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HOMONYMY AND SYNONYMY OF PREFIX MORPHEMES IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH

Bilokonenko L. A.

*Doctor of Sciences in Philology,
Associate Professor of Department of Ukrainian Language
Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University*

Berezovska-Savchuk N. A.

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Senior Lecturer of Department of Ukrainian Language
Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University
Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine*

In intercultural communication, there are unique linguistic relations at the level of synonyms and homonyms. These categories of words are united by the fact that they are associated and identified by a similar plan of expression, but in terms of content or use, they do not fully or completely correspond to each other. Interlingual homonyms and synonyms complicate learning and translation of foreign language tests [1; 5].

Interlingual homonyms are words of different languages that partially or entirely different in meaning but are similar in terms of expression (graphically, phonetically or in format). This term is active in modern comparative linguistics, but it does not cover all interlanguage correspondences. Historically, interlingual homonyms arose from the mutual impact of languages or through coincidence. The term is conditional, encompassing all formal coincidences and semantic differences in the languages in contact. Therefore, we use it in relation to words and morphemes of specific languages.

Synonymy is a valuable phenomenon that facilitates «the dialogue of cultures». However, scientists say that it is one of the main problems in translation because it is necessary to find a word in a language that considers the stylistic colour of the word from another language and causes the same associations [3, p. 145]. There are also many synonyms in languages that are only partially similar in meaning, so this aspect must be taken into account.

Researchers have paid much attention to homonymy and synonymy, but they often consider these phenomena only at the lexical level.

The subject of our attention – prefixes (these are the minimum significant units of language). Prefixes are not available in all languages. They play an active role in Ukrainian and English word formation. The **purpose** of this work is to analyse homonymous and synonymous prefix morphemes in Ukrainian and English. In intercultural communication, especially for stylistically correct translation, one must consider the systemic lexical relations between specific languages and the fact that prefixes can enter homonymous and synonymous relations.

In English, prefixes change the meaning of a word, but in most cases, the prefix does not change part of the speech. English prefixes being added to verbs, adjectives, nouns, participles, but there are no clear rules for their joining because they were borrowed from different languages: Latin, Greek, German, French. The formation of nouns with the help of prefixes is unproductive. However, English prefixes are often used to form verbs. The use of prefixes in adjectives give them the meaning of negation and opposition. English has more than 90 prefix morphemes, among which are synonymous (e. g.: *a-*, *dis-*, *il-*, *ir-*, *im-*, *in-*, *mis-*, *non-*, *un-* indicate negation) and homonymous (e. g.: *out-* I – indicates the highest degree of manifestation of the attribute; *out-* II – names something outside, beyond) [4].

The dictionary of Ukrainian morphemes defines about 90 prefixal morphemes [2, p. 368–374]. They participate in the word-formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, but, as in English, their activity is not the same in different parts of speech. Prefixes of ancient and foreign languages origin function in the Ukrainian language. In this system, there are homonymous elements (e. g.: *без-* I – in nouns indicates the absence, spatiality; *без-* II – in adjectives has the meaning of negation) and synonymous (e. g.: Greek *zinep-* synonymous with Ukrainian *понад-*).

We observe many similar manifestations in the system of prefixes of two languages. Nevertheless, there are differences. In Ukrainian, prefixes never change a part of speech, but only add a new meaning to a word (*за-шуміти* ← *шуміти*; *пра-мова* ← *мова*; *пра-вічний* ← *вічний*), in English, a prefixed form of the word being used as a different part of speech (*to dis-robe* ← *robe*, *to out-wit* ← *wit*). When forming a Ukrainian word, the prefix is added to the root (*нід-1: нід-фарбувати*; *нід-2: нід-кинути*). In English, prefixes can be in a special position or replaced by prepositions in phrasal verbs (the prefix *in-* express the meaning of negation, a particular state: *in-stable*; or *in* – in phrasal verbs: *come in*, *come in handy*, *break in on*, *to go in*).

In both languages, there are single-structured words (formed in the same way, with the participation of the same prefixes), which allows native speakers to distinguish them in the flow of language. However, we refer to these minimal significant language units from the standpoint of interlingual synonymy and homonymy of their meanings.

I. Synonymy of prefix morphemes in Ukrainian and English.

In both languages, there are prefixes with a synonymous meaning. These morphs have a common origin, borrowed from Greek, Latin and have a book character:

– in Ukrainian, *a-* (*ан-*) in the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs indicate the negation *a-моральний*, *a-сексуальний*; in English, *a-* gives words negative meaning *a-sexual*, *a-theist*, *a-moral*;

– in Ukrainian, *анти-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives mean «contrary» *анти-гігієнічний*, *анти-народний*; in English, *anti-* has the same meaning *anti-government*, *anti-racist anti-war*;

– in Ukrainian, *гіпер-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs indicate a high level of something *гіпер-чутливий*, *гіпер-активність*; in English, *hyper-* has the same meaning *hyper-active*, *hyper-sonic*, *hyper-power*, *hypertension*. In both languages, words with this morpheme actively function in scientific terminology;

– in Ukrainian, *де-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs express the objection *де-марш*, *де-газувати*, *де-класовий*; in English, *de-* is added to verbs, nouns and expresses the objection *de-centralisation*, *de-contaminate*, *de-grade*;

– in Ukrainian, *дис-* (*дис-*) in the bases of nouns, adjectives, means difficulty, violation *дис-гармонія*, *дис-бактеріоз*; in English, *dys-* has the same meaning *dys-pepsia*, *dis-balance*. The prefix is productive in medical terminology.

– in Ukrainian, *інтер-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs mean the connection between some objects *інтер-національний*, *інтер-бачення*; in English, *inter-* has the same meaning *inter-national*, *inter-state*;

– in Ukrainian, *ре-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs indicate the reverse process *ре-організувати*, *ре-напріюваний*; in English, *re-* denotes the reprocessing of something *re-do*, *re-write*, *re-direct*, *re-consider*;

– in Ukrainian, *суб-* in the bases of nouns, adjectives indicate subordination *суб-континент*; in English, *sub-* also means dependence *sub-ordinate*, *sub-alpine*.

To this group we can also add prefixes and prefixoids of *супер-*, *ультра-*, *пост-*, *екстра-*, *мега-*, *транс-*, *нон-*, *екс-* etc. They are characteristic of socio-political vocabulary and are found in scientific terminology, inherent in

book and literary speech, but we use them in colloquial style. Units with positive semantics (*супер-, екстра-, мега-*) actively form new words (*супер-візор, супер-селери, extra-cellular, mega-deal*). Some foreign language prefixes in the Ukrainian language are replaced (instead of the prefix *анти-* use *не-* *анти-гігієнічний* → *не-гігієнічний*), and constructions replace some with «самий, найбільш, найменш» (*архі-важливий* → *найбільш важливий*). Linguistic material shows that the frequency of using foreign prefixes in the Ukrainian language is decreasing. There are fewer original prefixes in English than borrowed ones, so this process is irrelevant for this language.

I. Homonymy of prefix morphemes in Ukrainian and English.

Some prefixes from Greek and Latin have changed, expanded, or narrowed their meaning due to the long process of developing a certain language, while in another language, such changes have not taken place. This process causes homonymy:

– in English, prefix *a-* is productive, it works with nouns, adjectives, means «on, in, towards» *a-blaze, a-bed, a-foot, a-shore, a-way, a-loud, a-far*. In Ukrainian, *a-* indicates only the negation, inactive is replaced by *без-* and *не-*;

– in English, the prefix *de-* is added to verbs, nouns and serves not only for negation, as in Ukrainian, but also means termination *de-forestation, de-throne, de-parture*. The system of own suffixes gives this meaning in the Ukrainian language *від-*, *віді-*, *од-*, *оди-*, *виді-*, *ву-*;

– in English, the prefix *inter-*, functioning with verbs, denotes the connection and the interaction *inter-active, inter-act, inter-change*. In Ukrainian, the prefix *интер-* is nonactive and limited in use;

– in English, the prefix *sub-* is ambiguous, indicating not only subordination but also a later event, support, a particular or insignificant part of something *sub-marine, sub-tropical, sub-standard, sub-let, sub-vention, sub-oxide*. In Ukrainian, the prefix *суб-* is unproductive, uncommon, unambiguous.

As we can see, homonymy and synonymy of prefixes in Ukrainian and English take place only when they are borrowed. Synonymy does not create problems for Ukrainian-English translation, and the meaning of prefixes is the same. However, homonymy has its characteristics. The prefixation is widely used in English due to the lack of endings. The disappearance of inflexions is the reason for expanding the meanings of these morphemes and their compatibility with various root morphemes and derived bases. In the Ukrainian language, foreign language prefixes have narrowed or even changed their meaning. The analysis of international prefixes gives grounds for the

conclusion about the greater prevalence of foreign word-forming elements in English than Ukrainian, in which many prefixes in borrowing merged with the root and are not perceived as independent morphemes.

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ФОРМУВАННЯ МІЖКУЛЬТУРНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ ІНОЗЕМНИХ СТУДЕНТІВ НА ПОЧАТКОВОМУ ЕТАПІ: ДОСВІД І ВИКЛИКИ

Варава С. В.

*старший викладач російської мови
Харківського національного університету імені В. М. Каразіна
м. Харків, Україна*

Івлєва С. М.

*старший викладач російської мови
Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечнікова
м. Одеса, Україна*

Практичне володіння іноземною мовою сприяє «формуванню всебічно розвиненої, соціально активної особистості іноземного студента», культурно обізнаного у реаліях, українського суспільства», культури й тощо [4, с. 48].