predominant usage of the Latin language as common to the scholars of all European countries during the Renaissance. The number of lexemes in which the Romanic R-morphemes are used, as well as the total number of usage (frequency of usage) has almost the same values in two corpora – «Automotive Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering». In the texts of the «Chemical Engineering» specialty the frequency of their usage is slightly lower.

The R-morphemes of Greek origin take the last place in the inventory according to their amount, their percentage in the total list of R-morphemes makes 3,4–5,4 %. Nevertheless, it should be noted that there are more different root morphemes of this type in the «Chemical Engineering» corpus than in the other two compared corpora. We can explain this by the fact that in the «Chemical Engineering» texts the names of chemical elements are met more often. However, as for the frequency of usage of these morphemes, the «Automotive Engineering» specialty, in the texts of which one can also find the names of the chemical constituents – gasoline, paints, etc. – exceeds significantly (by more than 1000 word tokens) this statistical characteristic of the other two fields of study.

And, finally, root morphemes, which can be attributed to native English (Germanic), are found in the presented text corpora quite often and have almost 26–31 % (depending on the specialty) of all analyzed R-morphemes. According to all statistical parameters (the number of root morphemes, the number of lexemes in which these morphemes are used, the total frequency of using words with R-morphemes), the «Automotive Engineering» area takes the leading position. Since the homeland of cars is English-speaking America, as well as the fact that the Latin language practically ceased to function in the scientific activities of the countries of Europe and America, it is not surprising that the original English root morphemes increased their amount and began to prevail in the formation of noun-terms in the field of automotive engineering. The statistics of the «Electrical Engineering» specialty looks much more modest. Electrical engineering was also known to be first studied by the English scientists. However, this happened much earlier than the production of the first cars, when the dominance of the Latin language was still felt quite strongly. Therefore, the original English R-morphemes were not used for the names of electrical phenomena, preference was given to the root morphemes of Romanic origin. One can see from the table that, according to the statistical parameters that describe R-morphemes of Romanic origin, the «Electrical Engineering» specialty is in no way inferior to the «Automotive Engineering» area.

From the point of view of such a statistical parameter as productivity, all three types of R-morphemes (of Romanic origin, Greek origin and native English (Germanic)) are mostly unproductive. Their average productivity is 1,3–1,4 lexemes per a root.

Although, as already mentioned, all three text corpora, in which root morphemes are considered, do not have a similar scientific subject, more than half of the R-morphemes represented are common for three or two of the researched fields of knowledge. Thus, 117 morphemes common for all three specialties and 75 for two of them are revealed.

29 common roots of Romanic origin are registered for the «Chemical Engineering» and «Automotive Engineering» specialties:

– *appear, size, level, circul-, plate, pass, push, compound, convey-, corrosion, deflect, fluid, liquid, screw, treat, vapor, inclin-, mount, altenat-, solution, combin-, consump, deliver, deteriorate-, impel, inhibit, concentrate-*;

24 common roots are registered for the «Chemical Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» specialties:

– *assembly, calculate-, contract, count, current, flex, fluctuat-, scal-, insulat-, manufacture-, migrat-, pro-, babil-, rectifi-, saturat-, utilize-, assumt-, crtain, contritut-, determine-, discuss, examin-, except, explain;*

22 common roots are registered for both «Automotive Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» specialties:

– *pollut-, volt, power, sense, ratio, circuit, coupl-, ctabil-, dimation, organ, accept, agree, inject, term, emerg-, ignit-, regulat-, author, environ-, indicat-, exist, simulate.*

In each of the text corpora, there are root morphemes which are not used in the other two. 67 such roots were found in the «Chemical Engineering» corpus, 96 – in the «Automotive Engineering» specialty, 88 – in the «Electrical Engineering» specialty.

As already mentioned, the group of Greek origin roots is small – only 3.4–5.4 % of the inventory. Sets of Greek roots include 7 common roots for all three specialties. Three common roots for the two corpora are registered as follows: two roots for «Chemical Engineering» and «Automotive Engineering» *box, machin-*, and one for «Automotive Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» *energy-*. The roots which are implemented only in one of the corpora are registered as follows:

– 10 root units in the «Chemical Engineering» and «Automotive Engineering», corpora – *atom, chelant, crystal, chlor-, graphite, metal, micron, propyl, resin, ton;*

– 6 roots in the «Automotive Engineering» corpus – *air, dynamics, cam, econom-, programme, practice-*;

– 4 R-morphemes in the «Electrical Engineering» corpus – *electron, ion, problem, symmetry.*

As for the native English (or Germanic) roots, 29 root units are defined for all three technical fields of study and 33 common roots function in two corpora:

– 18 R-morphemes for the «Chemical Engineering» and «Automotive Industry» corpora – *blow, bond, burn, cap, clean, draw, head, leak, pack, plug, pound, run, build, ester, fit, hard, open, let;*

– 13 R-morphemes for the «Chemical Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» corpora – *sid-, weight, start, light, switch, wave, glass, height, ring, water, begin, link, weld;*

– 2 R-morphemes for the «Automotive Industry» and «Electrical Engineering» corpora – *feed, mean.*

The roots, functioning only in one text corpus, are registered as follows: 43 roots in the «Chemical Engineering» corpus, 77 root units in the «Automotive Industry» corpus, 47 morphemes in the «Electrical Engineering» corpus.

In the text corpora under consideration, one root morpheme (ethyl) borrowed from the international scientific dictionary was found in addition to foreign-language and native Germanic roots.

The study of the morphological environment of R-morphemes made it possible to reveal the interaction of foreign-language and English word formation subsystems. This interaction is expressed in the existence of so-called «hybrid words» [7, p. 100]. The English language is known to contain more hybrids than any other European language. In the researched technical sublanguages, hybrid words are represented by a rather large group. The combinations of morphemes of Romanic origin with native English morphemes form many such kind

of words. In this case, the options of combinations are quite varied. Romanic roots, for example, actively interact with native English suffixes and prefixes when producing nouns of a terminological nature: mix-er, plan-ing, correct-ness, unique-ness, over-voltage, uncertainty.

The native roots are also easily combined with derivational affixes of Romanic origin: dis-patch, inter-sheath, re-turn, re-cooler, ac-knowledgement.

The interaction of Greek origin morphemes with Romanic and native English morphemes is much weaker. Only a few combinations of Greek prefixes with Romanic (tri-angle) roots of Greek origin (micro-wave) are registered.

From the foregoing, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The inventory of root morphemes included in the nouns, which function in the text corpora of the three areas of the scientific and technical discourse: «Chemical Engineering», «Automotive Engineering» and «Electrical Engineering» makes 1944 units. They are used in the lexemes of derived nouns.

2. The 685 most frequent root morphemes were selected for analysis to obtain statistically reliable results. These R-morphemes were determined by such statistical characteristics as their total number, productivity (i.e. the number of different lexemes with these R-morphemes) and frequency of usage (i.e. the total number of word tokens with these morphemes). Statistics is necessary to determine the possible influence of statistical characteristics on the genesis of root morphemes.

3. These R-morphemes are distributed as follows: a) according to the text corpus; b) by the type of origin – Romanic, Greek, native English (Germanic); c) by quantitative characteristics of the total number of root morphemes, productivity and frequency of usage in the text corpora.

4. The results of a genetic analysis show that the root morphemes of Romanic origin are the most frequent and productive, that can be explained by extra-linguistic (historical) and intra-linguistic (language) factors. Their percentage in the entire list of R-morphemes makes 65–70 %. Native English (Germanic) root morphemes make 26–30 % of all morphemes and take the second place by quantitative values. The percentage of R-morphemes of Greek origin in the entire inventory of root morphemes is quite small and makes only 3.4–5.4 %.

5. According to such statistical (qualitative) characteristics as total number of morphemes and frequency of occurrence (usage) in the text corpora the values that demonstrate root morphemes of the «Automotive Engineering» specialty dominate in the morphemes of all types of origin. Morphemes in «Chemical Engineering» specialty take the second place with regard to these statistical values. The morphemes of the «Electrical Engineering» field do not always show a consistent statistical «behaviour» in usage. So, the morphemes of Romanic origin in «Electrical Engineering» show the values not lower than in «Automotive industry», and the morphemes of Greek and native English origin are significantly inferior to quantitative values of not only the morphemes of the «Automotive Engineering» corpus, but also «Chemical Engineering». As for such a statistical parameter as productivity, the study shows that the analyzed R-morphemes of any type of origin and any area of technology are unproductive – their average productivity is 1, 3 – 1, 4 lexemes per root.

5. A genetic analysis of root morphemes has revealed the presence of hybrid words in the text corpora under consideration. In the texts, they are formed in cases when Romanic, Greek or native English roots interact with affixes (suffixes, prefixes) of other types of origin, e.g. Romanic roots interact with native English suffixes or prefixes when producing nouns-terms.

Having considered the most frequent word-formation units of nouns, their statistical and etymological characteristics, the authors suggest dedicating the further research to low-frequency nouns in the field of a word-formation typology.

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**ГЕНЕЗИС ІМЕННИХ КОРЕНЕВИХ МОРФЕМ
В АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ТЕКСТОВИХ КОРПУСАХ
НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНОГО ДИСКУРСУ**

У даній роботі описуються результати аналізу словотворення, а потім – генетичного (етимологічного) аналізу кореневих іменних морфем (К-морфем). Матеріалом для дослідження служили три текстові корпуси, сформовані на основі наукових статей з американських журналів, пов'язаних зі спеціальностями «Хімічне машинобудування», «Автомобілебудування» та «Електротехніка». Всі вони належать до науково-технічного дискурсу й описують наукові сфери, які не є подібними за тематикою, що дозволяє зробити висновки спільні для текстів усіх технічних спеціальностей (можливо, з деякими допущеннями). Розмір кожного з текстових корпусів – 200 тис. слововживань. Тому загальний розмір досліджуваного текстового комплексу становить 600 тис. слововживань. Загальний список кореневих морфем містить 4520 різних одиниць, але тільки 1944 одиниці, які функціонують в текстових корпусах як похідні іменники, вважалися корисними для заданої мети. Для отримання статистично вірогідних результатів з 1944 морфем для аналізу було відібрано 685 найбільш частотних кореневих морфем.

Поряд з лінгвістичними методами для отримання даних про пряму взаємодію між типами кореневого походження (романське, грецьке, споконвічно англійське (германське) були застосовані також статистичні (кількісні) методи, за допомогою яких обчислювалися такі статистичні параметри як: різні кореневі морфемі, продуктивність – використання з різними лексемами, та загальна частота поширеності в текстових корпусах.

Аналіз показав, що більшість аналізованих коренів належить до романського типу походження, і це спостерігається у всіх текстових корпусах. Їх відсоток становить 65–70 % від усіх К-морфем. Друге місце посідають споконвічні англійські (германські) морфемі – 26–30 %, а грецькі займають останнє місце – лише 3,4–5,4 %. Продуктивність К-морфем дуже низька у всіх видах походження і всіх текстових корпусах: їхня середня продуктивність дорівнює 1,3–1,4 лексеми на один корінь.

За такими статистичними (кількісними) характеристиками, як загальна кількість морфем і частота поширеності в текстових корпусах, величини, які демонструють кореневі морфемі спеціальності «Автомобілебудування», домінують у списку К-морфем всіх типів походження. Друге місце за даними статистичних значень посідають морфемі спеціальності «Хімічне машинобудування». Морфемі галузі «Електротехніка» не завжди демонструють послідовну статистичну «поведінку» у використанні.

Етимологічний аналіз показав, що в текстових корпусах зустрічається певна кількість так званих слів-гібридів. Вони містять афікси різного походження, наприклад, коли романські коріння використовуються зі споконвічно англійськими суфіксами або префіксами при утворенні іменників взагалі та зокрема – іменників-термінів.

Ключові слова: *кількісні методи, коренева морфема, лексема, науково-технічний дискурс, походження, слововживання, текстовий корпус, частота.*