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**FROM NOUN TO VERB. DENOMINAL VERBS IN TRANSLATION  
FROM ENGLISH INTO LITHUANIAN**

MASTER THESIS

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**NUO DAIKTAVARDŽIO PRIE VEIKSMAŽODŽIO. DENOMINATYVINIŲ  
VEIKSMAŽODŽIŲ VERTIMAS IŠ ANGLŲ Į LIETUVIŲ KALBĄ**

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is the main communication device to share information, cultural and political affairs among people. Economic growing and politic interests force to expand knowledge and experience by using language among international communities. Thus, the translation builds up the basic bridge between different languages in order to provide the exact information between one nation to another and to reflect cultural or ethnical differences. Considering the translation as a process there is no doubt that it is related to historical period and changed according to development of linguistics issues. Despite lots of translation theories the fundamental requirement of this process is to keep the meaning, genre and emotional form of the original (source) language by conveying and store the message into translation (target language). In addition Ambrasas-Sasnava (1978) defines the translation as creative process, where the translator gets acquainted with original text, analyses and perceives it in order to convey or interpret it and maintain unchanged semantic invariant by using the sign of other language. Moreover Bell (1991) points out five major topics in the translation process which must be considered by translators and linguists.

1. Meaning (word and sentence meaning).
2. The grammatical structures which organize meaning.
3. Textual and discoursal structure.
4. The knowledge and skills involved in processing text.
5. The ways human being process information.

Furthermore, as the importance of translation grows, it attains more linguistic attention and interest, including such fields as syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, etc.

One of linguistic field is semantics which refers to the study of words' and sentences' meaning. In translation process it causes some difficulties and obscurities by conveying certain word's meaning from one language into another. Although in linguistics much of the effort has been devoted to the understanding of the syntax, morphology and semantics of different parts of

speech, the phenomenon of denominal verbs in translation process has received much less attention. By analyzing some issues of word meaning which exists in speech act as well as in thinking process by overviewing of the entire world the main attention of this work is drawn into semantics of denominal verbs in translation from English into Lithuania.

The **subject** of the research is the phenomenon of denominal verbs in the aspect of translation.

The **aim** of this study is to analyze the peculiarities of rendering denominal verbs from English into Lithuania by referring to Ken Kesey's novel "One flew over the cuckoo's nest".

To achieve this aim the following **objectives** have been set:

1. To specify the phenomenon of denominal verb.
2. To overview derivation of denominal verbs in the English and Lithuanian languages.
3. To reveal the classification of denominal verbs of foreign and Lithuanian linguists.
4. To present the analysis of the data in order to examine peculiarities and difficulties of translating denominal verbs.

The present research employs the following research **methods**:

1. Literature analysis provided a possibility to overview various aspects of denominal verb and to point out the derivation of the phenomenon.
2. Interlingual contrastive method enabled us to study and compare different language structure and translation of the phenomenon.
3. Statistical method helped to generalize the results of the empirical part of the research and draw some conclusions.

The issue of denominal verb has been researched in the aspects of semantics, morphology and pragmatics. The meaning of denominal verbs has been revealed by foreign authors Clark & Clark (1979) Clark & Gerrig (1983), Kelly (1998), Kiparsky (1997) and Lithuania authors have specified the categories of denominal verbs of the Lithuanian language (Pakerys, 2004) and derivational aspects have been provided by Don (1993), Hale, Ken and Keyser (1993), Jackson & Ze Amvela (2000) and Lithuania author Ambrazas (1996) has exposed the

formation of denominal verb in Lithuanian grammar. In addition denominal verbs have been examined from the speech production to mental lexicon by Aitchison (1994).

However, there has been little attention paid to the phenomenon of denominal verb in translation from English into Lithuanian, thus the process of rendering denominal verb into Lithuanian is **new**.

The **practical value** of our research is presentation of the peculiarities of translating English denominal verbs into Lithuanian. We consider that our research and the data collected can be interested in language educational program and for further investigations of the subject.

The work consists of introduction, six parts and conclusion, a list of references, sources and a summary. The introduction presents a brief overview of our research. *The first part* of the research introduces the phenomenon of denominal verb. *The second part* describes the derivation of denominal verbs in the Lithuanian languages, focusing on semantic and morphologic aspects of the phenomenon. *The third part* intended to reveal the derivation of denominal verbs in the English language and to point out the main characteristic of the phenomenon on the basis of semantics and morphology. *The fourth part* breaks down the classifications of denominal verbs by providing the examples. *The fifth part* presents the translation of the phenomenon by grouping into categories on the basis of morphological structure and semantic features of the parent noun as well as analyses typical difficulties and reasons for the incorrect translation. References, given in alphabetical order, cover 47 books and articles including the material taken from the Internet.

The material of the research has been selected from the world known fiction 'One Flew over Cuckoo's Nest' written by Ken Kesey and its translation into Lithuanian by Vytautas Petrukaitis. All the accumulated 280 units of the research which are grouped according to the classification of Clark and presented in an annex. Also, we have provided several figures and tables in order to make the apprehension of the phenomenon utterly clear.

The work was reviewed at the Master Committee meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> of April 2008 and recommended for defence.

## 1. DENOMINAL VERBS: AN OVERVIEW

In recent years interest in English grammar has increased due to globalization process in the world where the basic communication device is the English language among various cultural societies in order to share general knowledge, experience and belief. Obviously, learning a language refers to understanding the general parts of speech. Moreover, these parts include semantic, morphologic, syntactic aspects themselves by being used in everyday life. For almost any language the part that concerns the verb is most difficult due to different pattern and structure of the verb in each language especially between inflectional and agglutinative languages. Palmer (1988:1) distinguishes two ways where verbal patterns of languages can be issued, e.g. 'formally, in the way in which the linguistic material is organized, and secondly, in the type of information carried'. On linguistic basis the verb can be analyzed from semantic and syntactic aspect. Lithuanian linguist Grenda (2001:231) distinguishes semantic classes of verbs by referring to differential features. Moreover, the characteristics of verbs semantics include denominal verbs features generally. Hence, the verbs semantics makes influence to overview the semantics of denominal verbs. Furthermore, the semantic classes of verbs exhibit the syntactic valency. On the basis of semantic structures and syntactic valency of the verb Grenda (2001: 233) provides some pairs of opposing features: dynamism - statism, variability - invariability, mobility – non-mobility, activeness – passiveness, locality – non-locality. According to these characteristics the semantic classes of the verb are distinguished:

1. Verbs of action that means the direct physical action to the object. The syntactic valency of the verb is pointed out by formula V+ Nacc (*dirbti stalą, rašyti laišką, kasti žemę...*).
2. Verbs of process where the verbs have not got neither object nor adverbial modifier of direction. (*Sniegas tirpsta, gėlės kvepia...*).
3. Verbs of state that follow the formula V+Nloc (*sėdėti, gulėti, gyventi...*).

4. *To have* class which includes the verbs closely linked with other verbs and follows the formula V+Nacc. (*turėjo parsinešti...*).
5. Verbs of motion are used with prepositions and require appropriate case of noun as well as points oncoming of the subject to the location. (*Minia eina prie fabriko.*)

Another Lithuanian linguist Pakerys (2004) calls denominal verbs tight predicate constructions with nominal arguments by referring to the semantic-syntactic role.

(a) *karaliaut - būti karaliumi* ( *to king – to be a king* )

(b) *lietuvininti – daryti, kad kas imtų būti lietuviu* ( *to lithuanianize – to make to be lithuanian* )

(c) *stovyklauti – būti stovykloje* ( *to camp – to be in a camp* )

(d) *filmuoti – daryti, kad imtų būti filmas* ( *to film – to make a film* )

(e) *žaibuoti – žaibui būti (rastis)* ( *to lighten – to come lightning* )

On semantic basis the phenomenon of denominal verb was first mentioned by Clark and Clark (1979:767) 'in using such a verb, the speaker means to denote the kind of state, event, or process in such a way that the parent noun denotes one role in the state, event or process and the remaining surface arguments of the denominal verb denotes others of its role'. The meaning of denominal verbs have at least an approximate relationship to their parent nouns from which they were diachronically derived. For example, *the boy porched the newspaper* the association of the denominal verb relates to the salient characteristic of porches as a shelter to the main door into a house. On the process of language development some traditional verbs get their name as lexical innovation or innovative denominals when the parent noun has been never used as a verb before and the meaning of the verb is rather new for the listener. For example, instead of getting snowed on, the car got *pizzaed* on. It is important to distinguish between innovative denominal verbs and conventional that the latter one the meaning of the conventional denominal verb is coincident with the parent noun: *a mob – to mob, a bag – to bag*. An important aspect the formation of denominal verbs depends on contextual knowledge. In such case the interpretation is based on particular situation and general collocutors' experience or world understands. The meaning of



contextual expression of denominal verbs is related to the context of the utterance. For instance, if the pizzaed car is painted and looks like a pizza, then **to pizza** means to *paint to look like a pizza*. From semantic point of view innovative denominal verbs have a large number of possible meanings and interpretations. Thus, some features of innovative denominal verb meaning can be perceived by related meaning of the parent noun. For instance, *Max teapotted a policeman*, that it could be assumed that Max did something to a policeman involving a teapot.

Moreover, Kelly (1998) exposes 'ruled derived denominals' which semantic lexical meaning belongs to noun's semantic classes. Kelly's experimental work provides two types of denominal verbs on the basis of derivation, e.g. 'rule and idiosyncratically derived denominals'. Rule derived denominal verbs come from classes of noun that belongs to the same semantic category. For example, *boat, truck*, when these nouns are used as verbs the interpretation, namely '*to travel by X*' is followed:

(1) *Typically, a gardener sent surplus dates to the cities, or trucked onions from Tazarbu to Ajdabiya (BNC).*

Hence, the conclusion was drawn that the meaning of rule-derived denominal verb can be easier perceived than innovational or idiosyncratical one because the meaning of salient noun transfers to verb and a recipient can decode it. On the contrary the idiosyncratically derived denominal verbs do not seem to have any salient interpretation based on the semantic category of the parent noun and rely on context. Kelly (1998) claims that 'idiosyncratically derived denominals are drawn from categories whose members possess diverse meanings when used as verbs'. For instance, *to fish means* to try to catch fish whereas *to dog* means to chase tirelessly. In addition, the meaning of the verb shifts depends on the context of the utterance as well as general knowledge.

Another approach to this phenomenon is linked to mental lexicon. People use words all the time and store them in mental lexicon called 'the human word-store' (Aitchison, 1987). Thus, semantic entries in mental lexicon have fixed word meaning. Moreover, people readily create new word combinations which are relevant to the background knowledge and words' storage in mental level. Mental mechanism was described by Clark and Gerrig (1983) where they point out

two functions e.g. enumerability, where all the word's meaning are listed in mental lexicon and selectivity where listeners and interlocutors select the right meaning from mental storage. On the basis of the mental mechanism of denominal verb phenomenon is referred to 'contextual expressions'.

(2) *My sister **Houdinied** her way out of the locked closet* (BNC).

The sentence can be restated as the phrase: *my sister, who is a good **Houdini**, got herself out of the locked closet* by combining the meaning of *Houdini* with the context of the sentence, where *Houdini* means somebody who can get out of a locked closet. Hence, the defining the main feature of these contextual expressions is that they have plenty word meanings and interpretations depending on the circumstance in which they are used.

Observing English word formation process, the derivational and morphologic aspects of denominal verb are pointed out in some English (Hale and Keyser, 1992, Fong, 2002, Harley 2003, Don, 1993, Kiparsky, 1997) and Lithuanian (Ambrasas, 1996, Paulauskiene, 1971) works. By exploring the nature of morpho-semantic processes the conversion in English is disclosed in order to specify the denominal verb. Sandor (2007) in the earlier publications defines conversion as 'a non-concatenative process where the lexical category of a lexeme changes into another lexical category, without adding an affix to it. For example, the noun *a tree* changes into another lexical category, e.g. a verb *to tree*.

(3) *The dog **treed** the cat* (BNC).

Hence, the meaning of the derived verb can be defined as 'a compositional function of the meaning of the corresponding noun' (Sandor, 2007:2).

Moreover, in Buck (1997) publication the conversion is considered as a morphological process when one grammatical category is converted into another 'with no change in form to the word'. For instance, the noun *perfume* can be changed to the verb *to perfume* without undergoing visible change to the form of the word. Don (1993:2) provides the examples of word-derivation and root-derivation in Dutch by given assumption that 'conversion, or zero-derivation, is an instantiation of root derivation'. The main distinction between verbs derived from noun and nouns derived from verb is provided in Don's work (1993:12) where the author singles out three

types of derivation ‘verbs and nouns derived from roots, which do not show evidence for directionality; and verbs derived from nouns and nouns derived from verbs which do show evidence for directionality’. Kelly (1998) analyzes two derivational aspects of denominal verbs and focuses on the advantages of rule-derived verbs compared with idiosyncratically-derived. Some Lithuanian authors have pointed out morphological verb formation criteria by using suffixes: *-auti, -enti, -lenti, -senti, -venti, -ėti, -inėti, -tel(ė)ti, -ter(ė)ti, -inti, -dinti, -linti, -yti, -(i)oti, -čioti, -ščioti, -l(i)oti, -noti, -(i)uoti, -čiuoti, -sčiuoti, -iniuoti, -uliuoti* to create denominal verbs in the Lithuanian language. Paulauskiene (1971) emphasizes the function of suffixes added to stems of verbs derived from nominals. Moreover, the new semantic structure is formed by including suffix which relates to parent nominal. Ambrazas (1996) distinguishes nominal derivatives into some categories by adding suffixes to main body. The nominal derivatives are pointed out as follow: demonstrative, instrumental, mutative, changes of state, statives, participating and mixed combinations. Thus, denominal verbs are relevant to nominal derivatives by adding proper suffixes to the stem of the word and changing the semantic meaning of it accordingly.

Generally the definition of denominal verb cannot be specify according to one approach as it involve various linguistic sphere. However, the work aims to present a preliminary classification of English denominal verbs and outlines the theory of interpretation on what people know about states, event and processes associated with concrete objects. This classification based on Clark and Clark theory of denominal verbs (1979) and involves semantic, syntactic and morphologic aspects and features.

Summarizing, it can be stated that the most important issues are syntactic, morphological and lexical aspects of denominal verbs and how they are related to semantic. It is clear that a unified approach to denominal verb does not exist. So our further task is to analyze those issues in a more detailed way in order to expand our understanding of denominal verb which the empirical part of the research will be based on.

## 2. DERIVATION OF DENOMINAL VERBS IN THE LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE

On the basis of some Lithuanian linguists Jakaitienė (1988), Paulauskienė (1971), Grenda (2001), Ambrazas (1996) and Pakerys (2004) derivation of denominal verbs are singled out into semantic-syntactic and morphologic aspects. The semantic-syntactic aspect has been substantially elaborated in Grenda (2001) and Pakerys (2004) works and supported by Jakaitienė's (1988) general lexical semantic theory. It is pointed out that the meaning of the word is not a single item but it includes the complex of smaller elements which form a peculiar system based on rule-formed correlation. Thus, every meaning is a related system. The small elements of meaning related to one system are called semantic components by Jakaitienė (1988:95). Moreover, the semantic components can be divided into two main classes according to the level of fixed word's meaning. So, Jakaitienė distinguishes prime and peripheral meanings of the word. So the prime meaning singles out the word from other words' semantic classes while the peripheral meaning expands the primary words' meaning as well as implicates significant semantic components. For example, *kalėjimas* (*a prison*) has got two primary meanings, e.g. *vieta* (*a place*) and *kalėti* (*to prison*) meanwhile peripheral meaning implicates other semantic components, e.g. *žmonės* (*people*), *kaltė* (*guilt*), *bausmė* (*punishment*) and etc. According to the lexical-semantic theory (Jakaitienė, 1988) the derivation of denominal verb can be raised from semantic aspects of the primary noun when it is transformed into the verb. In addition, Grenda (2001: 232) claims that by grouping verbs into semantic classes the syntactic features must be enclosed because of words semantic structure's dependence on syntactic one. Furthermore, Grenda (2001: 240) proposes some facts where semantic structure of the verbs does not coincide with syntactic one. Hence, the verbs include the meaning of an object by using words compound 'veiksmas+objektas' (*action+object*). Grenda (2001:240) marks out the groups of the verbs as following senses:

1. Rinkti, ieškoti + daiktas (to pick, search for + object): *grybauti, uogauti, riešutauti* (to pick mushrooms, berries, nuts).
2. Gaudyti + daiktas (to catch + object): *žuvauti, vėžiauti, peliauti* ( to catch a fish, crayfish, mouse).
3. Atvesti + jauniklis (to cub ): *kumeliuotis, veršiuotis* ( to foal, to drop a calf).
4. Dengti, tepti + priemonė ( to lay or to cover + instrument): *auksuoti, asfaltuoti, tinkuoti* ( to gild, to asphalt, to plaster).
5. Leisti + laikas (to spend+ time): *vasaroti, žiemoti, nakvoti* ( to summer, to winter, to sleep over).
6. Sirgti + liga ( to be ill + disease ): *gripuoti, sloguoti* ( to get flu, to catch a running nose).

Speaking about the compounds of words, the conclusion is drawn that the semantic structure of the verbs can be clearly different from syntactic structure because the semantic structure can consist of two words even though the syntactic structure can be exhibited by one word as it is shown in the examples above. Hence, the relation between semantic and syntactic verb structure is very important in translation process from source language into target one.

Taking the view that denominal verbs are tight predicate constructions the Lithuanian linguist Pakerys (2004:3) provides ' three-mode predications: essive, inchoative and causative'. Three types of predicates of denominal verbs are specified as following:

1. Essive: it's not variable feature: *kvailioti – būti kvailiu*. (To fool about – to be a fool).
2. Inchoative: it's variable feature that appear by itself: *kvailėti – imti būti kvailiu*. ( To become a fool).
3. Causative: it's variable feature which cause by other force: *kvailinti – versti, laikyti ką kvailiu*. (To fool somebody).

It must be mentioned that these predicates are applied to specify the classes of denominal verbs because these features are included in the basic words. Hence, syntactic-semantic features of

denominal verbs are analyzed in derivational paraphrases by referring to function of the basic words. The classification of denominal verbs in Lithuanian is going to be provided in the fourth chapter.

Concerning the semantics of the Lithuanian language, it must also be noted that many derivations of denominal verbs come by adding suffixes to a stem of a noun. Taking into consideration the morphological aspect the verb can be originated from other parts of speech, e.g. nouns or adjectives by adding suffixes. According to Paulauskienė (1971:195) verbs can be derived from nouns by adding suffixes: *-auti*, *-enti*, *-ėti*, *-inėti*, *-inti*, *-yti*, *-ija*, *-ijo*, *-oti*, *-uoti*. The derivative verbs can be grouped by the functional meaning of the suffixes:

1. Suffix **-auti**: *atostogos* - *atostogauti* (to holiday), *vergas* - *vergauti* (to slave), *žuvis* - *žuvauti* (to fish) and etc. The suffix forms a new semantic derivation structure of the verb that depends on relation between the basic word and suffix. Substantival derivations by adding suffix *-auti* emphasize intransitive action of the verb.
2. Suffix **-enti**: *lukštas* - *lukštenti* (to shell). The derivation with this suffix points out the causality.
3. Suffix **-ėti**: *auklė* - *auklėti* (to nurse), *akmuo* - *akmenėti* (to stone). The substantival derivations exhibit two meanings e.g. action of transitivity and causality (*auklėti* - to nurse) and action of intransitivity or self-action (*akmenėti* - to stone).
4. Suffix **-inėti**: *blusa* - *blusinėti* (a nit - to pick nits), *byla* - *bylinėti* (a case - to state one's case). The substantival derivations denote the meaning of derogation.
5. Suffix **-inti**: *garas* - *garinti* (to steam), *šiukšlės* - *šiukšlinti* (to litter up). The derivations are transitive and close to the meaning of the causal verbs.
6. Suffix **-yti**: *rūdys* - *rūdyti* (to rust), *nuodai* - *nuodyti* (to poison). The derivation with this suffix exhibit passive or self-action as well as active action of the verb.
7. Suffix **-(i)oti**: *dovana* - *dovanoti* (to gift), *rasa* - *rasoti* (to dew), *vasara* - *vasaroti* (to summer). The derivatives can pointed out transitive as well as intransitive actions.

8. Suffix **-(i)uoti**: *brūkšnys – brūkšniuoti ( to dash), žingsnis – žingsniuoti ( to step)*.  
The derivations with the suffix point out transitive action which denotes ‘to do something or cover’ and intransitive action which exhibits motion or state of the verb.

To sum up the derivation of verb from noun by adding suffixes can be defined as transformation from noun to verb by conveying the meaning of suffixes as well as the basic words.

Derivation of denominal verbs is quite productive in the Lithuanian language. ‘Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika’ (1996) presents a detailed analysis of nominal verbs and their compositions. Many of them are derived from noun and can be classified on the basis of suffixes they are formed with. ‘Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika’ (1996:387-393) provides 6 categories of nominal verbs with referring to the meaning of the basic word: doable meaning includes suffixes: **-inti**: *vagis – vaginti ( to pilfer)*, **-(i)uoti**: *grupė – grupuoti ( to group)*, **-yti**: *gėda – gėdyti ( to shame)*, **-ėti**: *raukšlė – raukšlėti ( to wrinkle)*, **-(i)oti**: *garbana – garbanoti ( to wave)*, **-(i)auti**: *žuvis – žuvauti ( to catch fish)*, instrumental meaning includes suffixes: **-(i)oti**: *meškerė – meškerioti ( to catch a fish by using a rod)*, **-(i)auti**: *žeberklas – žeberklauti ( to catch a fish by using a gig)*, **-yti**: *dūlys – dūlyti ( to smoke out bees)*, meaning of shifted state includes suffixes: **-ėti**: *anglis – anglėti ( to become a coal)*, **-yti**: *šerkšnas – šerkšnyti ( to frost up)*, **-(i)oti**: *samana – samanoti ( to moss)*, **-(i)uoti**: *kraujas – kraujuoti ( to bleed)*, equivalent meaning points out work, behavior of verbs and includes suffixes: **-(i)auti**: *valkata – valkatauti ( to bum)*, *beždžionė – beždžionauti ( to monkey about)*, **-(i)oti**: *žvejas – žvejoti ( to fish)*, **-(i)uoti**: *latvis – latviuoti ( to speak in Latvian)*, the meaning of state denotes indeterminated status of verb and includes suffixes: **-oti**: *dargana – darganoti ( to sleet)*, *svaja – svajoti ( to dream)*. Meaning of participation is raised from abstract nouns and includes suffixes: **-(i)auti**: *atostogos – atostogauti ( to be on holiday)*, **-(i)uoti**: *sportas – sportuoti ( to go in for sports)*.

As it is pointed out above, that the meaning of the basic word reveals peculiarity of verbs’ derivatives by grouping them accordingly and adding the proper suffixes to create new semantic word with related meaning to the basic word.

### **3. DERIVATION OF DENOMINAL VERBS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

The issue of derivation of denominal verbs can be analyzed in the aspect of semantics as well as morphology. The form and meaning of a word have been considered by linguists from early century. Most modern linguists have claimed that grammatical categories must be based on form not meaning. Palmer (1988) argues that 'it is impossible to undertake a grammatical analysis that has in no way been influenced by meaning, and it is equally impossible to undertake an analysis purely based on meaning'. Thus, derivation of denominal verbs can be analysed by referring to grammatical construction of a verb and enclosing relativeness with semantic categories. Both of them seem to account for the basic aspects of derivation of denominal verbs.

#### **3.1. Morphological Side of Derivation of Denominal Verbs**

The morphological aspects of derivation of denominal verbs have been elaborated in the work of Buck (1997), Sandor (2007) and supported by other authors who applied this morphological process to derive the denominal verbs. Jackson and Amvela (2000) point out two English words formation processes:

1. Inflection which combines words and affixes. It leads to the formation of alternative grammatical forms of the same word: *rose-roses*.
2. Derivation which is lexical process to form a new word out of an existing one by adding a derivational suffixes to the word's stems: *payment* ( *pay* + *ment*).



It must be said that derivational affixes do not always cause a change in grammatical class. Furthermore, a shift in grammatical class is not always significant. For instance, a stress makes difference between noun and verb: *a 'contract* – noun, while *to con'tract* is a verb). Moreover, changing word classes without adding an affix or stress is known as conversion. Jackson and Amvela (2000:86) define conversion ' a process by which a word belonging to one word class is transferred to another word class without any concomitant change of form, either in pronunciation or spelling'. In the English language the large group of verbs are formed from nouns without changing the word's form. According to Buck (1997) this morphological process is called 'conversion', sometimes called 'functional shift' and the verbs are 'denominal' as they indicate their nominal roots. On the basis of historical language development the conversion is regarded as 'substantive converted into verb, and vice versa' by using zero suffix ( Jespersen, 1961). In Old English grammar a large number of verbs and nouns have the same root but different endings. Subsequently in Modern English grammar appears simplistic verb and noun forms : noun - *love loves* and verb – *love loves* where the ending –s points out the third person in the verb and the plural in the noun. Jespersen (1961:86) emphasizes complexity of development of the English language ' that it has done away with many cumbersome traits of primitive languages without losing the capacity for expressing the finest shades of thought in the most unmistakable way'. It must be mentioned that conversion is productive process morphologically as speakers coin new words on the basis of other words or word-forming elements on a daily basis. Thus the meaning of converted verb can be specified as a compositional function of the meaning of the corresponding noun. For instance, *to chain* the verb derives from the noun *chain* therefore it includes the predominant noun's features, e.g. connected metal rings, meanwhile the converted verb implies instrument of action, e.g. to fasten sth. For the representation of this grammatical process the example is followed:

(4) *Ultimately, Zeus overcame his father and **chained** him to a rock midway between the earth and sea* ( BNC).

Regarding conversion as a kind of derivation by using a zero affix the main features of this process in the English language are distinguished by Stekauer (1996):

1. Conceptual recategorization.

2. Change of word class.
3. Close semantic affinity between conversion pair members.
4. Phonematic/orthographic identity of fundamental forms.

On the whole, conversion has been the most popular of verb-deriving process as a subject of linguistic researches. On account of diversity of the meaning converted verbs linguists agree that it is an extremely productive process.

### **3.2. Lexical Semantic Side of Derivation of Denominal Verbs**

It has generally been assumed that grammatical categories are defined in terms of the forms of the language in order to describe how language is used. Furthermore, these formal categories are related to semantic categories in order to reveal the peculiarity of the language. Palmer (1965:7) denotes 'that what we think that purely semantic, notional or even logical categories are really no more than reflections of formal features of our own language'. Thus, the derivation of denominal verb is tightly related to semantic representation which is integrated into the cognitive system of the human mind. In fact, some semanticists claim that there is some element of meaning common to all of speakers because of general world understanding. Hence, the meaning of the words is based on the mental lexicon of human beings. On the pragmatic assumption the meaning of denominal verbs has been disclosed by context. Thus, the derivation of denominals can be raised from generic knowledge and particular situation. According to Aitchison (1994:11) the creation of new words, for instance to form verbs' innovations, is dependent on the evolution of language and the development of men as 'humans, however, do not just add on words from time to time, in between utterances. They often create new words and new meanings for words from moment to moment, while speech is in progress'. In view of that denominal verbs are regarded as contextual expressions the derivation of them is related not even to grammatical forms and semantic features but context as well. Clark & Clark (1979:782) makes out two types of denominal verbs, e.g. conventional

and innovational. The innovative denominal verbs are namely as contextual expressions because of interrelated criteria:

1. Number of senses. Contextuals should possess an indefinitely large number of meanings.
2. Dependence on context. Contextuals have a shifting meaning and denotation depending on any occasion on the context.
3. Cooperation between speaker and listener. Contextuals with their shifting meaning and denotation make similar demands, from moment-to-moment cooperation to essential interpretation.

Following these criteria, the derivation of innovative denominal verbs is based on indefinitely large number of meaning as well as context by cooperating speaker and listener.

On semantic basis denominal verbs have exhibited the predominant features which the parent noun can be classified accordingly. Clark & Clark (1979:790) states that the denominal verb implies the features of the parent noun as following:

1. Placeables where the parent nouns denote things whose conventional role is to be placed with respect to other object. *To carpet floors.*
2. Places where the parent nouns denotes things with respect to which other objects are placed. *To kennel a dog.*
3. Time intervals. The parent nouns of duration verbs denote time interval in which even and process is located. *To summer in Paris.*
4. Agents. The parent nouns of agent verbs denote agents or a thing that's the predominant feature is that they do certain things. *To butcher a cow.*
5. Receivers. The parent nouns denote things picked out for their role in receiving or experiencing things. *To witness murder.*
6. Results. The parent nouns denote results whose predominant feature is that they are end products of some action. *To sandwich between children and parents.*

7. Antecedent. The parent nouns denote the beginning of some actions or transformations.

*To piece a skirt.*

8. Instruments. The parent nouns denote some instruments. *To glue some paper.*

In all in the predominant features of denominal verb can include the meaning of the parent nouns and can carry out the function of the verb.

In addition, the derivation of denominal verb can be raised from historical points. Jespersen (1961) describes the evolution of denominal verbs on the basis of historical background as well as by coming from Old English, Old Norse , Old French influence. The author points out that it is rather difficult to find out the origin of the meaning of denominal verb called 'de-substantival' because of diversity of meaning which can only be disclosed in the particular case, context. Jespersen (1961: 93) groups the denominal verbs according to the meaning of substantives as following phrases:

1. Indicating a place and the verb can be used to form meaning 'putting in that place'. *To bottle beer.*

2. 'Provide with or furnish with sth, put on a garment. *To horse a man.*

3. To deprive of that which the sb indicates. *To skin a rabbit.*

4. The names of implements where verbs denote the action for which the implements are meant. *To cork some whiskers.*

Names of drinks may be regarded as implements in wide sense. *Will you go and wine with me?* The verbs have never come from name of food.

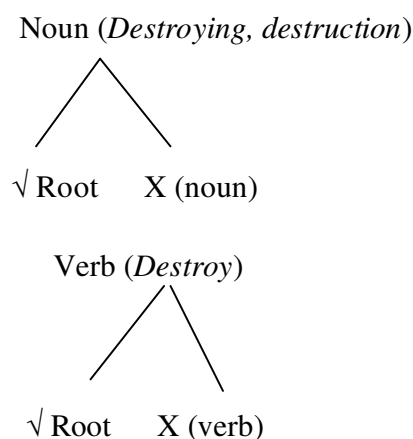
5. Part of the body is used as a part of implement. *Put one's arm round; offer one's arm to. I thumbed my nose.*

6. The words denote period of time, weather. Derivatives mean 'spend the time indicated by the substantive'. *It frosted heavily last night.*

7. De-substantival verb is used about an action or state that resembles the thing in shape. *Suddenly **tailing** off into silence.( queue up).*
8. Verbs derive from the names of animal and denote the action characteristic of the animal. *In Piccadilly he **moused** along on the Park side.*
9. Verb meaning 'to bring forth young'. *To cub, to foal, to lamb.*
10. Names of person may produce verb meaning 'make, be, become'. *Harris used the circus-tents of publicity **to clown** his way to this notoriety.*
11. Verbs formed from names of persons occupied in a certain way. *I have **laundressed** other young men beside yourself.* Verbs come from words denoting a mass of persons: *Diseases have **unpeopled** half the globe.* Formation from proper name and common names: *The canoe **Titanicked** on a rock in the river. **Celluloid** the door open (use a credit card to spring the lock open).*
12. Verbs are rarely formed from action-nouns which themselves been arrived from verb. *I am **allowanced** two glasses before dinner.*
13. Verbs formed from compounds. *Mr. Bantam **corkscrewed** his way through the crowd.*
14. The verb is come from combination of two substantives: *to **blackball** a person.( to vote against).* The verb combination with a word 'new': *he is bringing an old coat to be **new sleeved**.*
15. 'Nonce-words' appears in the frequent formation of a verb from substantives without any formal alteration. The word is coined independently by several speakers at different time and the words have to be recoined by using common stock of words. *They **peaced** themselves.*
16. From words designating persons and animals, meaning 'to play the smb or smth': *To **hare** it means to run away.*
17. From names of inanimate things, meaning 'to use': *shall we **cab** it or **bus** it?*

On the basis of lexical semantic features of the parent noun the derivation of denominal verbs can be referred to the meaning of the noun as well as the function of derived verb. In English denominal verbs includes shifted meaning like contextual expressions in order to perceive the basic features of the word accumulated in mental lexicon and create a new version of a word. In Clark and Clark (1979) and Jespersen (1961) works denominal verbs are derived from the parent nouns by conveying the semantic features of the noun and including the function of the verb.

In addition Don (1993), Harley (2005) and Fong (2002) have analyzed the derivation of denominal verb from nominal roots. Don (1993) provides two ways how the word can be built by relating to the root with syntactic head and turning the root in a nominal in order to construct the new word with syntactic head. Thus, the root contains word information and influences the interpretation. Moreover any information included in the root forms the first phase head, e.g. 'lexical word formation' (Don, 1993:2) and then turn to the second stage e.g. 'syntactic word formation'. For instance, comparing the words derivation: *to destroy and destruction or destroying*. Both of them are root derivations and first, the verb *destroy* is built and after this form is combined with a nominal head: *destruction, destroying*. It is illustrated in the Figure 1:



**Figure 1. Root derivation of denominal verbs**

Moreover, Don (1993: 11) specifies the types of denominal verb derivations e.g. 'word-derivations are characterized by the fact that they so to speak inherit the semantic and phonology of the first phase, the root derivations are characterized by the fact that information contained in the root is available.' Interestingly, that derived verb from noun is related with semantics and

phonology of the noun. For instance, the noun *defeat* implies an act of defeating and the stress is the same in both the noun and the verb. On the contrary, in root derivations are not necessarily to have strictly identical phonology and close semantic relationship. For instance, in the pair *p'ermít - perm'it* the noun and the verb have more distant semantics, corresponding to different stress properties.

In addition both linguists Fong (2002) and Harley (2005) analyze the derivation of denominal verb from root by incorporating in varying degrees the meaning of the root of noun as well as verb meaning. Obviously, that denominal verbs being derived from nominal root inherit semantic properties from associated noun. The derived verb meaning is strictly linked with the noun hierarch in order to indicate and limit the idiosyncratic meaning of denominals. For example, *Peter **shelved** a book*. The word *shelf* can be replaced by 'shelf-like' objects such as *window sill*, *table*, because these items incorporate the word meaning of *support*. Furthermore, Harley (2005) points out two different types of denominal verbs e.g. 'verbs whose names are derived via incorporation of a Root from within the argument structure, producing the measuring-out effect, and verbs whose names are derived some other way, by a mysterious, parametrically varying, ill-understood process which is called Manner Incorporation.' The author presents the following examples where verbs in paraphrases get their names by referring the manner in which they are accomplished:

(5) *Their horses were **saddled** and waiting <...> (BNC).*

*They fit the horses with **saddles** (paraphrase).*

Summarizing, it seems that the apparent correlation between morphologic and semantic processes of derivation of denominal verbs cannot be easily accounted for this phenomenon. However, taking into consideration morphologic process of derivation called conversion as well as semantic incorporation of a noun can reveal the main features of denominal verbs which are tight linked with mental lexicon of human being and context or situation of utterance.

#### 4. CLASSIFICATION OF DENOMINAL VERBS OF FOREIGN AND LITHUANIA LINGUISTS

Different classifications of denominal verbs depend on variety of characterization of the phenomenon. Lithuanian linguists Pakerys (2004:4) regards the denominal verbs as tight predicate constructions and provides three-mode predications e.g. essive, inchoative and causative. Hence, the classification of denominal verbs is based on predications implemented in the basic word. Thus, predication refers particular feature to argument in derivational paraphrases. On the basis of the function of the basic word the derivational paraphrases of denominal verbs are followed:

1. Predicative of subject and object in paraphrases of denominal verbs: *Petras kvailioja – Petras yra kvailys. (Peter fools about – Peter is a fool).*
2. Subject in paraphrases of denominal verbs: *Vartai rūdija – ant vartų ima būti ( randasi) rūdžių. (The gate rust – rust is appeared on the gate). Šiandien darganoja – šiandien yra dargana. (Today is sleety – sleet is today).*
3. Direct or non-direct object in paraphrases of denominal verbs: *Ieva filmuoja – Ieva daro filmą. (Eve films – Eve is making a film). Mikas meškerioja – Mikas naudojasi meškere. (Mike is fishing – Mike is using a rod to catch fish).*
4. Adverbial modifier in paraphrases of denominal verbs: *Vaikai stovyklauja prie ežero – Vaikai yra stovykloje prie ežero. (Children camp by the lake – Children are in a camp by the lake).*



Thus, it is reasonable to present the classification of denominal verb according to predications based in the basic word by accomplishing predicative, subjective, objective and adverbial modifier functions.

Another classification has been provided by Kelly (1998) and distinction has been drawn between two classes of denominal verbs. This distinction is based on production and comprehension of denominal verbs. So, Kelly provides the following classes of denominal verbs:

1. Rule derived denominals are formed from noun belonging to semantic categories which members share the same meaning used as verbs. For instance in Kelly's experiment rule derived denominal categories used along with general definition of verb. See in the table:

Category	Defintion
Vehicles	To travel/convey by X: <i>to trailer, to bicycle</i>
Musical Instrument	To play the X : <i>to guitar, to trumpet</i>
Dances	To dance the X: <i>to polka</i>
Flavorings	To add X to food: <i>to pepper</i>
Colours	To make something have the colour of X: <i>to blue</i>
Dwellings	To occupy or live in X: <i>to house, to cage</i>

**Table 1. Categorization of rule derived denominal verbs**

2. Idiosyncratically derived denominals are drawn from categories which members possess diverse meaning when used as verb. In Kelly's experiment idiosyncratically derived denominal categories used along with selected definitions. See in the table:

Category	Definition
Animals	To attempt to catch fish ( <i>to fish</i> ); to act in a mischievous

	manner ( <i>to monkey</i> ).
Body Parts	To bear without overt reaction ( <i>to stomach</i> ); to look at ( <i>to eye</i> ).
Building Parts	To surround with a wall ( <i>to wall</i> ); to unite or make firm ( <i>to cement</i> ).
Kitchen Utensil	To take up in a spoon ( <i>to spoon</i> ); to cover with a lid ( <i>to lid</i> ).
Tool	To strike blows ( <i>to hammer</i> ); to fasten with a nail ( <i>to nail</i> ).
Furniture	To install in office ( <i>to chair</i> ); to remove from consideration ( <i>to table</i> ).

**Table 2. Categorization of idiosyncratically derived denominal verbs**

The conclusion has been drawn that rule derived denominal verbs are easier recognized and perceived than idiosyncratic one because of limited noun meaning which can be predicted from knowledge of noun categories.

In addition, Clark & Clark (1979:769) uses the paraphrases to classify denominal verbs because 'the paraphrases themselves are then classified on the basis of the case role that the parent noun plays in them'. The author proposes that common denominal verb classes are based on core semantic relations in order to form following categories of denominal verbs:

1. Locatum verbs are one which parent nouns are in the objective case in clause that describes the location of one thing with respect to another. For instance, *to blanket the bed*, *to roof the house*, *to man the ship*, *to talc the baby*, *to spice the food*, *to cork the bottle*, *to frame the picture* and etc.

2. Location and Duration verbs are one which parent nouns are in the locative case. For instance, *to ground the plane*, *to table the document*, *to jail the prisoner*, *to kennel the dog*, *to can the fruit* and duration verbs: *to winter*, *to summer*, *to honeymoon*, *to overnight*.

3. Agent and Experiencer verbs are one which parent nouns are in the agentive case. For example, *to **bucher** the cow, to **nurse** the patient, to **vet** the dog, to **tailor** the suit, to **fox** the people* and Experiencer verbs like *to **witness** the accident, to boycott, to badger*. It denotes 'the act a dog would do to a badger'.

4. Goal and Source verbs are one which parent nouns are in the goal case: *Edward **powdered** the aspirin* can be paraphrased as *Edward did something to cause it to come about that (the aspirin was **powder**)*. The important feature of this denominal verb is factitivity. For Goal verb the parent nouns denote role on people by external forces. Meanwhile, the Source verb contains the meaning of substance from which the object is formed: *to **piece** the quilt, to **word** the sentence, to **letter** the sign*.

5. Instrument verbs are one which parent nouns denote instrument: *to tractor, to mop, to stone, to drill, to pipe the tune, to microwave, to school the children, to hand the spoon, to iron the clothes* and etc.

6. Miscellaneous verbs consist of several types as follow:

- a) Meals: *to lunch, to picnic, to tea*. The parent noun denotes meals or food.
- b) Crops: *to **nut** in the woods, to **hay** the top field*. The parent noun is much like the locatum verb with negative prepositions and the location does not have to be mentioned.
- c) Parts: *to **wing** the bird, to **rim** the glass with salt*. The verb denotes the action that happens to the entity denoted by the parent noun that itself is part of the entity.
- d) Elements: *to rain, to snow, to hail, to sleet* they denote the activities characteristic of rain, snow, hail and sleet.

To sum up, complexity of classification of denominal verbs can be accounted for historical development of language as well as alternation of semantic features of noun by referring to context and mental lexicon of human being. Hence, in translation process the meaning of denominal verb must be computed and based on common knowledge in order to infer the proper interpretation of the phenomenon.

## 5. TRANSLATING DENOMINAL VERBS FROM ENGLISH INTO LITHUANIAN

International and cross-cultural collaboration among countries influences rapid changes in language and provides new perception of a foreign language. These transformations are crucial in the science of translation because the reality of the world is expressed differently in each language. In this regard, Kazlauskienė (2004) confirms that 'languages differ from each other; they are different in the form of having distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of languages and these forms have different meaning'. It means that the act of translation can bring about a number of shifts in the aesthetic and linguistic value of the source text. Thus, the shift can be defined as essential action of the translator who follows the structural dissimilarity between two language systems and personal and stylistic preferences in order to render the source language text into target one. Hence, the occurrence of shifts in the process of translating the denominal verbs is an unavoidable phenomenon because 'transcultural text production may require substitution of elements of the source text by elements judged more appropriate to the function the target text is to serve' (Baker, 2001:4).

The complexity of translation has been analyzed by Bell, Nida, Newmark, Nuebert and other linguists. Bell (1994) defines translation as process referring to perception, memory, encoding and decoding of messages, e.g. draws on psychology and psycholinguistics as well as in contrary, translation is a product based on linguistic and discourse analysis. Therefore, seeking to understand and analyze the similarity and differences of the languages compared, we may employ a study, called contrastive linguistics. Hoeye and Houghton (2001:45) states that 'the study of two languages in contrast has been referred to by a variety of names <...> the following terms used: contrastive studies, contrastive languages studies, contrastive linguistics and others.'

Generally speaking, the relationship between linguistics and translation can be drawn in the field of contrastive linguistics by comparing the grammatical system of languages with a view to predicting difficulties which can appear by translating text from source language into target one.

Concerning contrastive linguistics and translation, it must be mentioned that the main purpose is to find the relevant equivalent of target text by transferring one language into another in order to make the translated text natural.

### **5.1. Methodological Principles of the Research**

Before we proceed with the empirical part of the investigation, it would be reasonable to present and explain in brief the method that we are going to employ in the process of the analysis of denominal verbs and their equivalents in Lithuanian.

As mentioned above, contrastive linguistics is the systematic comparison of two or more languages in order to point out their differences and similarities. According to Golovinas (1982:179) the term contrastive method means the way to cognize and explains different phenomena of languages. Moreover, contrastive method involves separate units and whole structures of languages in order to comprehend essence of the grammatical, semantic and phonetic structures between different languages.

According to Gudavičius (2007:23) the object of contrastive semantics is comparison two lexical semantic systems which involve grammatical word meaning as well. Basically, language conveys meanings of words through their forms and contents. Thus, both lexical-semantic and grammatical word structures can be observed in contrastive semantics.

On the whole, there is a number of different methods one can employ and the choice depend on the researcher as well as on the subject of the investigation itself. In our research we seek to investigate denominal verbs classified by Clark and Clark (1979) and the way they are rendered from English into Lithuanian. Therefore, the present research employs a contrastive method.

Concerning the methodology of the work, it must be mentioned that the presented examples have been selected from the world known fiction 'One Flew Over Cuckoo's Nest' by Kesey and

its translation into Lithuanian performed by Petrulaitis. 280 examples of denominal verbs were analyzed. Employing the method of contrastive analysis, we compare denominal verbs (both in English and Lithuanian) and contrast the sentence to provide the importance of context seeking to identify the similarities or differences they undergo in the process of translation. In order to be sure if the norms of the target language are not violated, we used information from English-Lithuanian dictionary (Anglų – Lietuvių kalbų žodynas). Seeking to identify the derivation of denominal verbs we used Dictionary of Etymology. Having carried out the research, we settled the possible way of rendering denominal verbs from English into Lithuanian.

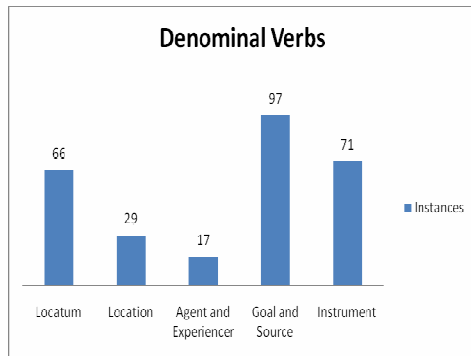
Summing up, we presume that the research carried out with the help of contrastive analysis is especially useful for translation theory and practice, as well as for foreign language teaching.

## **5.2. Ways of Rendering Morphological Structure of Denominal Verbs**

As pointed out in the fourth chapter, the translation of denominal verbs from English into Lithuanian is based on Clark and Clark (1979) classification of the phenomena. According to it denominal verbs are grouped into categories:

1. Locatum.
2. Location and Duration verbs.
3. Agent and Experiencer.
4. Goal and Source.
5. Instrument.

Therefore, it is reasonable to present the analysis of these denominal verbs within the framework of Kesey's novel 'One Flew Over Cuckoo's Nest'. On the basis of the novel the number of denominal verbs can be provided:



**Figure 2. Total amount of denominal verbs**

Concerning Clark and Clark classification, we can present the morphological side of denominal verb translation. Categorization of denominal verbs is based on their uses and related to the paraphrases of these verbs. The paraphrases themselves are classified on the basis of the main role that the parent noun plays in them. Following this consideration we can analyze each group of denominal verbs in referring to morphological side of the English and Lithuanian languages. Moreover, it must be noted that many denominal verbs can be formed by adding suffixes to the stem of a noun in the Lithuanian language. As it was mentioned in the second chapter suffixes: *-auti, -enti, -ėti, -inti, -inėti, -intis, -yti, -ija, -oti, -uoti* are added to the stem of a noun denote intransitive, transitive and causal actions of denominal verbs in Lithuanian. Obviously, that such grammatical transformation provides broad range of suffixal denominal verbs in Lithuanian while on the contrary any suffixes are not added in order to form denominal verbs in English. Taking it into consideration, in our research we compare denominal verbs in both target and source languages. In order to provide some changes of morphological structure in rendering process from nouns to denominal verbs the attention is drawn to noun of both languages. Furthermore, if nouns are incorporated into denominal verbs in both languages we can analyse what morphological structure appears in the translated denominal verb in Lithuanian. On the contrary, if nouns are not incorporated into denominal verbs in target language the morphological analysis can not be provided because the noun does not function in verbal structure. Cf.:

**to sign – pasirašyti, to ship – siųsti, to strap – pririšti, to wheel – įridenti** (K.K. and K.Kiz.).

In such cases, we singled out the criterion of non-morphological rendering when nouns are not included in denominal verb structure in the Lithuanian language. As seen in the examples above, there are no nouns incorporated in Lithuanian because *a sign* means *ženklas* instead of *raštas*, *a ship* means *laivas* instead of *siuntinys*, *a strap* means *diržas* instead of *raištis* and etc.

Concerning a word as a translation unit some morphological criteria were followed: suffixation, prefixation, word combination, zero affixation, mixed combination, non-morphological rendering in translation of denominal verbs from English into Lithuanian.

Moreover, we singled out the morphological criterion of mixed combination to provide more than one change in morphological structure of translated words into Lithuanian. So, in order to form denominal verbs from nouns suffixes, prefixes and root modifications appear in translated denominal verbs in Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to plan – suplanuoti, to hook – užkibti, to trace – susekti** (K.K. and K.Kiz.).

As it is seen from the examples above, more than one morphological parts were added to the stem of nouns, e.g. the denominal verb *suplanuoti* is derived from a noun *planas* by adding prefix *-su* and suffix *-uoti*. Furthermore, the denominal verb *sekti* is derived from a noun *pėdsakas* by changing vowel in a root and adding prefix *-su*.

Thus, in order to compare the translation of denominal verbs from morphological point of view we must describe the categories of denominal verbs as follow:

- I. Locatum verbs involve the description of one location in reference to another, typically referring to the application of the parent noun onto some other surface. Locatum verbs denote: coverings, animal paraphernalia, labels, decorations, not-on coverings, condiments, fuels, clothing parts. The locatum verbs are used with the locative prepositions: *on, in, at around, along, over, through, with*.

Examples of locatum verbs include 66 instances in the translated work. According to these criteria in 4 cases the suffixes *-uoti, -yti* were added to the stem of the noun in order to form locatum denominal verbs in Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to title – tituluoti, to scalp – skalpuoti, to poison – nuodyti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).



Moreover, in 3 cases zero affixation was used and at least in 1 case prefix *-iš* was added to the translated words. Cf.:

**to smoke – rūkti, to grant – suteikti, to name – pavadinti, test – išmėginti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).

Apart from the already mentioned examples, in 8 cases the mixed type of morphological structure appears in translated denominal verbs. It must be noted that, forming denominal verbs from nouns some morphological transformations such as root modification or suffixation and prefixation appear in Lithuanian denominal verbs. Cf.:

**to lace – susinerti, to pad – prikimšti, to glass – įstiklinti, to plaster – sugipsuoti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.)

Concerning that morphological rendering of the phenomena, these denominal verbs are derived from Lithuanian nouns: *nėriniai, kamšalas, stiklas, gipsas*. Thus, it is noted, that root modifications show shift of vowels by transferring from nouns to denominal verbs. Besides, more than one morphological changes are applied in such kind transformations. For instance, *gipsas* ( *a plaster*) is transferred to denominal verb *gipsuoti* ( *to plaster*) by adding suffix *-uoti* and prefix *-su* in Lithuanian translation.

What is more, a number of word combination was used in translation of locatum verbs (17). Denominal verbs can be translated as a single word in English while translation of the phenomena in Lithuanian can be rendered by using word combinations which consist of verb and noun separately. Cf.:

**to gas – prisileisti dujų, to grease – ištepti riebalais, to dust – šluoti dulkes, to fence – užverti tvorą, to crust – užsitraukti plutai** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).

At last, the largest group of locatum denominal verbs belongs to the type of non-morphological rendering in translation because in the Lithuanian language nouns are not incorporated into verbs, therefore, the denominal verbs can not be analysed by morphological aspect. In 31 cases denominal verbs convey semantic aspect instead of morphological one in translation from English into Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to water – išlaistyti, to load – prigrūsti, to steam – aprasoti, to clog – užkimšti, to wrap – apvynioti, to dress – aprengti, to bridge – pakilti ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).**

Concerning the examples, there are no nouns incorporated into denominal verbs in the Lithuanian language while denominal verbs included noun meaning themselves in English.

- II. Location verbs denote the parent noun in the locative case. These verbs differ from locatum verbs because the parent noun refers to the end location. Thus, in 11 cases location verbs were translated by using word combination and suffixation, prefixation and zero affixation were not observed in the translated work. Cf.:

**to pocket – susikišti į kišenes, to drift – paleisti pasroviui, to post – iškabinti skelbimų lentoje, to bench – sėdėti ant suolo, to card – užrašyti ant kortelės ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).**

Moreover in 3 cases mixed combination were used to form location denominal verbs in Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to frame – įrėminti, to tune – prisiderinti, to film – nufilmuoti (K.K. and K.Kiz.).**

It must be noted, that these translated denominal verbs derived from the parent nouns in Lithuanian as follow: a noun *rėmas* ( *a frame* ) turns to verb *įrėminti* ( *to frame* ) by adding suffix *-inti* and prefix *-į* and another example, a noun *dermė* ( *tune* ) turns to verb *prisiderinti* ( *to tune* ) by adding suffix *-inti* and prefix *-pri*.

Hovewer, it must be noted, that the greatest part of location denominal verbs is translated in Lithuanian by using non-morphological rendering. 15 cases of this type were observed in the translated work. Cf.:

**to gum – žiaumoti, to shade – dangstyti, to seat – susodinti, to rack – padžiauti ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).**

Obviously, these nouns are not incorporated in Lithuanian denominal verbs so they do not correspond to English denominals. For instance, a noun *gum* denotes *kramtomoji guma* ( *chewing gum* ) and points out the act of chewing in English while in Lithuanian it is translated *žiaumoti* ( *to munch* ) and a noun *gum* in not incorporated in denominal verb.

III. Agent and Experiencer verbs have the parent noun in the agentive case and denote occupations, special roles, animals. The research showed 17 denominal verbs of such type while the non-morphological rendering in Lithuanian translation were used in 12 cases. Cf.:

**to bug – įerzinti, to clown – prajuokinti, to engineer – suorganizuoti, to witness – regėti** ( K.K.and K.Kiz.).

As it seen from examples, that there are nouns incorporated in Lithuanian to form Agent and Experiencer denominal verbs in translation because the nouns *a bug (vabzdys)*, *a clown (juokdarys)*, *an engineer (inžinierius)* are not included in the stem of the verbs *to bug (erzinti)*, *to clown (juokinti)*, *to engineer (organizuoti)*. Thus, these denominal verbs have not incorporated noun and can not be analysed from morphological point of view in the Lithuanian language. Despite this fact, these denominal verbs can be observed from semantic aspect as they refer to the meaning of the parent nouns. Moreover, Experiencer denominal verb *to witness* is derived from the noun *a witness (liudytojas)* and can be translated *liudyti (to witness)* in Lithuanian but the translator has choosen the analogue one, e.g. the verb *regėti (to see)* instead.

Having analysed the other examples of morphological rendering of Agent and Experiencer denominal verbs in translation process, suffixation and zero affixation are applied in less quantity ( suffixation 2 cases and zero affixation 2 cases). Cf.:

**to sponsor – rengti, to gossip – liežuvauti, to whore – ištvirkauti, to gawk – vėpsoti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).

The transformation from noun to denominal verb in Lithuanian could be clarify as following: nouns *rengėjas ( a sponsor)*, *liežuvautojas (a gossip)* turn to verbs *rengti (to sponsor)* and *liežuvauti (to gossip)* without any affixes ( zero affixation) while a noun *ištvirkelė (a whore)*, *vėpla (a gawk)* are transformed into denominal verbs by adding suffixes: *-auti, -oti* in target language.

IV. Goal and Source verbs include the parent clause which specifies both a source and a goal. The Source denotes the substance from which the Goal is made. The important feature of these verbs is their factivity: the shape, integrity, form or role denoted by the parent noun come to exist by virtue of the action. They emphasize some aspects e.g. human role, groups,

masses, shapes, pieces, products. The corpus contains 97 cases of this type of denominal verbs. In 63 cases were used non-morphological rendering of denominal verbs in translation from English into Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to group – susispiesti, to line – išsirikiuoti, to crease – įdubti, to speed – skubėti, to mess – sujaukti, to bale – surišti, to con – apmulkinti** ( K.K.and K.Kiz.).

Moreover, morphological changes such as suffixation (7 cases), zero affixation (7 cases) and mixed combination (7 cases) were observed by rendering from noun into denominal verb in Lithuanian. Cf.:

**to function – funkcionuoti, to rust – rūdyti, to guard – saugoti, to trick – apgauti, to scheme – sumanyti, to echo – nuaidėti, to coal – apanglėti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).

In addition, word combinations were used in 8 cases by rendering morphological structure in transferring from noun to verb process in Lithuanian translation. Cf.:

**to schedule – numatyti planą, to splinter – trupėti į šipulius, to stack – guldyti į kupetą** ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).

What is more, prefixes *-pa*, *-su*, *-į*, *-iš* were added to the stem of the parent nouns in order to form Goal and Source denominal verbs in Lithuanian (5 cases). Cf.:

**to lure – įvilioti, to forge – iškalti, to sense – pajusti, to roll – susisukti** ( K.K.and K.Kiz. ).

Concerning these examples, it must be pointed out, that prefixes added to the stem of the parent nouns help to denote the completed action of denominal verbs in Lithuanian translation. Moreover, prefixes included in denominal verbs show the direction of action within the frame of the sentence and valency of words in it.

- V. Instrument verbs. The parent noun denotes instrument which is incorporated into verb. The majority can be classified under the verbs: *go*, *fasten*, *clean*, *hit*, *cut*, *destroy*, *catch*, *block*, *follow*. In many cases (42 instances) instrument denominal verbs are translated into Lithuanian by using way of non-morphological rendering. Cf.:

**to hand – paduoti, to stick – atkišti, to cure – gydyti, to muscle – prasibrauti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).

Anyway, a rather large group of instrument denominal verbs (16 cases) were formed from nouns by using word combination structure in Lithuanian Cf.:

**to chalk – nubrėžti kreida, to sponge – nušluostyti kempine, to saw – pjaustyti lentas** ( K.K. and K.Kiz.).

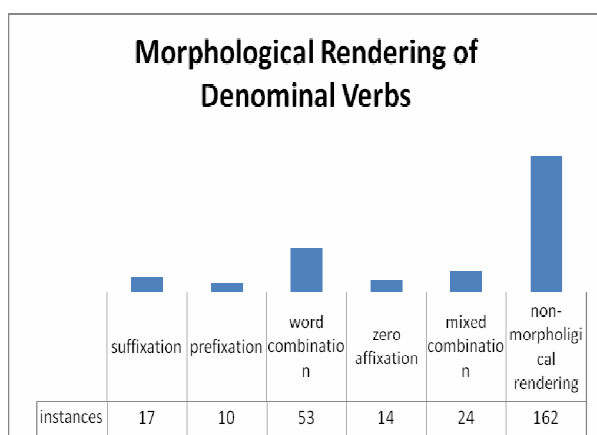
As can be seen from the examples, the nouns are incorporated into denominal verba as an integral unit in English while in the Lithuanian language denominal verba are separated into parts e.g.verb and noun in order to transfer the meaning precisely.

In addition , it must be noted that Instrument denominal verbs are derived from nouns by adding prefixes (4 cases), suffixes (3 cases) or using mixed type of combination (4 cases). Cf.:

**to mop – iššluoti, to button – užsagstyti, to lock – užrakinti, to block – užverti, to glue – prisiklijuoti, to vote – balsuoti, trace – sekti** ( K.K. and K.Kiz. ).

Concerning the examples, we can claim that suffixes added to the nouns point out derivational aspect of denominal verbs while prefixes emphasize the additional function of such verbs within the sentences.

The divergence of morphological aspects of the phenomena can be seen in Figure 3:



**Figure 3. The divergence of morphological criteria of denominal verbs**

It must be mentioned that prefixes *-į, -už, -pri, -pa, -ap, -su, -iš, -nu, -at, -pra, -tebe, -per* are mostly added to the stem of translated words into Lithuanian. Moreover, the suffixes *-oti, -ėti, -inti, -yti, -uoti* appeared in the Lithuanian denominal verbs by transferring them from nouns. It could be stated that such results confirm that prefixes refer to the function of denominal verbs and point out causality, intransitive and transitive of action in translation of the phenomena into Lithuanian. Therefore, the meaning of the translated denominal verb can be perceived precisely because of prefixes related to the main verb help to provide the valency of the denominals. Moreover, the suffixes used in translated denominal verbs show derivation of denominal verbs from nouns and present the variety of Lithuanian verbs which include suffixation themselves. So, Lithuanian verbs include the suffixes to provide the possibility to render the meaning of translated denominal verbs.

In addition a large number of word combinations used in translation show the lack of word in order to convey exact meaning of English denominals. Obviously, word combinations are used in translation if equivalents of denominal verbs are not found in Lithuanian.

Thus, it must be considered that in many cases morphological transformations in the process of translation of denominal verbs are inevitable and the main characteristic of a good translation is to find equivalence which can be achieved through various morphological changes.

### **5.3. Ways of Rendering Semantic Meaning of Denominal Verbs**

Word meaning is strictly linked with mentality of human being, conceptual knowledge and semantic form. The recognition of semantic form as representation of reality in linguistic level is crucial in translation. Saeed (2000: 43) claims that 'our language predisposes us to see both reality and other languages through its own filter'. Thus, semantics draws attention on word meaning and its interrelation in a language. Furthermore, Crystal (2005:346) points out the aim of translation 'to provide semantic equivalence between source and target language'. People readily understand words or expressions on the basis of the word itself, linguistic context and general knowledge. Each word belongs to the categories (things, action and etc.) and contains

semantic features. The properties of the word do not carry equal weight; some are more central to the characterization of the category than others. Hence, the meaning of denominal verbs has at least an approximate relationship to their parent noun from which they were derived. Therefore, the parent nouns include their predominant features which can be conveyed to denominal verbs.

Table 3 represents predominant features of noun and their rendering into denominal verbs of the English language ( Clark & Clark, 1979):

Noun categories	Description	Classes of denominal verbs	Examples taken from K.K. and BNC
Placeables	Denote things whose conventional role is to be placed with respect to other objects	Locatum	to fence - užtverti tvorą, to plaster - sugipsuoti, to rumor - skleisti gandus, to dress - apsirengti
Places	Denote things with respect to other objects are placed	Location	to frame - įrėminti, to film - nufilmuoti, to pocket - susikišti į kišenę, to basket - įmesti į pintinę
Time interval	Denote time interval in which events can be located	Duration	to winter - žiemoti, to holiday - atostogauti
Agents	Denote agents, things whose predominant feature is that they do certain things	Agent	to clown - prajuokinti, to engineer - suorganizuoti, to goat - išvesti iš kantrybės
Receivers	Denote things picked out for their role in receiving or experiencing	Experiencer	to witness - regėti, to badger - erzinti
Results	Denote results whose predominant feature is that they are end products of some action	Goal	to sense - pajusti, to line - išrikiuoti, to sound - nuaidėti, to knot - susimazgyti, to coal - apanglėti

Antecedents	Denote antecedent, e.g. The beginning of some actions	Source	to loop - apvynioti, to mosaic - išdélioti mozaiką, to brick - iškloti plytomis
Instruments	Denote potential roles of instruments	Instrument	to whip - išperti, to bomb - bombarduoti, to tape - priklijuoti, to eye - nenuleisti akių, to boat - plaukioti

**Table 3. Illustration of noun predominant features by rendering denominal verbs**

Following these criteria semantic meaning of denominal verbs is based on predominant features of parent nouns. In order to convey semantic meaning of denominal verbs from the parent noun the limited range of noun meaning must be chosen.

Considering the noun features included into denominal verbs the way of noun incorporation into translation can followed in such criteria:

1. Lexical and semantic incorporation. Cf.:

(6) *I can **mop** the puddle where he stands* (K.K.15).

<...> *aš galėčiau iššluoti balą toje vietoje* (K.Kiz.19).

2. Non-incorporation when noun is separated from the verb in the process of translation. Cf.:

(7) *I **stone** her to death and said my neighbor did it* (K.K.45).

<...> *aš užmuščiau ją akmenimis ir pasakiau, kad tai padarė kaimynas* ( K.Kiz.53).

3. Semantic incorporation.Cf.:

(8) *They **strapped** him to that table* <...> ( K.K.15).

*Pririšo prie stalo* <...> (K.Kiz.19).

4. Idiomatic or contextual incorporation. Cf.:

(9) <...> *the machine **blooms** a white cloud of fog* <...> ( K.K.112).



<...> *mašinos gale* **ima ristis balti rūko kamuoliai** <...> (K.Kiz.125).

Thus, it is reasonable to present the analysis of the selected examples within the framework of classes of denominal verb and provide the way of translation into Lithuanian.

There are many cases when English locatum denominal verbs do not involve lexical semantic incorporation when they are translated into Lithuanian. For instance, **to sign – pasirašyti, to cloud – apsiniaukti, to salt – pasūdyti** (K.K. and K.Kiz.).

As can be seen from these examples, when English locatum denominal verbs are rendered into Lithuanian, they involve only semantic incorporation. In the examples the words *pasirašyti* ( *to sign*), *apsiniaukti* ( *to cloud*), *pasūdyti* ( *to salt*) are implied but represent the case of semantic but not lexical incorporation. However, *to sign* and *to cloud* have lexical and semantic equivalents in Lithuanian as *to sign – ženklinti* and *to cloud – debesuoti* therefore, in translated work they have not been implied.

Furthermore, locatum denominal verbs can be rendered using an equivalent Lithuanian word as in the following examples. For example, **to title – tituluoti, to poison – nuodyti, to bandage – sutvarstyti** (K. K.and K.Kiz.).

It must be mentioned that equivalent translation of locatum denominal verbs is not very common. It makes 16 cases of the ways of translation among the examples of this denominal class. The largest part of locatum denominal verbs translation into Lithuanian belongs to purely semantic incorporation of the noun (21 cases) and non-equivalent or non-incorporating constructions (18 cases). For example, **to crown – uždėti vainką, to storm – užgriūti štormui, to water – laistyti** (K.K. and K.Kiz.).

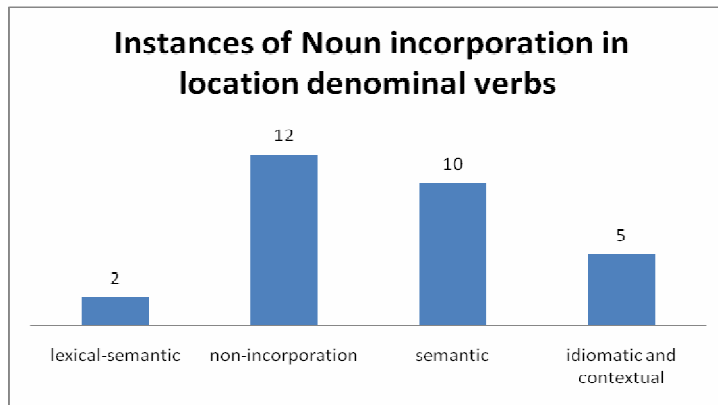
Moreover, the rest part (11 cases) belongs to idiomatic and contextual noun incorporation in translation process:

(10) *Harding leans farther back, hooks his thumbs in his lapel* (K.K.20).

*Hardingas labiau atsilošia ir susikiša nykščius už atlapų* (K.Kiz.23).

These examples of locatum denominal verbs exhibit their meaning by applying to the text which provide the proper association of denominal verb *hook* as it tight related to noun *thumb*.

Furthermore, the noun incorporation in location denominal verbs in translation process can be illustrated as follow:



**Figure 4. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in location denominal verbs in translation**

It must be noted that the largest number of noun incorporation in location denominal verbs includes non-incorporating constructions (12 cases). For instance, **to corner – įspausti į kampa, to pocket – susikišti į kišenę, to drift – paleisti pasroviui**. Cf.:

(11) *It's no place for a fly <...> he'd do better to drift the fly over those riffles.* ( K.K.111).

*Šitokioje vietoje muselės nepagausi <...> muselę reikėtų paleisti tais slenksčiais pasroviui* (K.Kiz. 124).

While translating this kind of denominal verbs the meaning of the noun is appeared in word combination in Lithuanian, while English denominal verbs contain itself both noun and verb meanings.

At least in 2 cases location denominal verbs have similar equivalents in Lithuanian. For example, **to frame – įrėminti, to film – filmuoti** (K.K and K.Kiz..).

Comparing noun incorporation in locatum and location denominal verbs in translation process the main attention can be drawn on semantic aspect by conveying word meaning from English into Lithuanian.

Examples of noun incorporation in Agent and Experiencer denominal verbs show quite contradictory results. 6 cases of semantic noun incorporation of Agent and Experiencer are found in translation. In 5 cases this type of denominal verbs include idiomatic and contextual rendering of phenomena into Lithuanian translation. Cf.:

(12) <...> *he'd got the nurse's goat the way he said he would* <...> (K.K.137).

<...> *išvedė Didžiąją iš kantrybės, kaip ir buvožadėjęs* <...> (K.Kiz.149).

(13) *I bum them whenever I get the chance is why my pack lasts longer than Harding's here* (K.K.158).

*Mat aš kauliju jas iš kitų kiekviena proga; todėl man užtenka pakelio ilgesnį laiką nei Hardingui* (K.Kiz.170).

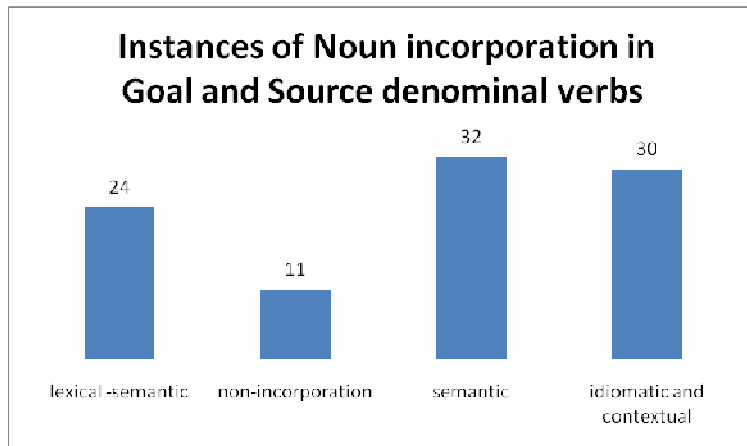
As can be seen from these examples the incorporated noun meaning is involved into Agent and Experiencer denominal verbs and can be recognized when the context is provided.

Furthermore, there is a large group of this type of denominal verbs where the noun is incorporated both semantically and lexically in English and Lithuanian. For instance, **to sponsor – rengti** (noun is rengėjas), **to gossip – liežuvauti** (noun is liežuvautojas), **to gawk – vėpsoti** (noun is vėpla). Cf.:

(14) *A silent bunch, watching the townpeople who were driving past on their way to work slow down to gawk at all the loonies in green* (K.K.201).

*Šitaip neprasižiodami žiūrėjome į miestiečius, kurie važiuodami į darbą sulėtindavo greitį ir imdavo vėpsoti į krūvą bepročių žaliomis uniformomis* (K.Kiz.215).

Apart from the already mentioned cases, the largest group of goal and source denominal verbs were found in the corpus (97 instances). The way of noun incorporation in such type of denominal verbs can be illustrated as following:



**Figure 5. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in Goal and Source denominal verbs in translation**

As can be seen from the shema, the main way of translating such type of denominal verbs is to convey semantic meaning of the noun as well as to provide the context to express the meaning precisely. Thus, translating these denominal verbs into Lithuanian in most cases (32) only semantic but not lexical incorporation is retained. For instance, **to sight – pastebėti, to wrinkle – suraukti, to sound – nuaidėti, to mess – sujaukti, to scheme – sumanyti, to smolder – smilkti, to grimace – vaipytis**. Cf.:

(15) <...> *he stands up to his full height, wrinkles his forehead* <...> (K.K.42).

<...> *jis išsitiesia visu ūgiu, suraukia kaktą* <...> (K.Kiz.49).

In addition the idiomatic and contextual noun incorporation of this type of denominal verbs appears in Lithuanian translation. Cf.:

(16) *I'd breeze my tail outa here* (K.K.279).

*Vade, neščiau iš čia kudašių* (K.Kiz.299).

(17) *She darted the eyes out with every word* <...> (K.K.270).

*Sulig kiekvienu žodžiu ji šaudė akimis it užnuodytomis strėlėmis* <...> (K.Kiz.288).

(18) *They should know better'n to **group up** and mumble together when she was due on the ward*

(K.K.5).

*Kvailai jie pasielgė – **susispietė** ir kuždasi, kai jos eilė budėti skyriuje* (K.Kiz.9).

These examples involve noun incorporation in Goal and Source denominal verbs by referring to the context. Moreover, idiomatic noun incorporation in translated denominal verbs provide emotional value of the meaning. In fact we cannot imagine a whole denominal verb meaning without context and translator must find the idioms in native language in order to exhibit semantic structure with contextual information.

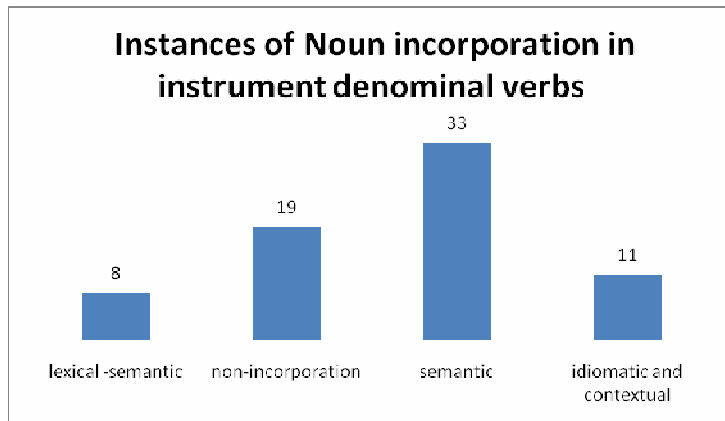
However, there is a large group of Goal and Source denominal verbs incorporate nouns both semantically and lexically. For examples, **to sense – pajusti, to rule – nutarti, to function – funkcionuoti, to rust – rūdyti**. Cf.:

(19) *The **sense** she's glaring down at them now <...>* (K.K.5).

*Dabar **pajunta**, kad akimis žaibuoja į juos <...>* (K.Kiz.9).

Concerning these examples, Goal and Source denominal verbs have direct equivalents in Lithuanian. In all above presented cases, the denominal verbs were rendered with the help of incorporated noun in both lexically and semantically.

Apart from the already mentioned cases, a large group of verbs with incorporated instrument also exists. It must be mentioned that the equivalent translation of instrument denominal verbs is not very common. It makes 8 cases of the way of translation among the examples of such type denominal verbs. The way of translation instrument denominal verbs can be illustrated as follow:



**Figure 6. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in instrument denominal verbs in translation from English into Lithuanian**

Concerning the figure noun incorporation in instrument denominal verbs when incorporating structure in English have similar equivalents in Lithuanian is exhibit in 8 cases. For instance, **to mop – iššluoti, to glue – prisiklijuoti, to vote – balsuoti, to button – užsegti**. Cf.:

(20) *He got no hair on his face <...> it looks like he **glued** some on once <...>* (K.K.34).

*Ant veido ir galvos plaukų bemaž nėra – atrodo kadase kažkiek **priklijavo** <...>* (K.Kiz.39).

Here it can be seen that both Lithuanian and English denominal verbs have an instrument incorporated in their structure, i.e. *mop – to mop ( šluota – iššluoti), glue – to glue ( klijai – klijuoti), vote – to vote ( balsas – balsuoti), button – to button ( saga – užsegti)*

It must be noted that in many cases ( 33) the instrument is semantically implied in both English and Lithuanian while lexical side of incorporation is different. Thus, the following examples show when instrument is lexically included only in English but not in Lithuanian. For examples, **to shower – nuprausti, to strap – pririšti, to throat – sumurmėti, to claw – draskyti**. Cf.:

(21) *I go **to clawing** at the damned sheet tied across me <...>* (K.K.77).

*Imu **draskyti** tą prakeiktą paklodę, kuri laiko mane pririštą <...>* (K.Kiz.87).

While translating these examples into Lithuanian only semantic but not lexical noun incorporation is retained in order to perform such type denominal verbs.

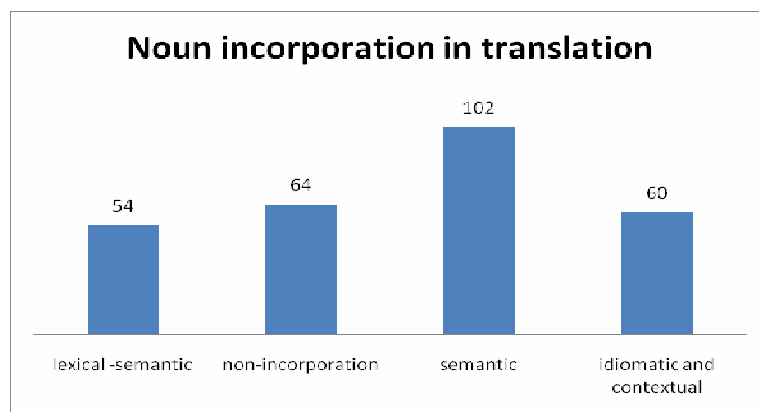
However, it must be considered that instrumental denominal verbs have not incorporated equivalents in Lithuanian and their translation is based on word combination in Lithuanian. For instance, **to hose – apiplauti guminėmis žarnos, to knee – įspirti keliu, to stone – apmėtyti akmenimis, to phone – pranešti telefonu, to saw – pjaustyti lentas**. Cf.:

(22) <...> *the black boy can hose them down and get them in clean greens* (K.K.28).

<...> *prišokę juodukai apiplauna juos guminėmis žarnos ir aprenkia švariomis žaliomis uniformomis* (K.Kiz.33).

These examples show non-incorporating ways of translating instrument denominal verbs from English into Lithuanian. Such translation transformations are necessary as the Lithuanian language does not have equivalents.

Summarising all the above mentioned examples of denominal verbs which are semantically linked with the parent nouns the main attention must be drawn to translation of such verbs as the noun incorporating in them causes certain difficulties because denominal verbs do not always have direct correspondence in the target language. The following figure shows the way of rendering noun into denominal verbs in process of translation from English into Lithuanian:

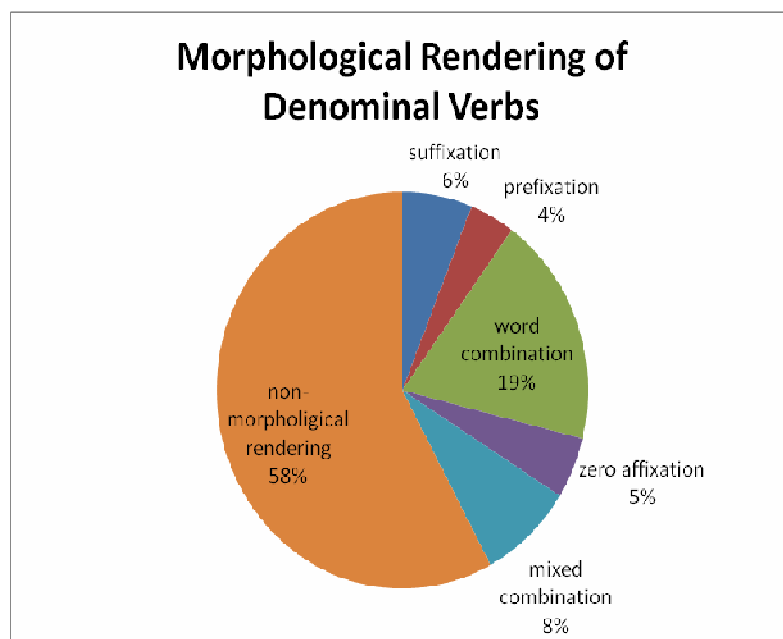


**Figure 7. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in denominal verbs in translation**

It must be added that parent nouns render their semantic predominant features to denominal verbs in translation. Thus, generally translation of such verbs involves broad range of grammatical transformation and equivalent translation is quite rare among denominal verbs.

## 6. STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE RESEACH

The research was based on analysis of morphological criteria as well as semantic one. Statistical results of morphological rendering of denominal verbs in Lithuanian transaltion can be shown:

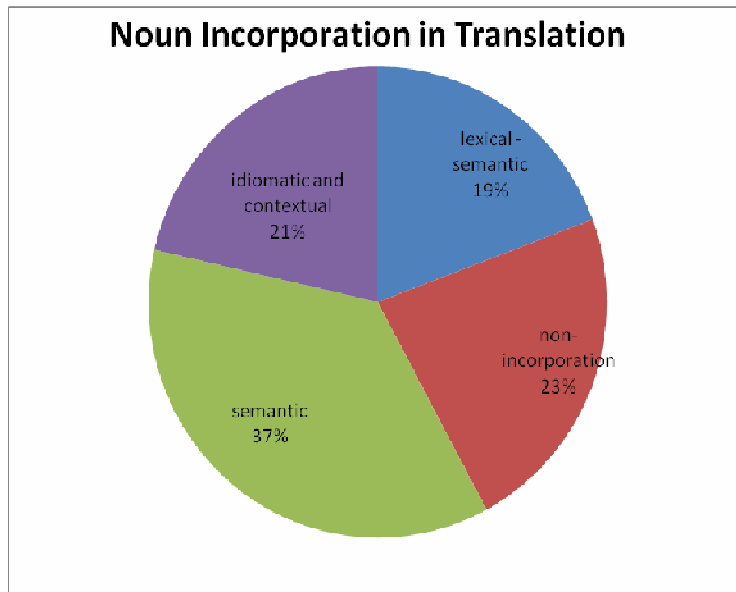


**Figure 8. Statistical illiustration of morphological rendering of denominal verbs in translation**

Concerning the figure, the denominal verbs were translated in Lithuanian by referring to non-morphological means (58%), e.g. by conveying semantic word meaning instead of orthographic, morphologic one. Moreover, word combinations were used in translation of denominal verbs in Lithuanian (19%) as they convey the meaning of English denominal verbs precisely.

In addition the semantic aspect of denominal verbs in Lithuanian translation was observed in the work. The main attention of the research was drawn to incorporation of parent nouns into denominal verbs in Lithianian translation. According to semantic criteria applied to the research the general figure follows:





**Figure 9. Statistical illustration of noun incorporation in denominal verbs**

On the basis of semantic aspects, the derivation of denominal verbs is linked with parent nouns. In fact, the parent nouns convey the limited range of meanings which can be rendered to denominal verbs. According to statistical results, 37% semantic parent nouns meaning were incorporated into denominal verbs and only 19% lexical and semantic noun incorporation appeared in Lithuanian translation. Hence, Lithuanian translation can be based on semantic nouns incorporation in denominal verbs in order to convey the meaning of denominal verbs precisely. However, 23% noun incorporations in denominal verbs can be observed in translation from English into Lithuania by using non-equivalent incorporating structure, e.g. when noun is separated from the verb.

Thus, Fawcett (2003) claims that ‘variation between languages in the different components and relations of word meaning has two consequences for translation. Firstly the meaning that is transferred will be decided by situation and context, <...> and secondly, the transfer will nearly always involve some form of loss or change’.

## CONCLUSION

The investigation of the subject matter enables us to draw the following conclusion:

1. Generally the phenomena of denominal verbs specifies constructions in which a noun is incorporated into a verb in order to provide semantic and morphological changes in translation from English into Lithuanian. However, a unified approach to definition of denominal verbs does not exist because it can be specified from morphologic, semantic and historic point of view as well as contextual and generic knowledge of human being generally.
2. Derivation of denominal verbs attracted the attention of linguists as a process covering grammatic and semantic sides. Different conception of the phenomena determined the occurrence of the two views of derivation: morphological and semantic – lexical. The differences between the English and Lithuanian languages cause divergence of denominal verb structure from morphological side since conversion as a kind of derivation of the phenomena is applied in English, while suffixation is used in Lithuanian to form denominal verb. Moreover, semantics of derivation of the phenomena basically is linked with parent noun and its incorporation into denominal verb.
3. Though classification of denominal verbs is provided in both , English and Lithuanian, languages, the differences in classification appear due to variety of characterization of the phenomena. The classification of denominal verbs can be based on predications implemented in the parent noun or on production and comprehension of the phenomena.
4. Although the majority of denominal verbs can be translated into Lithuanian, however, quite a number of English denominal verbs do not have direct equivalents in Lithuanian. They are translated in Lithuanian using suffixes, prefixes, word combination or non-morphological means. Furthermore, denominal verbs are translated using either non-incorporating or non-equivqlent incorporating constructions in Lithuanian because denominal verbs convey semantic, contextual or idiomatic meaning of the parent nouns instead of lexical one. Thus, a translator should pay attention to the process of nouns incorporation into denominal verbs and employ different grammatical transformations.

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3. The divergence of morphological criteria of denominal verbs
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5. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in Goal and Source denominal verbs in translation
6. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in instrument denominal verbs in translation
7. Graphical illustration of noun incorporation in denominal verbs in translation
8. Statistical illustration of morphological rendering of denominal verbs in translation
9. Statistical illustration of noun incorporation in denominal verbs

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1. Categorization of rule derived denominal verbs
2. Categorization of idiosyncratically derived denominal verbs
3. Illustration of noun predominant features by rendering denominal verbs

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

1. BNC – British National Corpus.
2. K.K. – K. Kesey (original text)
3. K.Kiz. – K. Kizis (translated text)

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## SANTRAUKA

Kalba yra pagrindinė komunikacijos priemonė, kurios pagalba žmonės perteikia politines, kultūrinės aktualijas. Ekonominis augimas ir politiniai interesai įgalino vis labiau plėsti kalbos žinias tarptautinėse bendrijose. Todėl vertimas yra lyg tiltas tarp dviejų pasaulių, suteikiantis komunikacijos galimybes, perteikiantis kultūrinius ir etninius tautų skirtumus. Nepaisant vertimo teorijų įvairovės, vis dėlto pagrindinis dėmesys skiriamas žandro, stiliaus, turinio ir emocinio krūvio perteikimui verčiant iš originalo kalbos. Nors vertimas yra kūrybinis procesas, tačiau vertėjui vis dėlto svarbu perteikti kuo tikslesnę mintį, išlaikyti nepakitusią semantinę įvairovę, naudoti įvairias gramatines transformacijas.

Šis darbas skirtas anglų kalbos denominatyvinių veiksmažodžių apibūdinimui, kilmės nustatymui, jų klasifikavimui ir perteikimo lietuvių kalboje būdų ir ypatumų analizei. Denominatyviniai veiksmažodžiai buvo nagrinėti tiek lietuvių tiek ir užsieniečių lingvistų. Taigi denominatyviniai veiksmažodžiai gali būti apibūdinami kaip predikacinės konstrukcijos. Predikuojami požymiai atsispindi pamatiniuose vardažodžiuose, todėl neveltui denominatyviniai veiksmažodžiai kildinami iš daktavardžių, su kuriais jie semantiškai susiję. Be to morfologiniu aspektu lietuvių kalbos denominatyviniai veiksmažodžiai išvedami pridodant tam tikras priesagas. Tuo tarpu anglų kalboje denominatyviai veiksmažodžiai susiformuoja konversijos būdu. Šis fenomenas neretai tampa vertimo sunkumų priežastimi, kadangi yra atvejų, kai tiek morfologiniu, tiek semantiniu aspektais tiesioginio ekvivalento nėra lietuvių kalbos vertime.

Darbe, naudojantis aprašomuoju, gretinamuoju ir statistiniu metodais, apžvelgta mokslinė literatūra, atskleidžiamos denominatyvinių veiksmažodžių ypatybės, klasifikacijos, pateikiami ir aptariami pavyzdžiai bei analizuojami vertimo būdai. Atlikus tyrimą išaiškėjo, kad nevisada denominatyviniai veiksmažodžiai turi atitinkamą morfologinę, semantinę struktūrą lietuvių kalboje, nes daiktavaržio inkorporacinės konstrukcijos skiriasi verčiant denominatyvinius veiksmažodžius. Dėl anglų ir lietuvių kalbų gramatinės ir raiškos priemonių skirtumų, vertėjams tenka atlikti įvairias gramatines transformacijas, norint natūraliai perteikti originalo kalbą vertime.



