

**VILNIUS UNIVERSITY
KAUNAS FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY

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**CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE ACTION DEFINING WORDS IN THE
FORMAL TEXTS (CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)**

MA THESIS

English Linguistics (State Code 62404H111)

Scientific adviser _____
(signature)

(Pedagogical and scientific degrees,
name and surname)

Graduate student _____
(signature)

Handing-in date _____

Registration No.

KAUNAS 2010

**VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS
KAUNO HUMANITARINIS FAKULTETAS**

GERMANŲ FILOLOGIJOS KATEDRA

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**VEIKSMO PAVADINIMO KONSTRUKCIJOS DALYKINIO STILIAUS
TEKSTUOSE (LYGINAMOJI ANALIZĖ)**

MAGISTRO DARBAS

Anglų kalbotyra (Valstybinis kodas 62404H111)

Darbo vadovas _____
(parašas)

(darbo vadovo pedagoginis laipsnis,
mokslo laipsnis, vardas, pavardė)

Magistrantas _____
(parašas)

Darbo įteikimo data _____

Registracijos Nr. _____

KAUNAS 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Action defining words are characteristic features of the modern language style of technology, science, law, business and many other fields. They create an individual subgroup of naming units in the vocabulary inventory. From the point of view of terminological use, action defining words may designate processes, procedures, methods, ways of processing materials and administration acts. Such words are widely used in different formal documents, and, therefore, the texts are characterized as having a great many of action defining words.

Nowadays, as different language speakers regularly communicate, formal documents are facing the necessity to be translated from one language to another. Thus, the main hypothesis of the research is suggested by the fact that in formal texts translators use a determined set of words which define actions and consequently their translations often are performed in a particular manner: they use the most productive English and Lithuanian suffixes leaving aside other linguistic means. In other words, translators do not vary and choose the easiest ways how to express the action in the process of translating.

Although there are many research studies carried out on the action defining words by the English and Lithuanian linguists, such as Quirk (1972), Holvoet (2006), Keinys (1999), Pakerys (2006), comparative investigations on the issue of the action defining words in English and Lithuanian are not widespread.

This Master thesis aims at revealing the means by which the action defining words are produced and translated in the English and Lithuanian formal texts in terms of their form and meaning. For the aim of this Master thesis to be achieved, the following objectives have been raised:

- ✓ to define the concept of action;
- ✓ to reveal the main functions of derivational morphology related with the production of the action defining words;
- ✓ to indicate the peculiarities of the formal style texts to select the data for the analysis;
- ✓ to analyse linguistic means which express the concept of action in formal texts in two languages, namely Lithuanian and English.

Seeking to fulfill the objectives enlisted above, the methods of scientific analytic, descriptive-contrastive and statistical analysis are applied in the present research.

The object of this Master thesis is action defining words in formal texts.

The Master thesis consists of introduction, four major chapters with their sections, Conclusions, Resume in Lithuanian, the List of references and the Appendix. The Introduction provides the aim, the main objectives and methods of the research. Chapter One focuses at revealing the concept of action by presenting the notion of the concept in general and introducing the conceptual structure of the action. The insights on the notion of the concept of action are based on Verspoor (2004), Pakerys (2006) works and definitions provided by different dictionaries. Chapter Two reveals the significance of the role played by the derivational morphology for the production of the action defining words. This chapter refers to the works written by Payne (2006), Booij (2005), Aronoff and Fudeman (2005), Verspoor (2004), Keinys (1999), Ambrazas (1993), Quirck (1972). Chapter Three determines the peculiarities of the formal style texts used for the further analysis. The chapter is based on the ideas of Galperin (1977). Chapter Four deals with the practical application of the discussed theoretical aspects. This chapter attempts at the investigation of action defining words in the particular formal documents.

Due to the fact that all the information provided in the formal texts must remain confidential and cannot be disclosed, the sentences and phrases that are required for the analysis are extracted from the selected documents and are put into the Appendix in the form of a table.

The total number of formal texts used for analysis is 15: 10 agreements of different types (Representation Agreement, Distribution Agreement, Non-Disclosure Agreement, etc.), 3 certificates (Certificate of Conformity, Certificate of registration, Certificate of Settlement), one declaration (Declaration of Conformity) and one delegation of authority. The texts are bilingual, i.e. they are divided into two parts: some of them are written in English, the others – in Lithuanian, or they are provided on separate sheets. Each of the translated documents are approved and undersigned by notary in order to certify that the copies confirm the produced documents.

The paper analyses the English action defining words by dividing them into the separate groups, applying the generalized schema for each group and describing their both grammatical and semantic features. Then, the Lithuanian action defining words are analyzed in the same

way. Furthermore, the paper presents the most frequent means of the production of action defining words in both languages and reveals the correspondence between the English and Lithuanian suffixes used to produce the action defining words. Conclusions presented at the end of the Master thesis sum up the points gained during the research.

1. THE CONCEPT AND CONCEPTUAL CATEGORIES

This chapter focuses on revealing the concept of action. The first part of the chapter describes language as a system of symbolic signs and concentrates on the essence of a concept as a mental symbol. Then it surveys the conceptual categories which give rise to linguistic categories. Finally, it discusses two basic approaches to the study of words – semasiological and onomasiological. The second part of this chapter introduces the meaning of action originated from verb “to act” and elaborates the concept of action applicable in this MA.

1.1. The concept and sign system

People, as they are social beings, all the time share information with each other about what goes on in the world and in their minds. There are many ways in which they can share different information – either nonverbally or verbally. Such methods of expression are meaningful to people as they point at something – they are “signs” of something. In a broad sense, the sign may be perceived as “a form which stands for something else, which we understand as its meaning” (Verspoor, 2004, 2), and it includes words, images, gestures, scents, tastes, textures, sounds – essentially all of the ways in which information can be communicated as a message by any sentient, reasoning mind to another.

Most scholars differentiate among the three possible types of signs – indexical, iconic and symbolic signs. An iconic sign, or the icon, is a pattern that physically (a visual, auditory or any other perceptual image) resembles what it stands for. Therefore, an iconic sign acquires its function through similarity to what it signifies. For instance, a photograph is an iconic sign of the person in the picture, or a stylized silhouette of a female or a male on a restroom door. Many road signs, such as warning drivers to look out for children near a school (the picture of two or three children crossing the road on a zebra crossing), or the pictures of deer providing the idea of the danger caused by animals on roads, other pictures of bridges, rivers, falling rocks, cycling paths, footpaths, train crossing are the instances of icons.

Relying on Verspoor (2004), an indexical sign, or index, is defined by some sensory feature (something directly visible, smellable, audible, etc.) that correlates with and thus implies

or “points to” something. To be more precise, an indexical sign fulfills its function by “pointing out” its referent, typically by being a partial or representative sample of it. Indexes are not arbitrary, since their presence has in some sense been caused by their referent. For this reason it is sometimes said that there is a causal link between an indexical sign and its referent. The presence of smoke, for example, is an index of fire. The appearance of dark clouds in the sky indicates the impending rain.

The word “symbol” comes from the Greek σύμβολον (*sýmbolon*) from the root words συν- (*syn-*), meaning “together” and βολή (*bolē*), “a throw”, having the approximate meaning of “to throw together”, literally a “co-incident”, also “sign, ticket, or contract” (Etymology Dictionary, 2001-2010). The term “symbolic” as used in linguistics is understood in the sense that people have “agreed” upon the pairing of a particular form with a particular meaning. Thus the form of a word and its meaning are inseparable but conventional.

According to Verspoor (2004, 2), a symbolic sign, or symbol, is distinct from both icon and index because it bears an arbitrary relationship to its referent, i.e. a symbolic sign does not have a natural link between the form and the thing represented, it has only a conventional link. Many symbolic signs can be encountered in everyday life. For example, the traffic sign of the triangle with the point pointing down indicates a Yield sign. There is no natural link between its shape and its meaning, which requires the driver to yield to oncoming or merging traffic – the link is conventional. The colors used in traffic signals are symbolic as well; red has no more inherent connection with the act of stopping than yellow. The same applies to military emblems, the dollar sign \$, flags and, of course, most of language (*ibid.*).

Symbolic signs are very important to people when they want to talk about things which are more abstract in nature such as events in the past or future, objects which are distant from them, etc. Therefore, the humans all over the world have created the means of symbols for the purpose of communicating all possible thoughts.

As Verspoor (2004) states, human language is highly symbolic in that the vast majority of its signs bears no inherent resemblance or causal connection to their referents, e.g. there is no natural link between the word form “house” and its meaning. Thus, almost all language is symbolic as the link between words and their meanings is not based on contiguity or similarity, but on convention. Hence, human spoken language can be described as the complex system of symbols.

Language is a system of communication and like all communication systems it makes use of symbolic signs. Language resides, not in dictionaries, but in the minds of the speakers of that language. Therefore, language not only enables communication, but also reflects human conceptual system.

The word “concept” comes from the Latin word “conceptus” which means “to conceive” (Etymology Dictionary, 2001-2010). A concept is basically a unit of thought that is present in the human mind. According to M. Verspoor (2004, 13) the notion of concept may be understood as “a person’s idea of what something in the world is like”. A concept is an abstract idea or mental symbol, typically associated with a corresponding representation in language or symbology (concerns the study of symbols), that denotes all the objects in a given category or class of entities, interactions, phenomena, or relationships between them. Concepts are abstract in that they omit the differences of the things in their extension, treating them as if they were the same, identical. Concepts apply equally to everything in their extension and, in this way, they are universal. It must be emphasized that concepts can only be thought about, or designated, by means of a name. Therefore, words are not concepts - they are signs for concepts (ibid.).

To be more precise, concepts can relate whether to single entities or to a whole set of entities. As an example of the latter M. Verspoor (2004, 14) provides the concept of “vegetable”. This concept has its own structure, in that it includes certain entities (e.g. cabbages, carrots, etc.) and excludes other entities as inappropriate (e.g. apples, bananas, etc.). Such concepts which divide reality into relevant units are called categories.

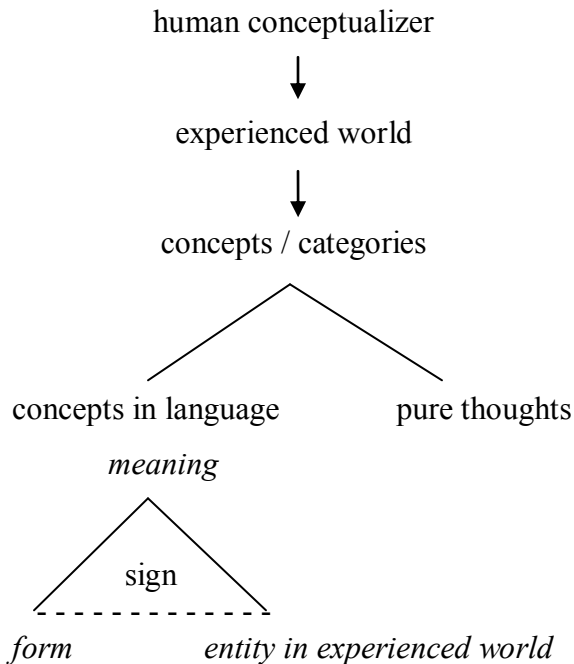
Conceptual categories are concepts of a set as a whole. Human conceptual system constantly operates the processes in which ideas and objects are recognized, differentiated and understood. This ability to identify perceived similarities and differences between entities and group them together is known as categorization. Whenever we perceive something, we automatically tend to categorize it. For instance, when we hear some kind of music, we automatically tend to categorize it as rock or as classical music or as something else (Verspoor, 2004, 14). Thus the conceptual world consists of conceptual categories, which are far richer than the system of linguistic signs.

A great many of the conceptual categories give rise to linguistic categories. Linguistic categories, or linguistic signs, are conceptual categories which are laid down in a language.

Linguistic categories not only enable us to communicate, but also impose a certain way of understanding the world (ibid.).

Any linguistic sign has a form and a meaning. Roughly speaking, it is identical with a concept. A concept relates to some entity in our experienced world. Verspoor (2004, 14) states that “a more comprehensive view of language as a system of signs must also include the human “conceptualizer” and the world as it is experienced by him”. The author provides the figure which shows how the human conceptualizer, conceptual categories and linguistic signs are interlinked:

Figure 1. Model of the conceptual world



Source: Verspoor (2004, 14)

The figure suggests that a sign consists of a form and a meaning, which reflects a conceptual category. The conceptual category is eventually based on a human conceptualizer and human experience (i.e. human perception, knowledge, attitude) of the world. Thus, the meaning relates to an entity in the experienced world.

The model provided above also accounts for the possibility that the same thing may be categorized otherwise by different people, as well as the same person may do so at different times. For example, if there is a half-filled glass of wine, one person may describe it as half full and another person may describe the same glass of wine as half empty. In other words, different people understand and imagine things in different ways, in which they tend to name those things. Each person's choice between various alternatives is called construal.

Such approach that was provided above concentrates at conceptual categories as they are laid down in words, or technically, as lexical categories. Apart from lexical categories, conceptual categories may also show up as grammatical categories. To explain the essence of these two types of categories, Verspoor (2004, 15) exemplifies it with the following sentences:

- a. Look at that rain!
- b. It's raining again.
- c. And the rain, it raineth every day.

These three sentences are intended to say more or less the same thing. The same lexical category "rain" was chosen in all three sentences, but the word classes differ: in the first sentence it is a noun, in the second – a verb, and in the third sentence – both noun and a verb. The different ways of saying the same thing result from different grammatical categories – word classes. The author suggests another important fact of language emerging from these examples: "In the structure of a sentence, each lexical category is at the same time a grammatical category. Lexical categories are defined by their specific content, while grammatical categories provide the structural framework for the lexical material". Thus, the lexical category "rain" can either be framed into the grammatical category of a noun or a verb (Verspoor, 2004, 16).

A wide range of examples may be covered by the conceptual content of a lexical category. For instance, there are many different types of chairs: kitchen chair, rocking chair, swivel chair, armchair, wheelchair, highchair, etc. Although they are very different, people are willing to categorize them as chairs. However, if human is asked to draw a picture of a chair, he is most likely to draw a picture of a kitchen chair and not an armchair. That is because each category has its best member, called prototypical member or most prominent member of a category; that best member is the subtype that first comes to mind when it is thought of that

category. Alongside prototypical members of a category and less prototypical ones, there are also more peripheral or so-called marginal members, e.g. “an armchair” as a member of the lexical category “chair”.

As it was mentioned before, grammatical categories provide structural frameworks which include abstract distinctions made by means of word classes, number, tense, etc. Verspoor (2004: 18) provides the grammatical category of word classes in English, mentioning that each word class is a category in itself:

Word classes

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>noun</i> | mother, bird, pleasure |
| b. <i>pronoun</i> | I, you, she, someone, which |
| c. <i>determiner</i> | the, a, this, two |
| d. <i>verb</i> | say, cry, consider |
| e. <i>adjective</i> | big, rich, happy |
| f. <i>adverb</i> | happily, merely, very |
| g. <i>preposition</i> | at, on, during, amongst |
| h. <i>particle</i> | (hang) up, (hand) in |
| i. <i>conjunction</i> | and, because, after, before |
| j. <i>interjection</i> | alas!, oops!, wow! |

Grammatical categories also have prototypical and peripheral members. For example, the grammatical category of nouns has these words: “telephone”, “company” and “afternoon”. The noun “telephone” is a prototypical noun because it denotes a concrete, physical, three-dimensional thing. The noun “company” is less prototypical because it denotes a non-concrete entity, and the noun “afternoon” is temporal and has no concrete existence, therefore it is an even less prototypical member of nouns. According to Verspoor (2004, 19), “the meanings traditionally associated with word classes only apply to prototypical members; the meanings of peripheral members run over into each other”.

The two basic approaches to the study of words and their senses or meanings are known as semasiology, and onomasiology, respectively. Semasiology (from Greek: σημασία (semasia) "signification, meaning" σημαίνω (semaino) "indicate, signify") is a discipline within linguistics

concerned with the question “what does the word *X* mean?” Semasiology departs from a word or lexical expression and asks for its meaning, its different senses, i.e. polysemy (Dictionary of literary terms, 2011). In other words, semasiology is thus an approach to the lexicon which describes the polysemy of a word form and the relationship between these various senses (Verspoor, 2004, 26).

The opposite approach is known as onomasiology. Onomasiology (from Greek: ὀνομάζω (onomāzo) — to name, which in turn is from ὄνομα — name) is a branch of linguistics concerned with the question “how do you express *X*?”. It is in fact most commonly understood as a branch of lexicology, the study of words (Dictionary of literary terms, 2011). Onomasiology starts from a concept which is taken to be prior (i.e. an idea, an object, an activity, etc.) and asks for which other words or expressions can be used as synonyms to denote the same or similar concepts. Such approach is used by a thesaurus – “a book in which words are put into groups with other words that are related in meaning” (Verspoor, 2004, 26). This approach in a thesaurus moves from a concept or meaning to the various synonyms which can be used to denote that concept.

Thus, the semasiological approach concentrates on different senses of words, and onomasiological approach concentrates on what is common or different between the various word-forms in capturing the essence of human experiences. Therefore, this Master thesis deals with onomasiological approach as onomasiological analysis starts from a given concept and investigates the words that are used to name the particular concept, in this case – the concept of action.

Onomasiological analysis helps to find out where lexical items come from and which mechanisms are used to introduce different words standing for the same concept into the vocabulary of a language. According to Verspoor (2004, 36), “the main purpose of onomasiological analysis is to discover patterns in a group of conceptually related words, called a lexical field”. A lexical field is understood as “a collection of words that all name things in the same conceptual domain” (Verspoor, 2004, 36). And a conceptual domain can be defined as “any coherent area of conceptualization, such as meals, space, smell, colour, articles of dress, the human body, the rules of football, etc.” (Verspoor, 2004, 36-37).

1.2. The concept of action

Various dictionaries provide different definitions of the verb “act”. The verb “act” as a concept may have several meanings. After the investigation of many suggested definitions, the following table is provided in order to determine the meaning of the verb “act” which is necessary for the further analysis:

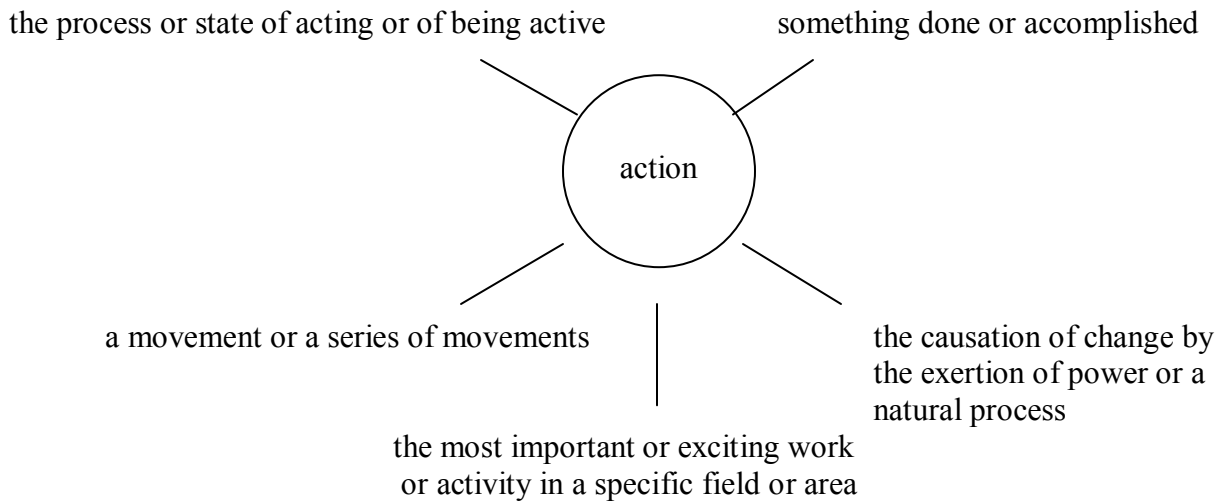
Table 1. Definitions of the verb “to act”

	Definition	Examples
1.	To do something; exert energy or force; be employed or operative	<i>He acted promptly in the emergency.</i>
2.	To reach, make, or issue a decision on some matter	<i>I am required to act before noon tomorrow.</i>
3.	To operate or function in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions	<i>He acts as manager.</i>
4.	To produce an effect; perform a function	<i>The medicine failed to act.</i>
5.	To behave or conduct oneself in a particular fashion: to act well under all conditions.	<i>It is important to act well under all conditions.</i>
6.	To serve or substitute	<i>In my absence the assistant manager will act for me.</i>

Source: created by the author

As the verb “act” has a number of definitions, from this verb speakers derive names of particular actions. Therefore, with reference to all definitions provided by different dictionaries, the concept of “action” is introduced by the following diagram:

Figure 2. The concept of action



Source: created by the author

However, the linguistic researchers conceive it in a different way. They take into account not only semantic but also grammatical aspects. The most important thing they point to is that all the action defining words are nouns derived from verbs. In this MA such words are called “deverbatives”. Action is conceived as a complex concept which is discussed below.

Different languages of the world have some certain ways in which nouns can be derived from verbs. Relying on the investigations performed by Pakerys (2006, 121), in the Lithuanian and English languages the main types of such derivatives are:

- 1) nomina actionis – the name of process
For example, Lithuanian “kep-imas” (Eng. “baking”);
- 2) nomina acti, objecti – the name of result / object
For example, Lithuanian “kep-snys”(Eng. “roast”);
- 3) nomina agentis – the name of agent
For example, Lithuanian “kep-ėjas“(Eng.“baker“);
- 4) nomina instrumenti – the name of instrument:
For example, Lithuanian “kep-tuvė” (Eng. “frying-pan”)
- 5) nomina loci – the name of location
For example, Lithuanian “kep-ykla” (Eng. “bakery”);

This MA investigates the concept of action that includes names of the action process and/or names of the action results. Such criteria will be applied for this MA since these types of derivatives are mostly met in formal texts. Seeking to reveal the means by which the action defining words are produced from verbs, this paper refers to the derivational morphology, the main aspects of which is presented in the next chapter.

2. THE ASPECTS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

The first part of the following chapter surveys the study of morphology in general and introduces the traditional distinction made of morphology. Then it reveals the differences between inflectional and derivational morphology, paying the particular attention for the meaning of morphemes. The chapter continues by emphasizing the main functions of derivational morphology in the word formation process when the things are named. The last two sections of the chapter introduce the grammatical features of both the Lithuanian and English suffixes.

2.1. A general review on the study of morphology

Etymologically the term “morphology” comes from Greek: “morph-” means “shape, form”, “-logy” means “study”. Thus morphology is simply the study of form or forms. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2005, 1), “in linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word-formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed”. Also there is an important notion provided by Payne (2006, 8) who states that “morphology in linguistics has to do with how words are shaped, and how the shapes of words may be systematically adjusted in order to accomplish communicative tasks”. The definitions provided above reveal the essence of study of morphology in general.

However, it is necessary to mention the main goals of this branch of linguistics, so Booij (2005, 24) briefly presents them stating that morphology “aims at adequate language description, at development of a proper language typology, and at contributing to debates on the organization of grammars and the mental representation of linguistic competence”.

Most linguists agree that morphology is the study of the meaningful parts of words combined together to form words, and, according to all these authors, within the words meaningful elements can always be perceived (The Linguistic Encyclopedia, 2004, 354). These components of a word form are called morphemes (coined from Greek “morphē” – “form, shape” (Etymology Dictionary, 2001-2010)). The different approaches to identifying morphemes and to the relationship between morphemes and words are reflections of different

major trends in linguistics during the twentieth century, but most linguists are in agreement on the type of phenomena morphology is concerned with. Morpheme is a basic term of morphology, because the study of the pattering of morphemes within a word falls within the domain of morphology (Encyclopedia of Linguistics, 2005, 716). Thus, morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit in the language (Verspoor, 2004,2).

According to Verspoor (2004, 49), depending on whether or not they can stand alone, morphemes are classified into two basic types: free and bound. The former are meaningful on their own: for example, the word “book” itself consists of one morpheme and it can stand by itself, in other words, it does not have to be “attached” to some other forms. Bound morpheme gain meaning when they are combined with another morpheme: for example, in the word “books” there are two morphemes – “book”, which is free, and “-s” which is a bound morpheme, because it cannot stand by itself or cannot occur on their own as it would have no meaning.

2.2. Aspects of derivational morphology in terms production

Among bound morphemes linguists distinguish between inflectional and derivational morphology. Inflectional morphology is concerned with the forms of one word that it takes up depending on its grammatical functions in a sentence. Inflectional morphemes do not create new words, but only show grammatical functions of a word. In other words, inflection occurs when a word has different forms but essentially the same semantic meaning, and reveals different grammatical categories, for example, “play” and “plays” – “-s” is an inflectional morpheme. So, they carry only grammatical information and, therefore, are also called grammatical morphemes.

Derivational morphology deals with the relationship of different words and with the ways in which vocabulary items can be built from some elements. Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes which are used to build derivations and produce new words with a clearly different meaning, or change the function of a word. Thus, these morphemes deal with semantic information. Derivational morphemes may occupy the position within a word: after the free morpheme, called suffixes (for example, “fruit-less”), before the free morpheme, called prefixes (for example, “un-kind”), and even in the middle – called infixes (for example, “speedometer”)

(Verspoor, 2004, 49). In some cases, the words may contain more than one derivational morpheme: for instance, the word “unacceptable” is made up from a free morpheme “accept” and two derivational morphemes “un-“ (the prefix) and “-able” (the suffix).

Thus, it may be generalized that in order to distinguish between affixes in derivations and in grammar, there are derivational affixes, used to form derived words, and inflectional affixes, used to form grammatical constructions. An affix is added to what is called a word stem or free morpheme. The main difference between derivational affixes and inflectional affixes resides in that the derivational affixes are always restricted in their application to a particular group of word stems, whereas inflectional affixes can be applied to all the members of a given linguistic category.

2.3. Morphological meaning of the Lithuanian suffixes

As it was mentioned above, abstract deverbatives, or so called nomina actionis, are one of the largest category of noun derivatives, because each verbal meaning may be expanded by its name of action expressed with a noun. The main difference between nomina actionis and other nouns derived from verbs is their feature to signify actions and states but not things in a broad sense.

Some of these verbs provide nomina actionis with more than one suffix, therefore the language may have more of them than the verbs themselves. All these derivatives contain a common meaning of action, process or state; however, derivatives which have different suffixes provide them differently. At that point, a part of derivatives also carry some certain shades of meaning; for example, they reveal the specificity of action, its larger extent, the way of performance, etc. (Keinys, 1999, 39).

In the Lithuanian language the nomina actionis terms are produced with 47 Lithuanian suffixes (Keinys, 1999, 39). Apart from them there are derivatives with 21 suffixes used only in dialects. This group is subdivided further into the derivatives by suffix and the derivatives by ending. Derivatives can be made by the following the most common suffixes: *-imas (-ymas)*, *-tis*, *-esys*, *-ulyš (-ulis)*, *-yba (-ybos)*, *-smas*, *-sena*, *-tynės*, *-ynė (-ynės)*, *-mė*, *-(i)onė*, *-alas*, *-inys*, *-snis*, *-tas*, *-(i)uotė*, *-ga*, *-atis*, *-ėstis*, *-astis*, *-lė*, *-smė*, *-lius*, *-na*, *-ra*, *-slas*, *-klė (-ioklė)*, *-utė*, *-umas*, *-čia (-čios)*, *-iava*, *-stis*, *-lis (-lys)*. Some of these suffixes are used in the word production

very often, and some of them are very rare. In other words, it is concerned with the productivity of the suffixes.

The most productive type of nomina actionis production is the suffix *-imas* (*-ymas*) because it may be attached to almost all the verbs. However, the usage of the suffix *-ymas* is quite narrow, as derivatives are made only from verbs of III conjugation with the infinitival suffix *-yti* in their infinitive form, for example: *klausymas* (: *klausyti, klausė*), *rašymas* (: *rašyti, rašė*) etc. All the derivatives from the rest verbs, including verbs of I conjugation with their infinitival suffix *-yti* (for example, *liudyti, liudijo*), are produced with the suffix *-imas*. The derivatives with this suffix are produced from pluperfect tense of verb, for example, *tyrimas* is produced from *tyrė*.

The derivatives of both these suffixes (*-imas* and *-ymas*) are definite action names as they mostly carry (or at least can carry) all the meanings of underlying verbs without any additional shades of meaning arising from the derivation process. These derivatives represent the largest type of derivation of action names, not only in modern language, but also in the old Lithuanian language. (In the writings of the 16-17 centuries, because of the high frequency, they reach from 65% to 84% derivatives of this category). Therefore, this morpheme may be considered to be a prototypical morpheme of action defining words (Ambrazas, 1993, 26).

Other quite derivative group of suffixes of nomina actionis are as follows: *-tis* (*apgultis*), *-smas* (*eismas*), *-sena* (*vartosena*), *-ynės* (*rungtynės*), *-ulys* (*čiaudulys*), *-yba*, *-os* (*dalyba*, *-os*), *-ynė*, *-ės* (*kankynė, žaidynės*), *-esys* (*ilgesys*). Apart from general meaning of verb, the derivatives produced with this suffixes also gain additional shades of meaning. For instance, the derivatives with suffix *-tis* denote more specific special action; with suffix *-yba* (*-os*) designates the actions which are performed with the higher extent of skills as well as respective sphere of activity; *-sena* – has a very clear shade of action performing manner; *-ynės* – denotes the name of contests or other actions of larger extent.

New words are produced with less derivative suffixes *-mė* (*trukmė*), *-(i)onė* (*svajonė*), *-nis* (*mirksnis*), *-(i)uotė* (*rikiuotė*), etc. Some suffixes are completely non-productive, having only one derivative, for example, *-bos* (*paliaubos*), *-la* (*veikla*).

Suffix *-(i)acija* often appears in the international words with its underlying equivalent used in Lithuanian; for example, *asimiliacija* (: *asimiliuoti*), *nostrifikacija* (: *nostrifikuoti*), *racionalizacija* (: *racionalizuoti*).

Nomina acti / objecti are the names of results / objects. First of all, they name the result, consequence expressed with the underlying verb, e.g. what is left after this action was accomplished. The Lithuanian language includes the names of results produced with 40 suffixes, apart from them, there are derivatives of 20 suffixes used only in dialects.

The suffixes which are considered as having the biggest number of derivatives are provided in the following table:

Table 2. The most productive suffixes in producing nomina acti / objecti

Suffix	Example
-inys	pirkinys (“purchase”)
-alas	tirpalas (“solution”)
-muo	dėmuo (“component”)
-ena	lupena (“hull”)
-ulyš	rišulyš (“pack”)
-lis	nuostolis (“damage”)
-ėšis	džiūvėšis (“hardtack”)
-tas	raštas (“letter”)

Source: created by the author

These derivatives mostly are produced from primary verbs without prefixes (only with –lis generally from those having prefixes), generally by using infinitive form.

2.4. Morphological meaning of the English suffixes

R.Quirk (1972, 998-1000) distinguishes eight leading suffixes that are used in the process of action nominalization where verbal constructions are deverbalized. These are the following: *-(a)tion*, *-ment*, *-al*, *-ing*, *-age*. These suffixes may be combined into a group of suffixes that produce the nouns with the abstract meaning when added to verbs.

The nouns produced from the verbs with the added suffix “-(a)tion” gain the meaning of “state”, “action”, etc. For example: *fixation*, *exploration*, *victimization*, *ratification*, *starvation*.

This is a very productive suffix, regularly attached to verbs in “-fy” and “-ize” and corresponding with “-ate” in *educate – education*, etc. However, the suffix “-(a)tion” also produces collective nouns with the meaning of “institution”, e.g. *foundation, organization*, etc.

The suffix “-ment” is sometimes used to form concrete nouns: *equipment, sediment*, etc., but chiefly it is used to form abstract nouns with the meaning of “state”, “action”, etc: *arrangement, amazement, embodiment, puzzlement*.

The suffix -al attached to dynamic verbs produce chiefly countable abstract nouns with the meaning of “action”, etc. For example, *refusal, revival, dismissal, upheaval*.

The suffix -ing is added to verbs in order to form either nouns with the abstract meaning of “activity”, “state”, etc. (*bathing, driving, betting*), or concrete nouns with the meaning of “that which results from the activity of the verb”, etc. (*painting, building, opening, earnings, shavings*).

One more suffix that forms the mass abstract nouns is “-age”. The meaning of such nouns is “extent”, “amount”, etc., e.g. *coverage, shrinkage, leverage, drainage, wastage*.

3. THE NOTION OF FORMAL TEXTS

The Master thesis deals with formal texts because such papers are characterized as having a great number of action defining words. In order to determine what kind of texts are considered to be formal in this work, this section provides a short review on functional styles in general and concentrates on the peculiarities of the particular functional style.

First of all, it should be mentioned that all the types of texts are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication and they are called functional styles of language. According to I.R.Galperin (1977, 32), “a functional style of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication”. In other words, it is the combination of the language means and stylistic devices which forms the distinctive features of each kind of style. Thus, each style can be recognized by some leading features which are especially significant.

Functional styles appear mainly in the literary standard of a language, that is to say, they “are the product of the development of the written variety of language” (Galperin, 1977, 33). The English and Lithuanian literary systems have evolved five styles easily distinguishable one from another. They are not homogeneous and fall into several variants of having some central point of resemblance. In the English and Lithuanian literary authors (Galperin, Pikčilingis) distinguish the following major functional styles:

- 1) belles-lettres style;
- 2) publicistic style;
- 3) newspaper style;
- 4) scientific style;
- 5) the style of official documents.

Each of the abovementioned functional styles may be subdivided into a number of substyles which represent varieties of the abstract invariant:

- 1) The belles-lettres style includes:
 - a) the language style of poetry;
 - b) the language style of emotive prose;
 - c) the language style of drama;

- 2) The publicistic style has the following substyles:
 - a) the language style of oratory;
 - b) the language style of essays;
 - c) the language style of feature articles in newspapers and journals.
- 3) The newspaper style can be divided into:
 - a) the language style of brief news items and communiqués;
 - b) the language style of newspaper headings;
 - c) the language style of notices and advertisements.
- 4) The scientific style falls into:
 - a) the language style of humanitarian sciences;
 - b) the language style of exact sciences;
 - c) the language style of popular scientific prose.
- 5) The style of official documents comprises:
 - a) the language style of diplomatic documents;
 - b) the language style of business documents;
 - c) the language style of legal documents;
 - d) the language style of military documents.

When analyzing particular texts, it may be discovered that the boundaries between them sometimes become less and less discernible. Thus, it becomes difficult to subsume the text to the certain functional style. For instance, the difference is sometimes almost inconspicuous between newspaper functional style and publicistic functional style, between an essay and a scientific article, etc. The development of each style is predetermined by the changes in the norms of the standard language. It is also greatly influenced by changing social conditions, the progress of science and the development of cultural life in the country.

Therefore, this paper concentrates only on the texts of the official documents, because they carry the strictest and clearest distinctive features than the rest functional styles given above.

The functional style of official documents sometimes is called “officialese” (Galperin, 1977, 312). As it has already been pointed out above, this style is not homogeneous and falls into four varieties each having its own distinctive features: the language of business documents,

the language of legal documents, the language of diplomacy, the language of military documents.

This style has a definite communicative aim which is to state the conditions binding two parties in an undertaking in order to reach agreement between those parties. According to I.R.Galperin (1977, 313), these contacting parties may be: the state and the citizen, or citizen and the citizen; a society and its members (statute or ordinance); two or more enterprises or bodies (business correspondence or contracts); two or more governments (pacts, treaties); a person in authority and a subordinate (orders, regulations, instructions, authoritative directives); a board or presidium and a assembly or general meeting (procedures acts, minutes), etc. Thus, this suggests that the official document style has the most conservative features which will be discussed below.

The first and the most striking peculiarity of this style is a special system of particular clichés and set expressions, for example: *Dear Sir or Madam, I beg to inform you, provisional agenda, the above-mentioned*, etc. Each substyle of the style of official documents can easily be recognized by its own peculiar phrases, expressions and terms – words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical (Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary, 2003, 1316); for example, *extra revenue, taxable capacities* may be found in finance. Such terms and phrases as *pact, memorandum, high contracting parties*, etc. are used in the language of diplomatic documents and *to deal with a case, a body of judges, as laid down in*, etc. are used in legal language.

The special nomenclature of other varieties of the official language is also important as it is conspicuous in the text and therefore discernible as belonging to the functional style of official documents.

A second and no less important feature is the use of abbreviations- the shortened forms of a written words or phrases used in place of the whole(Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary, 2003, 2), conventional symbols and contractions; for example, *M.P.* is an abbreviation for *Member of Parliament*, *\$* is used instead of *dollar*, etc. Abbreviations are frequently found in military documents as conventional symbols and as signs of the military code, e.g. *D.A.O. (Divisional Ammunition Officer)*.

The third observable feature of this style is the use of words only in their logical dictionary meaning. That is to say that words are not used in their contextual meanings or that there is no room for any kind of simultaneous realization of two meanings.

Another feature of this style, which makes it distinguishable from other styles, is that emotiveness is banned out of this style. No words with emotive meaning are to be found in the official style. The only exception is found in business letters as conventional phrases of greetings or close, such as *Dear Sir or Madam, yours faithfully, etc.*

The most noticeable feature of the style of official documents is the compositional patterns of the substyles. For instance, business letters have a definite compositional pattern, namely, the heading giving the address of the writer, the date, the name of the addressee, etc. Almost every official document has its own compositional design, more or less definite forms.

Galperin (1977, 318) states that “the over-all code of the official style falls into a system of subcodes, each characterized by its own terminological nomenclature, its own compositional form, its own variety of syntactical arrangements”. Though the main features of the functional style of official documents remain these: conventionality of expression, absence of any emotiveness, the encoded character of language symbols and a general syntactical mode of combining several pronouncements into one sentence. Moreover, the language means used tend to be objective, precise and without ambiguity.

4. ACTION DEFINING WORDS IN THE FORMAL TEXTS

The investigation of the documents was intended for finding all possible action defining words. Thus, due to the nature of the formal documents, during the investigation there were found some words that appear more than once. Also there were some words that were used both in singular form and plural form. Seeking to provide the analysis of the found words, they were not repeated, i.e. introduced just once, and not distinguished separately irrespective of their singular and plural forms.

The total number of different action defining words found in English texts is 90, whereas the Lithuanian part contains 83 different action defining words. The explanation, why there were more terms in the English part, resides in the fact that, relying on the context and intended meaning of the words, some different English words have the same equivalent in Lithuanian; and vice versa some Lithuanian words have different translations into English. To be more precise, the texts contain the English words which are translated into Lithuanian by including more variants. For example, *management* – *tvarkymas / valdymas*; *certificate* – *sertifikatas / pažyma / liudijimas*; *fulfillment* – *atlikimas / vykdymas*; *amendment* – *pakeitimas / pataisymas*; *proceeding* – *procesinis veiksmas / teisminis bylos nagrinėjimas*; *payment* – *mokėjimas / apmokėjimas*; and the following Lithuanian words have different equivalents in English: *atlikimas* – *fulfillment / performing*; *vykdymas* – *fulfillment / performance / fulfilling*; *sprendimas* – *decision / resolution*; *pakeitimas* – *amendment / modification*; *nutraukimas* – *termination / cessation / winding-up / suspension*; *pasirašymas* – *signing / subscription*; *patvirtinimas* – *confirmation / approval*; *platinimas* – *distribution / dissemination*; *įsipareigojimas* – *obligation / commitment*; *perdavimas* – *assignment / transference*; *sukūrimas* – *creation / formation*; *paskirstymas* – *allotment / distribution*; *priėmimas* – *adoption / acceptance*; *tvarkymas* – *management / administering*.

This chapter provides the analysis of the English and Lithuanian action defining words by dividing them into the separate groups, applying the generalized schema for each group and describing their both grammatical and semantic features. Furthermore, the chapter presents the most frequent means of the production of action defining words in both languages and reveals

the correspondence between the English and Lithuanian suffixes used to produce the action defining words.

4.1. The English action defining words

All the action defining words found in the analyzed formal texts written in English are divided into the following groups:

1. Produced with the suffix “-ment”: *agreement, fulfillment, payment, requirement, amendment, assignment, disbursement, settlement, assessment, appointment, allotment, development, commencement, arrangement, management, repayment, commitment.*
2. Produced with the suffix “-ing”: *crediting, signing, performing, fulfilling, proceeding, borrowing, winding-up, entering, shipping, refinancing, administering.*
3. Produced with the suffix “-ation”, “-tion” and “-ion”: *representation, transaction, termination, application, negotiation, compensation, confirmation, registration, declaration, dissemination, publication, reproduction, obligation, destruction, restriction, modification, resolution, action, implementation, acquisition, creation, redemption, cessation, operation, adoption, formation, liquidation, dissolution, reconstruction, distribution, contribution, notification, cooperation, rejection, verification, cancellation, preparation, subscription, reception; decision, provision, suspension, permission, rescission, submission, extension.*
4. Produced with the suffix “-al”: *recital, removal, disposal, approval, withdrawal.*
5. Produced with the suffix “-ance” and “-ence”: *maintenance, performance, acceptance; transference.*
6. Produced with the suffix “-ate”: *certificate.*
7. Produced with the suffix “-ity”: *conformity, activity.*
8. Produced with the suffix “-ure”: *non-disclosure, closure, disclosure.*
9. Produced with the suffix “-ship”: *receivership.*

Further, each group is analyzed separately taking into account its both grammatical and semantic features. As the verbal bases play a major role in producing these nouns, they are investigated seeking to determine what kind of verbs join the suffixes “-ment”, “-ing”, “-ation”

(“-tion”, “-ion”), “-al”, “-ance” (“-ence”), “-ate”, “-ity”, “-ure” and “-ship” to produce the nouns, because these verbs have not only grammatical differences, but also semantic ones.

4.1.1. The “-ment” group

The action defining words of the first group according to their derivational features correspond to the following formulas: [[agree]_V + ment]_N, [[fulfill]_V + ment]_N, [[pay]_V + ment]_N, [[require]_V + ment]_N, [[amend]_V + ment]_N, [[assign]_V + ment]_N, [[disburse]_V + ment]_N, [[settle]_V + ment]_N, [[assess]_V + ment]_N, [[appoint]_V + ment]_N, [[allot]_V + ment]_N, [[develop]_V + ment]_N, [[commence]_V + ment]_N, [[arrange]_V + ment]_N, [[manage]_V + ment]_N, [[repay]_V + ment]_N, [[commit]_V + ment]_N, where V is the verbal base and N is a produced noun. The graphical representation of the instances listed above may be generalized in the schema:

[V + ment]_N , where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun
--

All the produced words (except one - *agreement*) are the nouns with the abstract meanings which denote things that cannot be physically interacted with, i.e. they cannot be seen, heard, tasted, smelled or touched, but allow speakers to express information by defining them on some level. However, this group contains one exceptional case with the word *agreement*. In a general sense, this word would have an abstract meaning, as the act of agreeing. Though, in this case it is a noun that expresses the concrete meaning of *agreement*, because *agreement* is the name of the particular document that can be touched, seen and read.

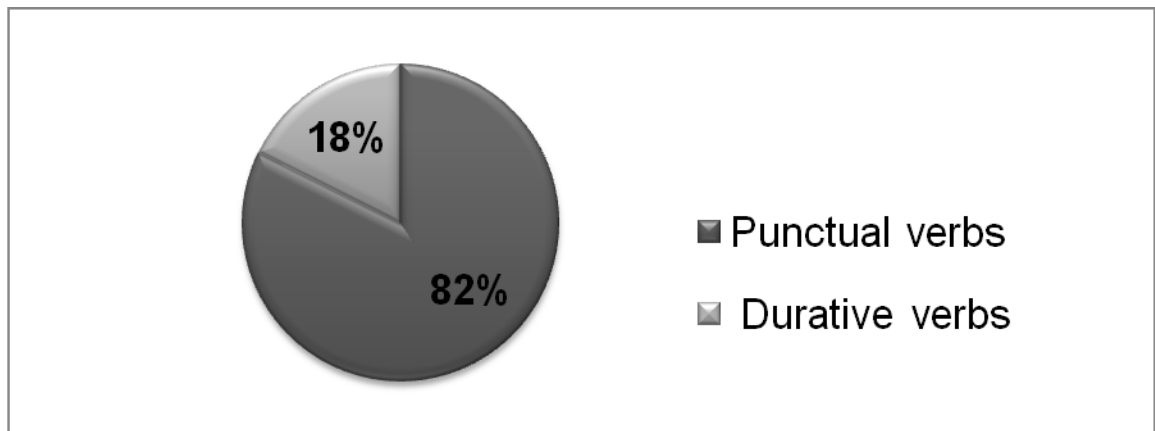
The nouns of the “-ment” group, without any exception, are associated with the same grammatical characteristics – they can be used either in singular form or plural form. Some of them after being put in the plural form have no changes in their meanings, e.g. the noun *requirement* in its singular form, acquires no change in its meaning in a plural form *requirements*.

However, this group contains some nouns the meaning of which may be slightly or totally modified after being changed into the plural form. For example, the word *development* used in its singular form in a phrase *the development of any business operation* means that the business operation is changing and becoming more advanced. But when it is used in a plural

form like in the sentence *Contact me if there are any new developments*, it gains the meaning of the recent event which is the latest in a sequence of related events. Therefore, the meaning of the word *development* in the singular form differs from the meaning in the plural form.

Semantically, relying on the Aktionsart¹, verbs in English may be punctual² in one meaning and durative in another meaning. However, the verbs of this group (and of all the rest groups as it will be discovered further) are strictly divided in two types — punctual and durative verbs. The punctual verbs comprise the vast majority and these are: *agree, pay, require, amend, assign, disburse, settle, assess, appoint, allot, commence, arrange, repay* and *commit*. The actions expressed by these verbs are not extended in time and happen momentary. Only three verbs fall into the group of durative verbs: *fulfill, develop* and *manage*. For example, the action of managing can go on indefinitely for a certain period of time. The diagram below shows the percentage relation of these two types of verbs:

Figure 3. The punctual and durative verbs of the “-ment” group



Source: created by the author

According to the relation of the verbs to the progressive form, the vast majority falls into the group of dynamic³ verbs. For example, the verb *fulfill* admits of the progressive form in the sentence *The client is fulfilling the payment order*.

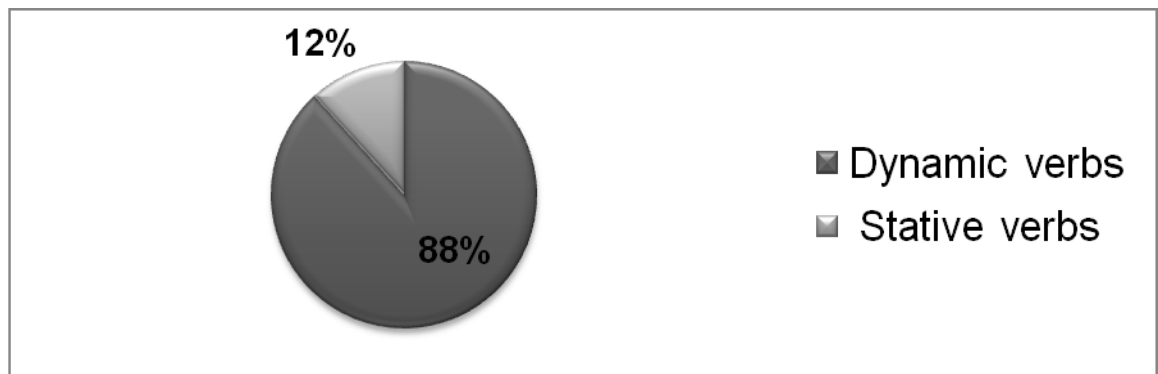
¹The Aktionsart, or lexical aspect of a verb is a part of the way in which that verb is structured in relation to time (In <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com>, accessed on April 20, 2011).

² The action described by the punctual verb is not extended in time but happens instantaneously. The action described by the durative verb necessarily lasts for a certain period of time (Whaley, 1997: 214).

³According to their relation to the continuous form, English verbs fall into two groups: dynamic verbs, i.e. verbs which admit of the continuous form and stative verbs, i.e. verbs which do not admit of the continuous form (Gordon, 1974: 17).

On the contrary, two verbs *agree* and *require* appear in the list of most commonly used stative verbs that do not admit of the progressive form, thus, it is used in the simple tense, for example, *The client does not agree with the payment* instead of ungrammatical use in the sentence *The client is not agreeing with the payment*. The following diagram presents the relation of these verbs:

Figure 4. The dynamic and stative verbs of the “-ment” group



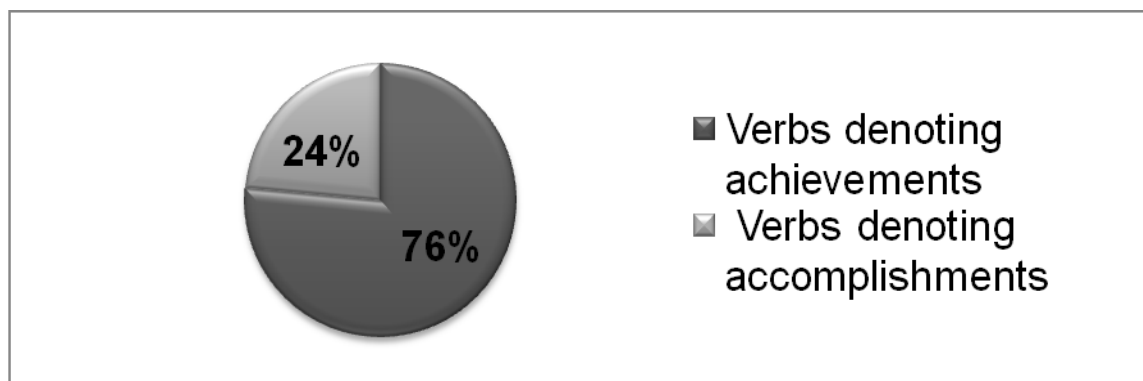
Source: created by the author

Also these verbs may be classified according to the event classes⁴. Notwithstanding the fact that generally there are four categories - states, activities, achievements and accomplishments – these verbs fall into two of them: achievements and accomplishments. The verbs that denote achievements are as follows: *agree, pay, amend, assign, disburse, settle, assess, appoint, allot, commence, arrange, repay* and *commit*. These verbs either indicate a change of state or dynamic circumstances, they take place immediately and therefore do not mark duration. The verbs that denote accomplishments are the following: *fulfill, require, develop* and *manage*. They encode the duration because these events take place in a period of time, they approach an endpoint incrementally. The percentage of these verbs is provided in the diagram:

⁴ Zeno Vendler (1957) classified verbs into four categories: those that express state, activity, achievement and accomplishment. States are predicates that denote properties or nondynamic circumstances; states are eventualities in which there is no perceptible change. Opposed to states are events, which do denote that something changes. Events are divided into three classes: activity, accomplishment, achievement. Activities are mostly dynamic events,

they do not have a terminal point and do not denote a goal. Achievements are events that indicate a change of state or dynamic circumstances, they take place immediately, they do not mark duration. Accomplishments are the events that involve causation, they have a terminal point, approach an endpoint incrementally, denote a duration; accomplishments imply the goal (Whaley, 1997: 215).

Figure 5. The event classes (the “-ment” group)



Source: created by the author

Furthermore, these verbs may be classified according to the syntactic patterns into intransitive and transitive verbs⁵. The problem of determining whether the verbs are intransitive or transitive arises when the verbs stand alone, i.e. when they are not used in a sentence or at least in a phrase. That is due to the fact that some verbs do require objects to fulfill the syntactic phrase, and some verbs do not. However, some verbs may be recognized as intransitive or transitive irrespective of the context. Relying on the sentences and phrases provided in Appendix, it is possible to change the nouns into the verb phrases and determine their type (where necessary):

Table 3. The intransitive and transitive verbs of the “-ment” group

Intransitive verbs	<u>agree</u> (<i>The parties agreed</i>); <u>arrange</u> (<i>The company arranged with creditors</i>)
Transitive verbs	<u>fulfill</u> (<i>to fulfill the transactions</i>); <u>pay</u> (<i>to pay dividend</i>); <u>require</u> (<i>the bank requires payment</i>); <u>amend</u> (<i>to amend the price list</i>); <u>assign</u> (<i>to assign the ancillary task</i>); <u>disburse</u> (<i>to disburse the payment</i>); <u>settle</u> (<i>to settle the proceedings</i>); <u>assess</u> (<i>to assess the taxes</i>); <u>appoint</u> (<i>to appoint the managing director</i>); <u>allot</u> (<i>to allot the shares</i>); <u>develop</u> (<i>to develop the business operation</i>); <u>commence</u> (<i>to commence the proceedings</i>); <u>manage</u> (<i>to manage the equity plan</i>); <u>repay</u> (<i>to repay the share capital</i>); <u>commit</u> (<i>the bank commits an agreed amount of credit</i>).

Source: created by the author

⁵Verbs that do not require any object are called intransitive; verbs that require some kind of object to complete their meaning are called transitive (In <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com>, accessed on April 20, 2011).

Only two verbs found in the texts are intransitive: *agree* and *arrange*, because they do not require an object. These verbs become transitive only when they are used in a very different sense, for example, *agree* in the meaning *to grant or acknowledge*.

For the purpose to determine what kinds of meaning the produced words may contain, each word is presented individually in the following table:

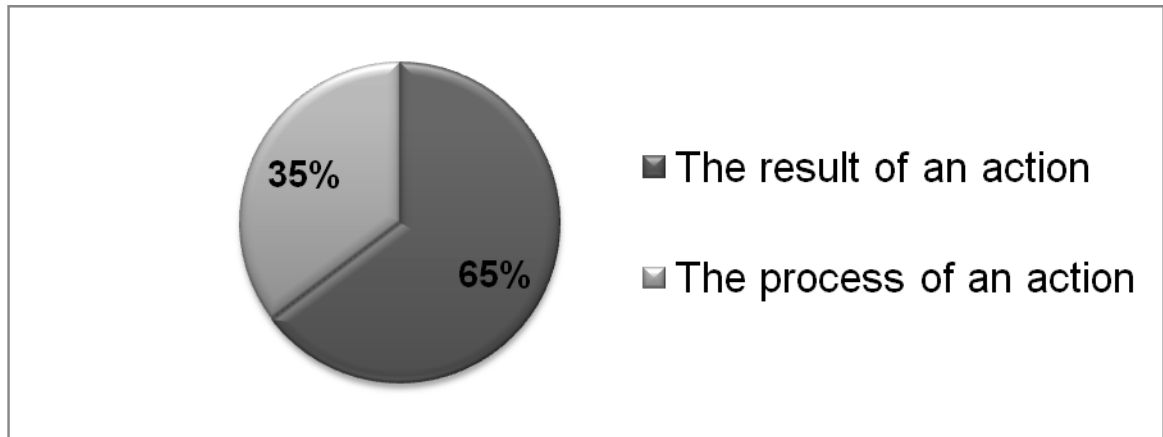
Table 4. The meanings of nouns of the “-ment” group

The result of the action	The process of the action
<i>agreement</i> – is the result of the action of agreeing	<i>fulfillment</i> – is the process of the action of fulfilling
<i>payment</i> – is the result of the action of paying	<i>settlement</i> – is the process of the action of settling
<i>requirement</i> – the result of the action of requiring	<i>allotment</i> – is the process of the action of allotting
<i>amendment</i> – is the result of the action of amending	<i>development</i> – is the process of the action of developing
<i>assignment</i> – is the result of the action of assigning	<i>commencement</i> – is the process of the action of commencing
<i>disbursement</i> – is the result of the action of disbursing	<i>management</i> – is the process of the action of managing
<i>assessment</i> – is the result of the action of assessing	
<i>appointment</i> – is the result of the action of appointing	
<i>arrangement</i> – is the result of the action of arranging	
<i>repayment</i> – is the result of the action of repaying	
<i>commitment</i> – is the result of the action of committing	

Source: created by the author

Thus, 11 nouns are used to denote the result of some action, and the rest 6 nouns are used to denote the process of some action. The percentage of these meanings is presented by the following diagram:

Figure 6. The meanings of nouns produces by adding the suffix “-ment”



Source: created by the author

To sum up, the words of this group are mainly nouns with the abstract meanings, which may have plural forms but it may cause their different meanings. The group contains the nouns denoting both the result of some action and the process of some action. The verbal bases of majority of these words are punctual, dynamic, transitive verbs denoting achievements.

4.1.2. The “-ing” group

The action defining words of the second group according to their derivational features correspond to the following formulas: $[[\text{credit}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{sign}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{perform}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{fulfill}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{proceed}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{borrow}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{winding}]_V + \text{ing} + \text{up}]_N$, $[[\text{enter}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{ship}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{refinance}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$, $[[\text{administer}]_V + \text{ing}]_N$. where V is the verbal base and N is a produced noun. The graphical representation of the instances listed above may be generalized by the schema:

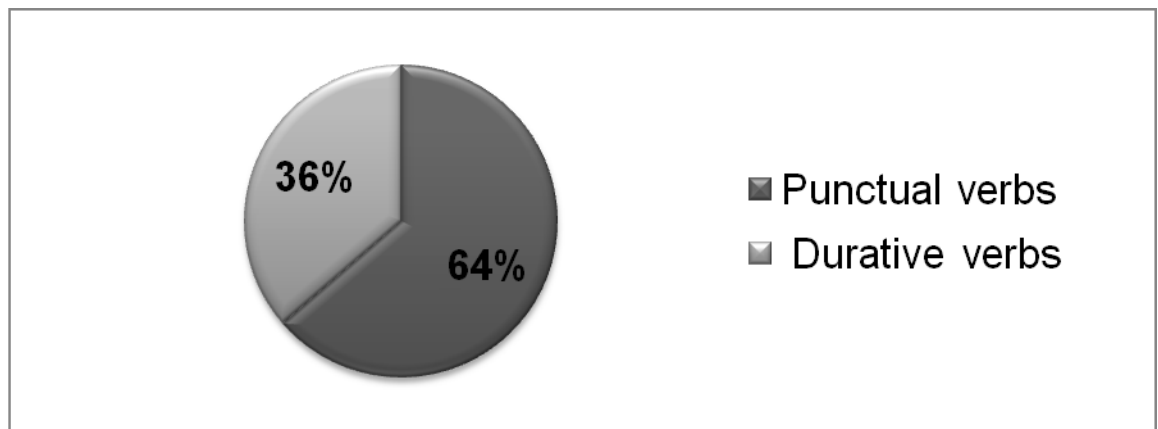
[V + ing]_N, where V - a verbal base and N - a derived noun

All the words produced in this way, without any exception, are nouns with the abstract meaning as they denote the intangible things.

Although almost all of the words of the “-ing” group theoretically may have both singular and plural forms, some of them are rarely used in their plural forms due to their abstract meaning and absence of their necessity. For example, the noun *winding-up* may be used in a plural form in such sentence: *There are three common types of windings-up: members voluntary winding-up, creditors voluntary winding-up and compulsory winding-up* (Business Dictionary, 2011). However, some words if used in plural forms may totally change their meanings. For example, the word *borrowing* means “the process of borrowing of something that is borrowed”, and its meaning in plural form *borrowings* may be narrowed to “borrowed amount of money” or “borrowed loans” (Business dictionary, 2011).

The verbal bases of produced nouns, according to their meaning, distribute into two types: punctual verbs – *credit, sign, perform, borrow, wind-up, enter* and *refinance*; durative verbs – *fulfill, proceed, ship* and *administer*. For example, the action of signing is not extended in time, it happens instantaneously, and the action of shipping lasts for a certain period of time. The diagram below shows the percentage relation of these two types of verbs:

Figure 7. The punctual and durative verbs of the “-ing” group

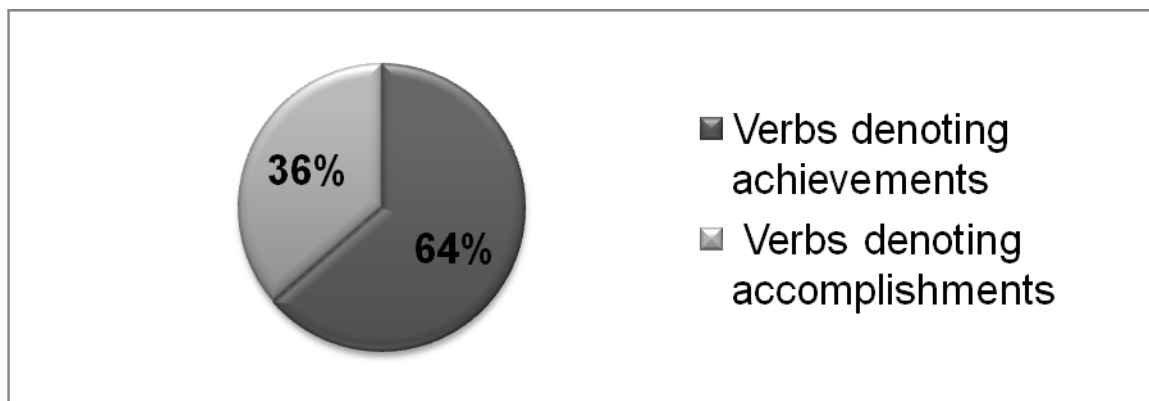


Source: created by the author

According to the relation of the verbs to the progressive form, all of them fall into the group of dynamic verbs, because they can be used in the progressive form. For example: *The parties are signing the agreement at the moment; The parties are entering into agreement at the moment; The bank is borrowing money from depositors; etc.*

According to the event classes, the verbs *credit*, *sign*, *perform*, *borrow*, *wind-up*, *enter* and *refinance* denote achievements because they take place immediately, and the rest verbs - *fulfill*, *proceed*, *ship* and *administer* denote accomplishments as they mark a duration. The percentage of these verbs is provided in the diagram:

Figure 8. The event classes (the “-ing” group)



Source: created by the author

According to the syntactic patterns, i.e. to the type of the object the verbs take, they are transitive verbs, and there is only one exceptional case of intransitive word:

Table 5. The intransitive and transitive verbs of the “-ing” group

Intransitive verb	<u>proceed</u> (The lawyers decided not to proceed with the case)
Transitive verbs	<u>credit</u> (to credit the funds); <u>sign</u> (to sign the agreement); <u>perform</u> (to perform the agreement); <u>fulfill</u> (to fulfill the transactions); <u>borrow</u> (to borrow the amount of money); <u>wind-up</u> (to wind-up a business); <u>enter</u> (to enter the contract); <u>ship</u> (to ship the documents); <u>refinance</u> (the company has refinanced its debts); <u>administer</u> (to administer the personal data).

Source: created by the author

According to the meaning, all the produced nouns determine the processes:

Table 6. The meanings of nouns of the “-ing” group

The process of the action	Explanation
crediting	the process of crediting
signing	the process of signing
performing	the process of performing
fulfilling	the process of fulfilling
proceeding	the process of proceeding
borrowing	the process of borrowing
winding-up	the process of winding-up
entering	the process of entering
shipping	the process of shipping
refinancing	the process of refinancing
administering	the process of administering

Source: created by the author

Taking everything into account, the words that fall into this group are nouns with the abstract meaning of the process of some action that have both singular and plural forms. The verbal bases are divided into the groups of punctual and durative verbs, as well as groups denoting accomplishments and achievements. However, all of them are dynamic according to the relation of the verbs to the progressive form. There is only one intransitive verb.

4.1.3. The “-ation”, “-tion”, “-ion” group

The action defining words of the third and the largest group according to their derivational features correspond to the following formulas: where V is a verbal base and N is a produced noun: [[re[present]_V]_V + ation]_N, [[transact]_V + ion]_N, [[terminate]_V + ion]_N, [[apply]_V + ation]_N, [[negotiate]_V + ion]_N, [[compensate]_V + ion]_N, [[confirm]_V + ation]_N, [[registrate]_V +

ion]_N, [[declare]_V + ation]_N, [[disseminate]_V + ion]_N, [[publicate]_V + ion]_N, [[reproduce]_V + tion]_N, [[obligate]_V + ion]_N, [[destruct]_V + ion]_N, [[restrict]_V + ion]_N, [[modify]_V + ion]_N, [[resolve]_V + tion]_N, [[act]_V + ion]_N, [[implement]_V + ation]_N, [[acquire]_V + tion]_N, [[create]_V + ion]_N, [[redeem]_V + tion]_N, [[cease]_V + ation]_N, [[operate]_V + ion]_N, [[adopt]_V + ion]_N, [[form]_V + ation]_N, [[liquidate]_V + ion]_N, [[dis[solve]_V + ion]_N, [[reconstruct]_V + ion]_N, [[distribute]_V + ion]_N, [[contribute]_V + ion]_N, [[notify]_V + ation]_N, [[cooperate]_V + ion]_N, [[reject]_V + ion]_N, [[verify]_V + ation]_N, [[cancel]_V + ation]_N, [[prepare]_V + ation]_N, [[subscribe]_V + tion]_N, [[receipt]_V + ion]_N, [[decide]_V + ion]_N, [[provide]_V + ion]_N, [[suspend]_V + ion]_N, [[permit]_V + ion]_N, [[rescind]_V + ion]_N, [[submit]_V + ion]_N, [[extend]_V + ion]_N. The graphical representation of the instances listed above may be depicted in the schemas:

[V + ation]_N, [V + tion]_N or [V + ion]_N,

where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

As it can be easily observed, some of the verbal bases experience modifications during the process of deriving nouns because of the morphophonological processes. For example, some of them lose their endings as in *subscribe* → *subscription*, *terminate* → *termination*, *negotiate* → *negotiation*, *obligate* → *obligation*, etc.; some of them lacks phonemes of the root as in *resolve* – *resolution*, *cease* → *cessation*, *receipt* → *reception*, some of them acquire more phonemes as in *redeem* → *redemption* etc. However, these verbs give rise to the production of action defining nouns.

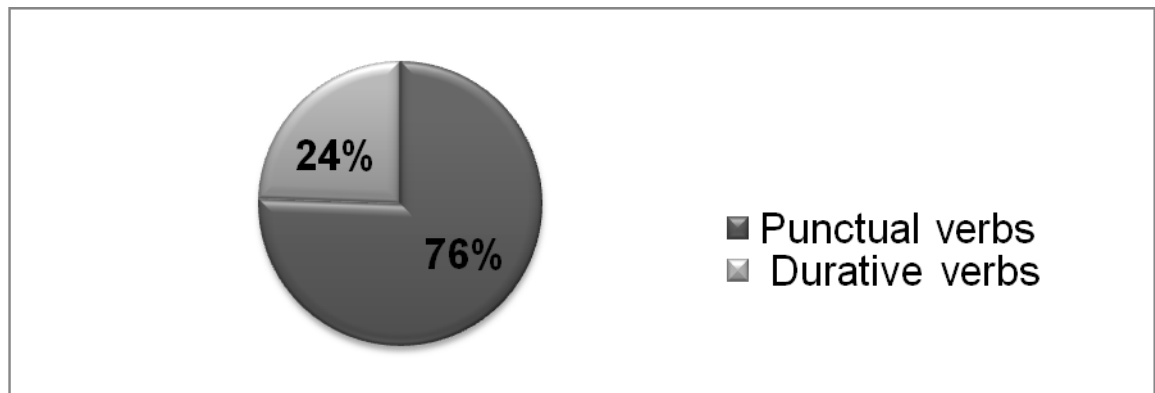
The vast majority of nouns - 44 nouns – have the abstract meaning, i.e. they denote things that cannot be seen, heard, tasted, smelled, touched, etc. Only two nouns of this group contain the concrete meaning: *application* and *declaration*. These nouns have the concrete meanings because they denote the name of the particular documents that can be touched, read, seen, etc.

The nouns of this group can have both singular and plural forms. Some of them have no semantic changes when are used in different grammatical number category, e.g. the noun *declaration* in its singular form, acquires no change in its meaning in a plural form *declarations*. However, some of them gain a slightly different meaning, or even obtain a very narrow meaning as the noun *negotiation* has the meaning of “a discussion set up or intended to produce a settlement or agreement”, “the act or process of negotiating”, “the activity or business of

negotiating an agreement”, “coming to terms”, etc., while its plural form *negotiations* have only one meaning of “bargaining” (Business Dictionary, 2011).

Semantically, the verbal bases of produced nouns are of two types. There are 35 punctual verbs and 11 durative verbs. The punctual verbs are: *represent, transact, terminate, apply, compensate, confirm, register, declare, publicate, reproduce, obligate, destruct, restrict, modify, resolve, acquire, redeem, cease, adopt, liquidate, dissolve, reconstruct, contribute, notify, reject, verify, cancel, subscribe, receipt, decide, provide, suspend, permit, rescind, submit*. These verbs describe the actions that are not extended in time and they happen instantaneously. The rest verbs are durative: *negotiate, disseminate, act, implement, create, operate, form, distribute, cooperate, prepare, extend*, which denote the actions that last for a certain period of time. The percentage relation of these verbs is presented in the following diagram:

Figure 9. The punctual and durative verbs of the “-ation” (“-tion”, “-ion”) group



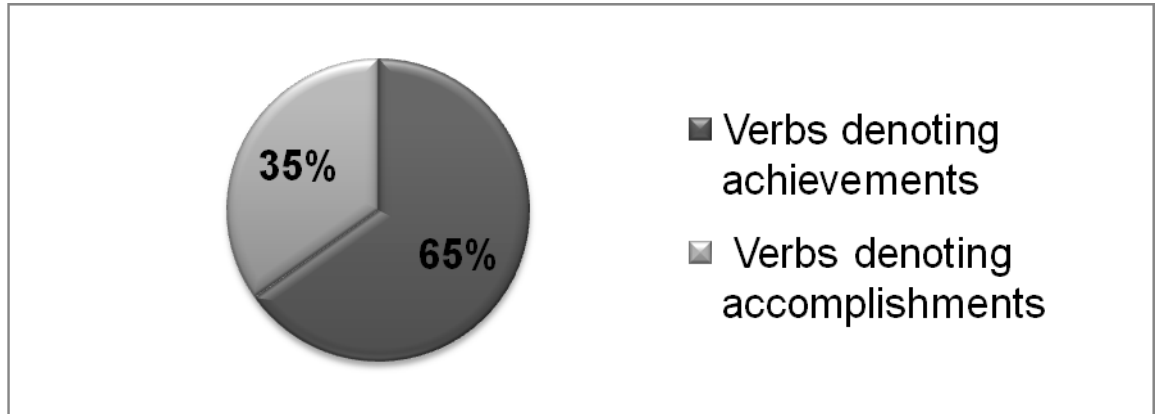
Source: created by the author

According to the relation of the verbs to the progressive form, all of them fall into the group of dynamic verbs, because they can be used in the progressive form. For example: *The attorney is representing the company at the moment; The company is implementing the plan;* etc.

According to the event classes, the group of verbs contains both verbs denoting the achievements and verbs designating the accomplishments. The group of the former verbs includes 30 words: *transact, terminate, apply, compensate, confirm, registrate, declare, publicate, reproduce, obligate, destruct, restrict, resolve, acquire, redeem, cease, adopt,*

liquidate, dissolve, contribute, notify, reject, cancel, subscribe, receipt, decide, suspend, permit, rescind, submit. The group of the latter verbs contains of 16 words: *represent, negotiate, disseminate, modificate, act, implement, create, operate, form, reconstruct, distribute, cooperate, verify, prepare, provide, extend.* The diagram provided below reflects their percentage:

Figure 10. The event classes (the “-ation” (“-tion”, “-ion”) group)



Source: created by the author

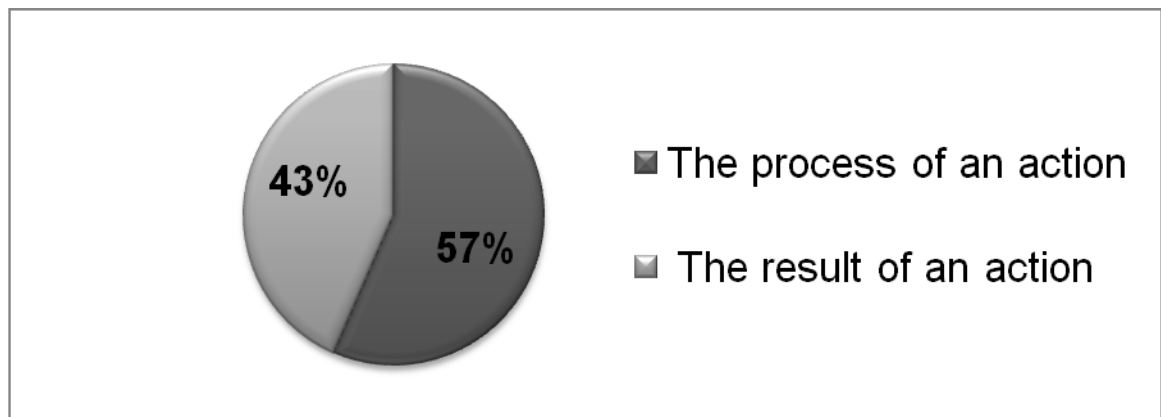
Syntactically, the only one verb – *act* - is considered as intransitive. The following sentence illustrates that this verb does not require the object: *The company acted immediately.* That is, the action of this verb is not directed at someone else or at something distinct from the subject. The rest 45 verbs are transitive because they require objects to complete the syntactic phrase. For example: *the attorneys represent companies, to transact the operation, to terminate the agreement, to compensate the costs, to obligate the contractor, to disseminate the information, to create any shares, to verify the account transactions, to receipt the invoice, to rescind the contract, etc.*

During the investigation of the produced nouns, it was observed that, according to the meaning, they distribute into two groups. The first group is comprised of nouns with the meaning of the process of some action, and these nouns are the following: *representation, transaction, negotiation, compensation, registration, dissemination, publication, reproduction, destruction, action, implementation, acquisition, creation, operation, formation, liquidation, dissolution, reconstruction, distribution, cooperation, rejection, verification, cancellation,*

preparation, submission, extention. For example, *representation* is the process of the action of representing, *reconstruction* is the process of the action of reconstructing, etc.

The second group includes nouns that have the meaning of the result of some action: *termination, application, confirmation, declaration, obligation, restriction, modification, resolution, redemption, cessation, adoption, contribution, notification, subscription, reception, decision, provision, suspension, permission, rescission.* For example, *decision* is the result of the action of deciding, *declaration* is the result of the action of declaring, etc.

Figure 11. The meanings of nouns produced by adding the suffixes “-ation”, “-tion” and “-ion”



Source: created by the author

Hence, this group comprises the nouns with their abstract meaning that may be used in both singular and plural forms. However, their meaning in these forms may vary. These nouns may indicate both the result of some action or the process of some action. The verbal bases of produced nouns split into punctual and durative verbs, but all those verbs are dynamic. Also they are of two types according to the event classes, but almost all of them are transitive.

4.1.4. The “-al” group

The fourth group is called the “-al” group since it contains the action defining words that have the same derivational aspect – the suffix “-al”, and they may be expressed by the formulas: $[[\text{recite}]_V + \text{al}]_N$, $[[\text{remove}]_V + \text{al}]_N$, $[[\text{dispose}]_V + \text{al}]_N$, $[[\text{approve}]_V + \text{al}]_N$, $[[\text{withdraw}]_V + \text{al}]_N$. Therefore, the following schema is general for all these nouns:

[V + al] N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

Firstly, all of these five nouns carry the abstract meaning because they do not denote the concrete things that may be physically interacted with. Secondly, all of them have both singular and plural forms without any change in the meanings. For instance, the following sentences illustrate that there is no change in the meaning of the word *withdrawal* when it is used in both forms: *The bank became suspicious after a large withdrawal was made from his account* and *The bank became suspicious after several large withdrawals were made from his account in a single week.*

The produced nouns of the “-al” group – *recite, remove, dispose, approve* and *withdraw* - have similar verbal bases according to their meaning, to the progressive form as well as to the event class they belong to. As the actions denoted by these verbs do not extend in time and happen instantaneously, they belong to the punctual verb type. Since they admit of the progressive form, they are considered as dynamic verbs. For example, *The commission is approving the proposed rule change as amended; The company is removing the costs.* Whereas these verbs denote the actions that refer to a change of dynamic circumstances and take place immediately, they constitute the group of achievements.

Regarding the aspect of transitivity, these verbs require the object to accomplish the syntactic phrase, therefore, all of them are transitive verbs. The following table provides the examples:

Table 7. The intransitive and transitive verbs of the “-al” group

Transitive verb	Examples
to recite	<i>The managing director recited a long list of the company's failings.</i>
remove	<i>At the meeting the directors proposed to remove the auditors.</i>
dispose	<i>The Company is committed to dispose the subsidiary.</i>
approve	<i>The Board of Directors approved the annual accounts</i>
withdraw	<i>The customer has a right to withdraw the deposit at any time.</i>

Source: created by the author

Semantically, these verbs have the meaning of the process of action: *recital* – the process of the action of reciting, *removal* – the process of the action of removing, *disposal* – the process of the action of disposing, *approval* – the process of the action of approving, *withdrawal* – the process of the action of withdrawing.

4.1.5. The “-ance” (“-ence”) group

The fifth group comprises of four nouns which may be represented by the formulas: $[[\text{maintain}]_V + \text{ance}]_N$, $[[\text{perform}]_V + \text{ance}]_N$, $[[\text{accept}]_V + \text{ance}]_N$, $[[\text{transfer}]_V + \text{ence}]_N$. So the general schema for these nouns is as follows:

[V + ance(ence)]_N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

These four nouns have the abstract meaning because they do not refer to physical items that can be perceived through the senses. Also these nouns may have both singular and plural forms without any meaningful deviation. However, they are used in the plural form quite rarely that is related to their abstract meaning. The following sentence, which provides the combination of both forms of the noun *maintenance*, shows the absence of semantic change: *Unscheduled server maintenances are performed when there's an issue we can't wait to fix in the weekly maintenance*. Though, it should be emphasized that as some nouns gain a few different senses, the absence of change in meaning in the singular and plural forms does not apply to all those senses.

Semantically, the verbal bases of produced nouns differ. Two of them – *maintains* and *perform* – are durative verbs because they denote the actions that extend in time, and the other two – *accept* and *transfer* – are punctual as the actions described by these verbs happen instantaneously.

Whereas that concerns their relation to the progressive form, all the verbs are dynamic, for example: *Continuing to today, the company is maintaining the quality of its production; The company is performing particular functions; The company is accepting new projects at the moment; A bank is transferring money from one account to another*.

The verbal bases divide into two types of the event classes: achievements and accomplishments. The verbs *maintain* and *perform* signify the achievements since they neither mark the duration and nor indicate a terminal point. The verbs *accept* and *transfer* denote the accomplishments as they approach an endpoint incrementally and imply the goal.

The examples provided in the paragraph on the relation of these verbs to the progressive form, evidently show that all of them are transitive as they require some object. These verbs together with the required objects extracted from those sentences are: *maintain the quality*, *perform the functions*, *accept the project*, *transfer money*.

Ultimately, all the produced nouns have the meaning of the process of some action: *maintenance* is the process of the action of maintaining, *performance* is the process of performing, *acceptance* is the process of accepting, *transference* is the process of transferring.

4.1.6. The “-ate” group

The analyzed documents contain only one word of this group – *certificate*.

The noun *certificate* is represented by the formula $[[\text{certify}]_V + \text{ate}]_N$, therefore the general schema for this word may be depicted as follows:

$[\mathbf{V + ate}]_N$, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

As *certificate* is an official document attesting the truth of the facts stated, as of birth, death, health, marital status, ability to practise a profession, completion of an academic course, etc., this is a noun that implies a concrete item, thus, it has a concrete, not abstract, meaning. Also this noun can be used in both singular and plural forms without any semantic changes.

The verbal base of the produced noun – *certify* – is the punctual verb because the action of certifying cannot last for a certain period of time, it is enacted momentarily. However, it falls into the group of durative verbs that may take the progressive form. For example, *The notary is certifying the truth of the present document*.

Since *certify* does not mark the duration of the process and refers to the event that indicates the sudden change of the circumstance, it denotes the achievement.

Furthermore, the verb of this group requires the object to fulfill the syntactic phrase. Therefore, this verb is transitive, as it is illustrated by the same sentence *The notary is certifying the truth of the present document.*

According to the meaning, the produced noun definitely expresses the result of the action of certifying.

4.1.7. The “-ity” group

The seventh group includes two words – *conformity* and *activity*. Their graphical representation may be depicted in the schema:

$[V + ity]_N$, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun
--

since they may be presented by the formulas $[[conform]_V + ity]_N$ and $[[[act]_V + ive]_{ADJ} + ity]_N$.

Notwithstanding the fact that both words belong to the same group, they imply more differences than similarities. These nouns are similar only in their abstract meaning, since both *conformity* and *activity* denote the things that cannot be seen, touched, heard, tasted, smelled, etc.

The first distinction between these nouns is related to their frequency of use in the singular and plural forms. The word *conformity* in both the singular and plural form has the same meaning of the condition or fact of being in harmony or agreement compliance in actions, behaviour, etc., with certain accepted standards or norms. However, its singular form is used more frequently than plural. The word *activity* also has the same meaning in both singular and plural forms, but on the contrary it is more often used in its plural form – *activities*.

Further distinctions are associated with the verbal bases of these nouns. According to the meaning the verb *act* is durative because it is extended in time. On the contrary, the verb *conform* is punctual since the action expressed by this verb happens instantaneously.

Taking into account their relation to the progressive form, both may be considered as dynamic verbs since they can be used in the progressive form. For example, *Now we are conforming the military standard to behaviors; We are acting perfectly in at the moment.* However, the verb *conform* is not met in this form as often as the verb *act* is found.

Then, according to the event classes, the verb *act* denotes the accomplishment as it does not indicate a change of state or dynamic circumstances, and the verb *conform* – the achievement as it denotes such a change and takes place immediately.

One more difference is related to the transitivity of these verbs. The verb *act*, as it was mentioned before, is intransitive, i.e. it does not require words to fulfill the syntactic phrase: *The company acted immediately*. Whereas the verb *conform* requires the object: *The company conforms the high requirements of certification system*.

Finally, the meaning of the produced words also is different. The *action* is the process of acting, and the *conformity* is the result of the action of conforming. Thus these words illustrate how different may be the nouns of the same group that are produced in the same way.

4.1.8. The “-ure” group

The eighth group is opposite to the preceding group because it contains very similar nouns with similar features: *non-disclosure*, *closure*, *disclosure*. Taking their form into account, these nouns are almost alike and the single difference is the prefixes “non-“ and “dis-“. Therefore, the corresponding formulas even strengthen such similarity: [non + dis + [close]_V + ity]_N, [[close]_V + ure]_N and [dis + [close]_V + ure]_N and the following schema, which conveys the production of these nouns from verbs, is common for each of them:

[V + ure]_N , where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

All the produced words are nouns with the abstract meaning since they express the intangible items. Also these nouns can be used either in the singular form or plural form without any changes in the meaning.

The verbal base of all these nouns is the same – it is the verb *close*. Firstly, according to the meaning, this verb is punctual, i.e. it happens instantaneously. Secondly, according to the relation to the progressive form, it is dynamic, for example: *Today the company is closing its operations*. Thirdly, according to the event classes, it denotes the achievement since it indicates a change of dynamic circumstances. Furthermore, the verb *close* is transitive as it is revealed in the previous example.

Altogether these produced nouns have the meaning of the process of some action: *non-disclosure* is the process of non-disclosing, *disclosure* is the process of disclosing, and *closure* is the process of closing.

4.1.9. The “-ship” group

The ninth and the last group includes one word – *receivership*, which can be illustrated by the formula [[[receive]_{V+} r]_N + ship]_N. The general schema which can be applied to the type of nouns produced in this way is the following:

[V + ship] N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

This particular noun has an abstract meaning because it denotes a thing that cannot be physically interacted with. *Receivership* can be used in both singular and plural forms without any changes in the meaning.

Its verbal base – *receive* – is durative, because the process of receiving may continue for a certain period of time. Also this verb is dynamic because it admits of the progressive form, for example: *The company is receiving the most benefit from its retirement plan provider*. According to the event classes, this verb belongs to the type of accomplishments as the action marks the duration and involves causation. Moreover, the verb *receive* is transitive because it requires an object to fulfill the syntactic phrase.

As the word *receivership* is “the process of appointment by a court of a receiver to take custody of the property, business and assets of a party to a lawsuit pending a final decision on disbursement or an agreement that a receiver control the financial assets of a debtor” (Encyclopedia of Credit, 2010), in general it gains the meaning of the process of the action.

4.2. The Lithuanian action defining words

All the action defining words found in the analyzed formal texts written in Lithuanian are divided into the following seven groups:

1. Produced with the suffix “-imas” and “-ymas”: *atlikimas, mokėjimas, vykdymas, įskaitymas, sprendimas, reikalavimas, įgaliojimas, pakeitimas, nutraukimas, pareiškimas, pasirašymas, atstovavimas, išvardijimas, kompensavimas, patvirtinimas, išlaikymas, liudijimas, atsiskaitymas, apskaičiavimas, neatskleidimas, platinimas, paskelbimas, atkūrimas, įsipareigojimas, sunaikinimas, apribojimas, panaikinimas, pataisymas, perdavimas, nagrinėjimas, įgyvendinimas, paskyrimas, nušalinimas, įsigijimas, pardavimas, sukūrimas, paskirstymas, išpirkimas, priėmimas, skolinimasis, pradėjimas, išsprendimas, perleidimas, uždarymas, likvidavimas, išformavimas, įžengimas, susitarimas, atitekimas, valdymas, apmokėjimas, gabenimas, pranešimas, bendradarbiavimas, leidimas, sudarymas, atskleidimas, tvarkymas, pateikimas, atmetimas, patikrinimas, pratęsimas, atšaukimas, atsiėmimas, refinansavimas, rengimas, gavimas.*
2. Produced with “is”: *sutartis, užduotis, atitiktis.*
3. Produced with “-acija”: *operacija, registracija, deklaracija, rekonstrukcija.*
4. Produced with „-a“: *nuostata, išmoka, veikla, pažyma, plėtra.*
5. Produced with „-smas“: *veiksmas.*
6. Produced with „-ybos“: *derybos.*
7. Produced with „-atas“ („-as“): *sertifikatas, įnašas.*

Further, each group is analyzed separately in the same way as the words of English groups were analyzed, i.e. taking into account both grammatical and semantic features of produced nouns and their verbal bases.

4.2.1. The “-imas” (“-ymas”) group

The nouns of the first and the largest group are the action defining words that are produced by adding the suffix “-imas” or “-ymas” to the appropriate verbal bases. According to their derivational features, all the produced nouns correspond to the following schema:

[V + imas(ymas)]_N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

Each word separately correspond to the formulas: [[atlikti]_V + imas]_N, [[[mokėti]_V + imas]_N, [[vykdyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[įskaityti]_V + ymas]_N, [[spręsti]_V + imas]_N, [[reikalauti]_V + imas]_N, [[igalioji]_V + imas]_N, [[pakeisti]_V + imas]_N, [[nutraukti]_V + imas]_N, [[pareikšti]_V + imas]_N, [[pasirašyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[atstovauti]_V + imas]_N, [[išvardyti]_V + imas]_N, [[kompensuoti]_V + imas]_N, [[patvirtinti]_V + imas]_N, [[išlaikyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[liudyti]_V + imas]_N, [[atsiskaityti]_V + ymas]_N, [[apskaičiuoti]_V + imas]_N, [[neatskleisti]_V + imas]_N, [[platinti]_V + imas]_N, [[paskelbti]_V + imas]_N, [[atkurti]_V + imas]_N, [[įsipareigoti]_V + imas]_N, [[sunaikinti]_V + imas]_N, [[apriboti]_V + imas]_N, [[panaikinti]_V + imas]_N, [[pataisyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[perduoti]_V + imas]_N, [[nagrinėti]_V + imas]_N, [[įgyvendinti]_V + imas]_N, [[paskirti]_V + imas]_N, [[nušalinti]_V + imas]_N, [[įsigyti]_V + imas]_N, [[parduoti]_V + imas]_N, [[sukurti]_V + imas]_N, [[paskirstyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[išpirkti]_V + imas]_N, [[priimti]_V + imas]_N, [[skolintis]_V + imas]_N, [[pradėti]_V + imas]_N, [[išspręsti]_V + imas]_N, [[perleisti]_V + imas]_N, [[uždaryti]_V + ymas]_N, [[likviduoti]_V + imas]_N, [[išformuoti]_V + imas]_N, [[įžengti]_V + imas]_N, [[susitarti]_V + imas]_N, [[valdyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[apmokėti]_V + imas]_N, [[gabenti]_V + imas]_N, [[pranešti]_V + imas]_N, [[bendradarbiauti]_V + imas]_N, [[leisti]_V + imas]_N, [[sudaryti]_V + ymas]_N, [[atskleisti]_V + imas]_N, [[tvarkyti]_V + ymas]_N, [[pateikti]_V + imas]_N, [[atmesti]_V + imas]_N, [[patikrinti]_V + imas]_N, [[pratešti]_V + imas]_N, [[atšaukti]_V + imas]_N, [[atsiimti]_V + imas]_N, [[refinansuoti]_V + imas]_N, [[rengti]_V + imas]_N, [[gauti]_V + imas]_N.

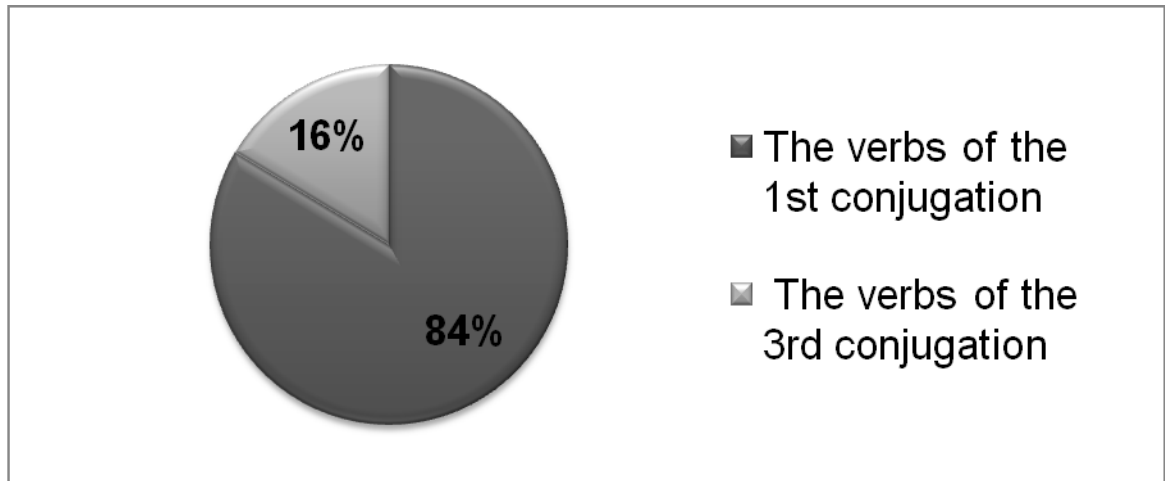
The vast majority of the produced nouns embraces the abstract meaning. These nouns denote things that cannot be seen, heard, tasted, smelled or touched, but allow speakers to express information by defining them on some level. Only two nouns of this group have the concrete meaning – *pareiškimas* and *liudijimas* since they are names of particular documents that can be read, seen, touched, signed, etc.

These Lithuanian nouns are associated with the same grammatical characteristics – they can be used either in the singular form or plural form. All of them, without any exception, do not change their sense after being put in one or another form. Only some of them are used infrequently due to their abstract meaning and absence of necessity to use them in the plural form.

The verbal bases of these Lithuanian verbs can be divided according to their conjugation into verbs of the 1st and 3rd conjugation, because this group does not contain any verb of the 2nd conjugation. For example, the verbs of the 1st conjugation are as follows: *atlikti* (*atlieka*), *mokėti* (*moka*), *spręsti* (*sprendžia*), etc.; and the verbs of the 3rd conjugation are: *vykdyti* (*vykdo*),

įskaityti (*įskaito*), *pasirašyti* (*pasirašo*), etc. However, there much more verbs of the 1st conjugation (56), than verbs of the 3rd conjugation (11), that is depicted in the following diagram:

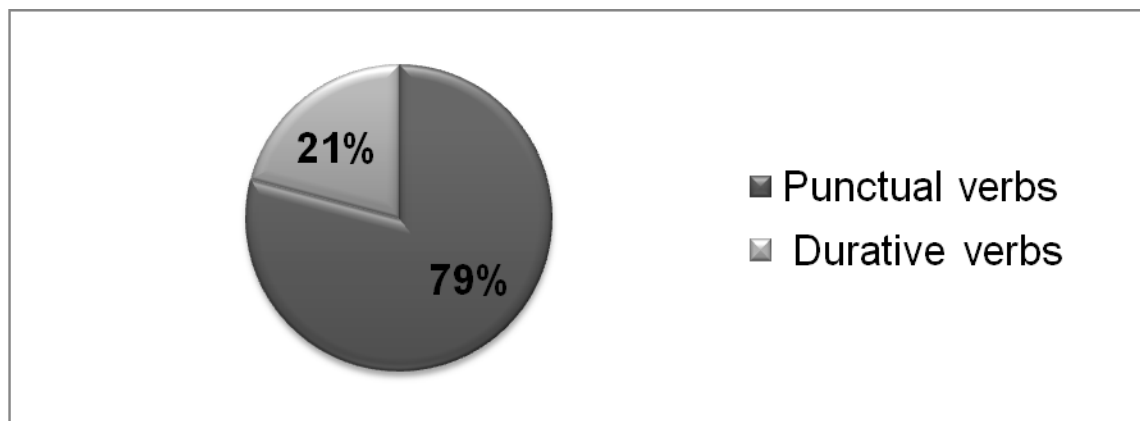
Figure 12. The verbs of the 1st and 3rd conjugation in the “-imas” (“-ymas”) group



Source: created by the author

Semantically, the verbs also distribute into two types. The group contains 53 punctual verbs which are: *atlikti, įskaityti, įgalioti, pakeisti, nutraukti, pareikšti, pasirašyti, išvardyti, kompensuoti, patvirtinti, atsiskaityti, apskaičiuoti, neatskleisti, paskelbti, atkurti, įsipareigoti, sunaikinti, apriboti, panaikinti, pataisyti, perduoti, įgyvendinti, paskirti, nušalinti, įsigyti, parduoti, sukurti, paskirstyti, išpirkti, priimti, skolintis, pradėti, išspręsti, perleisti, uždaryti, likviduoti, išformuoti, įžengti, susitarti, atitekti, apmokėti, pranešti, leisti, sudaryti, atskleisti, pateikti, atmesti, patikrinti, pratęsti, atšaukti, atsiimti, refinansuoti, gauti. These verbs imply a limit beyond which the action cannot be continued. For example, the verb *uždaryti* (Eng. *close*) means to close something and after closing it is impossible to go on with the action as something is already closed. The rest 14 verbs do not imply any such limit and they are: *mokėti, vykdyti, spręsti, reikalauti, atstovauti, išlaikyti, liudyti, platinti, nagrinėti, valdyti, gabentibendradarbiauti, tvarkyti, rengti. The percentage relation of these two types of verbs is shown in the diagram below:**

Figure 13. The punctual and durative verbs of the “-imas” (“-ymas”) group



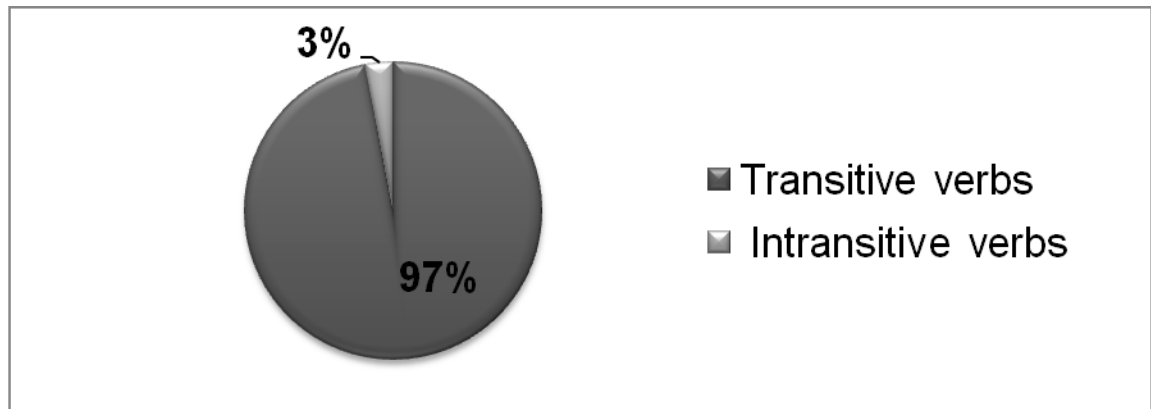
Source: created by the author

According to the event classes, one part of these verbs denotes accomplishments, and another – achievements. The dependence to the former and the latter type is closely related with their meaning. Thus, the same 53 verbs which are punctual indicate the achievements because they describe events that are punctual, but the moment described involves the transition to the result state. The rest 14 durative verbs denote the accomplishments since they denote the process that leads up to the result stage, these events have an inherent temporal endpoint.

Almost all the verbs included in this group require some kind of object to complete their meaning and, therefore, they are transitive. For example: *paskirti ar nušalinti generalinį direktorių* (Eng. *to appoint or remove the managing director*), *įgyvendinti bet kokį paprastųjų akcijų valdymo planą* (Eng. *to implement any management equity plan*), etc. Only two verbs do not require any object and, therefore, are considered as intransitive: *susitarti* and *bendradarbiauti*. The following examples illustrate how these verbs are used in the sentences and do not require any object to complete the meaning: *Šalys draugiškai susitarė* (Eng. *The parties have agreed amicably*) and *Įmonės sėkmingai bendradarbiauja* (*The companies cooperate successfully*). However, when these two verbs appear in another context, there may

appear the necessity of the object, and in that case they would be transitive. The following diagram shows the relation between these two types of verbs according to their syntactic features:

Figure 14. The transitive and intransitive verbs of the “-imas” (“-ymas”) group



Source: created by the author

Finally, during the investigation of all the produced words it was determined that 65 nouns are absolute action / process names as they mostly carry all the meanings of underlying verbs without any additional shades of meaning arising from the derivational process. Thus, according to their meaning they denote the process of some action. However, this group contains two nouns – *liudijimas* and *pareiškimas* – that determine the result of the process of the action due to their concrete meaning.

4.2.2. The „-is“ group“

The second group involves three action defining words which are produced by attaching the suffix “-is“ to the verbal bases: $[[\text{sutarti}]_V + \text{is}]_N$, $[[\text{užduotii}]_V + \text{is}]_N$, $[[\text{atitikti}]_V + \text{is}]_N$. The general schema that meets these instances is as follows:

[V + is] N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

The nouns *užduotis* and *atitiktis* include the abstract meaning, whereas *sutartis* has the concrete meaning as it is the name of the concrete document that can be physically interacted with, e.g. it can be read, touched, signed, etc. All these nouns are used in both singular form and plural form in the same frequency, because there is absolutely no difference between their meanings in both forms. For example: *Įmonė pasirašė sutartį / sutartis* (Eng. *The company has signed the agreement / agreements*).

The verbal bases of each produced noun are verbs of the 1st conjugation because: *sutarti* – *sutaria*, *užduoti* – *užduoda*, *atitikti* – *atitinka*.

According to their meaning, all three verbs are punctual as they have a terminate point of an action and, therefore, they indicate achievements.

Two verbs - *užduotis* and *atitiktis* – require some object to fulfill the syntactic phrase, and the verb *sutarti* does not require any object: *Darbuotojai puikiai sutaria* (Eng. *The employees fully agree*). This verb may become transitive when it is used in a different context and in a different sense.

Lastly, the produced nouns, according to their meaning, are the results of the actions that are conscious for the human senses.

4.2.3. The “-(a)cija” group

The third group contains four nouns which correspond to the following formulas: $[[\text{operuoti}]_V + \text{acija}]_N$, $[[\text{registruoti}]_V + \text{acija}]_N$, $[[\text{deklaruoti}]_V + \text{acija}]_N$, $[[\text{rekonstruoti}]_V + \text{ija}]_N$, with the general schema for all these instances:

[V + (a)cija] _N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

This group involves one word with the concrete meaning – *deklaracija* – as it is the name of the particular tangible document. The rest three nouns embrace the abstract meaning that signify things that are perceptible in one way or another, but they cannot be physically touched.

All these nouns can be used both in singular or plural form without any changes in their semantic features.

The verbal bases of the words of this group, likewise of the previous group, are verbs of the 1st conjugation because: *operuoti* – *operuoja*, *registruoti* – *registruoja*, *deklaruoti* – *deklaruoja*, *rekonstruoti* – *rekonstruoja*.

Taking into account the meaning of the present verbs they divide into punctual and durative verbs. Two of them are punctual – *registruoti* and *deklaruoti* because the action expressed by these verbs cannot be extended in time. Other two verbs – *operuoti* and *rekonstruoti* – are durative since they denote the action that can go on indefinitely. The division into these types also has an impact on their grouping according to the event classes. Two former words are considered as achievements, and the latter – as accomplishments.

All these three verbal bases are transitive verbs because they require some objects to complete the syntactic phrase, for example: *deklaruoti pajamas* (Eng. *to declare the income*). The verb *deklaruoti* cannot stand on its own and needs some object to produce the syntactically complete phrase.

According to the meaning of the produced words, this group includes three nouns – *operacija*, *registracija* and *rekonstrukcija* – that are the processes of some action, i.e. *operacija* is the process of operating, *registracija* is the process of registering, and *rekonstrukcija* is the process of reconstructing. Only one noun – *deklaracija* - has the meaning of the result of the action of declaring something.

4.2.4. The “-a” group

The action defining words of the fourth group can be represented by the formulas: $[[nustatyti]_V + a]_N$, $[[išmokėti]_V + a]_N$, $[[veikti]_V + a]_N$, $[[pažymėti]_V + a]_N$, $[[plėsti]_V + a]_N$. All of them can be depicted in the following schema:

$[V + a]_N$, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun
--

Four words of this group have an abstract meaning, whereas one word – *pažyma* – implicates the concrete meaning because it is the name of the particular document. Each noun without any exception can be used in both singular form and plural form preserving the same meaning.

This group involves verbs of all three possible conjugations: *išmokėti (išmoka)*, *veikti (veikia)*, *plėsti (plečia)* are verbs of the 1st conjugation, *pažymėti (pažymi)* is the verb of the 2nd conjugation, and *nustatyti (nustato)* is the verb of the 3rd conjugation.

According to the meaning, three verbs are punctual – *nustatyti*, *išmokėti* and *pažymėti*, because they have a final aim in view. The rest two verbs are durative: *veikti* and *plėsti*, since the action defined by these verbs can continue for a period of time. Therefore, according to the event classes, the former verbs denote achievements, and the latter – accomplishments.

Concerning the syntactic features of these verbs, the only one verb – *veikti* - is considered as intransitive, as it is shown in the following sentence: *Nepaisant ištikusios krizės, įmonė vis tiek veikia* (Eng. *Despite the crisis, the company is still acting*). So the rest four verbs are transitive since they require the object: *nustatyti sąlygas* (Eng. *to determine the conditions*), *išmokėti kompensaciją* (Eng. *to pay the compensation*), *pažymėti duomenis* (Eng. *to settle the data*), *plėsti veiklą* (Eng. *to develop the activities*).

These five produced nouns differ in their meaning since three of them denote the result of some action: *nuostata*, *išmoka* and *pažyma*; and two of them – the process of some action: *veikla* and *plėtra*.

4.2.5. The “-smas” group

The fifth group comprises of only one word *veiksmas*, which formula is $[[veikti]_V + smas]_N$, and general schema is the following:

$[V + smas]_N$, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

This is a noun with an abstract sense which can be used either in singular or in plural form without any changes in semantic meaning.

Its verbal base – *veikti* - is the same as of the word *veikla* which was analyzed in the previous group. Thus, it may be repeated that its verbal base is a verb of the 1st conjugation, it is a durative verb that denotes the accomplishment. Also it may be considered as intransitive, as it is shown in the following sentence: *Nepaisant ištikusios krizės, įmonė vis tiek veikia* (Eng. *Despite the crisis, the company is still acting*).

Thus, this produced word denotes the process of the action.

4.2.6. The “-ybos” group

The group of “-ybos” contains only one word – derybos, the formula of which is [[derétis]_V + ybos]_N, and the general formula for such nouns is the following:

[V + ybos] N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

This particular noun has the abstract meaning because it does not refer to some kind of tangible thing. The main feature that distinct this noun from the other nouns of all provided groups, resides in the fact that this noun has not the singular form and always is used in the plural form.

The verbal base of the noun – *derétis* – is formed with reflexive particle that is obligatory for this verb in order to maintain the present meaning, i.e. if this word is used without “-is”, it gains the completely different meaning.

Derétis is a verb of the 1st conjugation (*derasi*). According to its meaning, this is a durative verb that describes the action extended in time. Therefore, according to the event classes, it marks the accomplishment.

The verb *derétis* can be considered as intransitive because in the sentences like *Mes derèsimès* (Egl. *We will negotiate*) it does not require any object to fulfill the syntactic phrase. However, it may appear transitive in some other contexts.

Lastly, *derybos* means the process of negotiating, not the achieved result or something else.

4.2.7. The “-atas” (“-as”) group

The eighth and the last group contains two nouns –*sertifikatas* and *inašas* with the following corresponding formulas: [[sertifikuoti]_V + atas]_N, [[inešti]_V + as]_N; and the general schema for such nouns is as follows:

[V + (at)as] _N, where V – a verbal base, N – a produced noun

The noun *sertifikatas* is a noun with a concrete meaning, as it is the name of the document; the noun *inašas* has the abstract meaning. However, both these nouns are used either in the singular or in plural forms without any changes in their meanings.

The verbal bases are very similar due to their characteristics. Both of them are verbs of the 1st conjugation (since *sertifikuoti* – *sertifikuoja*, *inešti* – *ineša*), both verbs are punctual because the action defined by them has a terminal point, as well as they denote achievements. One more similar feature is that they both are transitive, i.e. they necessarily require the object to complete the syntactic phrase.

Hence, the produced nouns are the results of the action, i.e. *sertifikatas* is the result of the action of certifying, and *inašas* is the result of the action of contributing.

4.3. The translation correspondence between the English and Lithuanian suffixes

After the investigation of different suffixes of the action defining nouns found in both English and Lithuanian formal texts, it was observed that these suffixes differ in the range of the productivity.

English action defining words

After investigation of all action defining words found in the English part, it is possible to divide them according to the productivity level.

Relying on the analyzed documents, the type of noun-formation by adding suffixes “-ation”, “-tion” and “-ion” to the verbal bases shows the highest productivity and frequency in the English action defining words.

High productivity is shown in the noun formation type by adding the suffix “-ment” to the verbal bases.

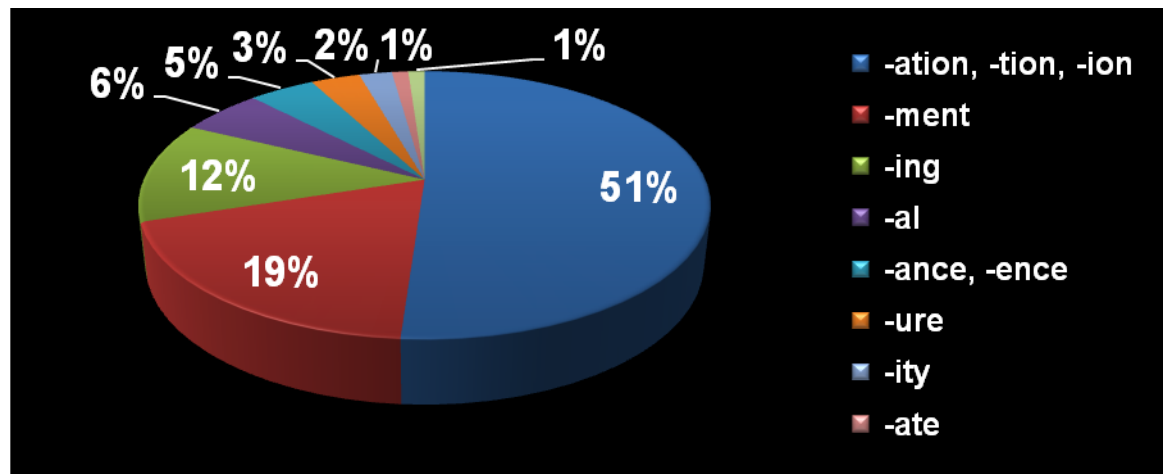
The type of noun formation by adding the suffix “-ing” to the verbal bases takes the third place according to the productivity level.

Less productive are types of noun formation by adding suffixes “-ance” and “-ence” to the verbal bases, as well as adding the suffix “-al”.

The least productive in producing action defining words are the following suffixes “-ity”, “-ure” and “-ship”.

After completing the statistical analysis, the percentage relation between all of these English suffixes is depicted by the following diagram:

Figure 15. The productivity of the English suffixes

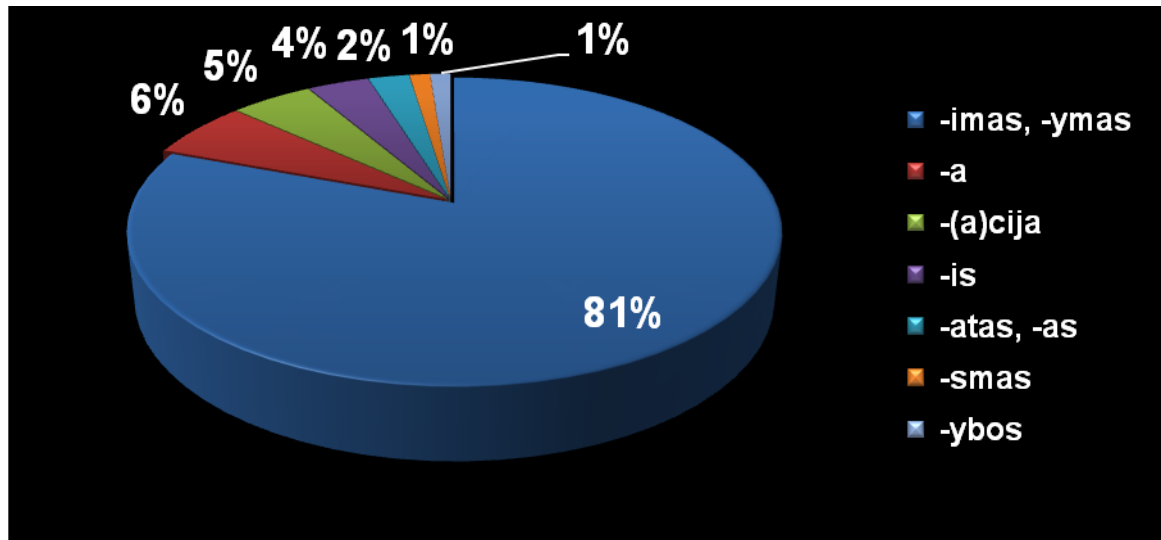


Source: created by the author

Lithuanian action defining words

The most productive suffixes in Lithuanian are “-imas” and “-ymas”. Less productive are “-acija”, “-a” and “is”. The least productive are suffixes “-smas”, “-ybos” and “-(at)as”. The percentage relation between all of these English suffixes is depicted by the following diagram:

Figure 16. The productivity of the Lithuanian suffixes

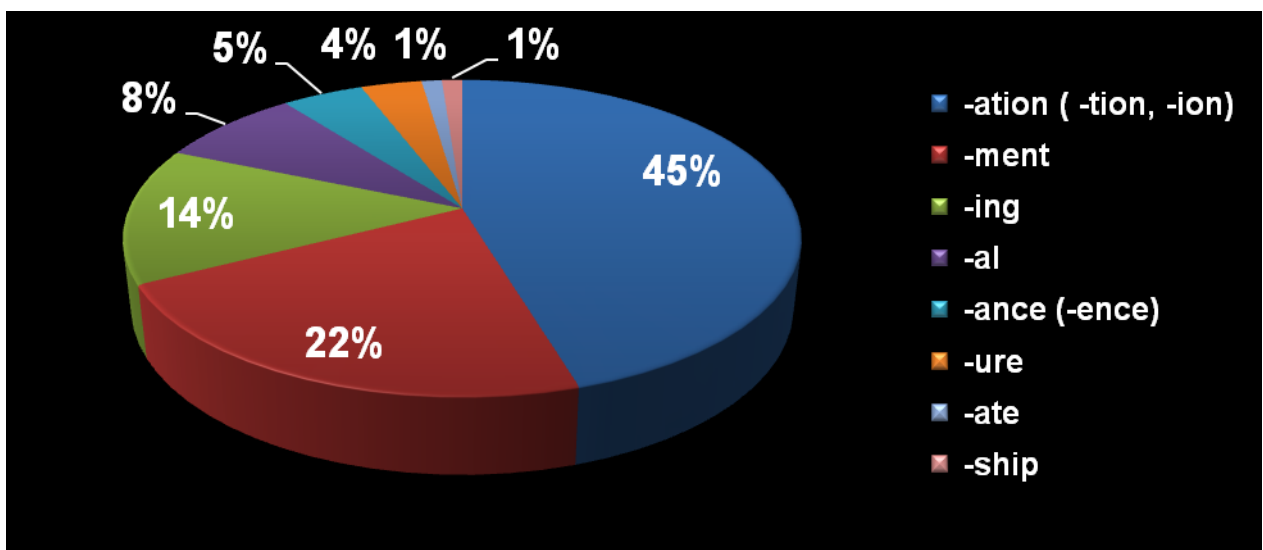


Source: created by the author

The completed analysis of suffixes used to produce action defining words in two different languages allows to determine how these means of production may correspond.

The Lithuanian suffix “-imas” and its allomorph “-ymas” may correspond to different English suffixes: “-ment”, “-ing”, “-ation” (“-tion”, “-ion”), “-ance” (“-ence”), “-al”, “-ate”, “-ure”, “-ship”. However, after calculating the cases of their use as equivalences, it was observed that their use is not of the same frequency as it is shown in the following diagram:

Figure 17. The suffix “-imas” (“-ymas) corresponding English suffixes



Source: created by the author

39 Lithuanian words with the suffix “-imas” (“-ymas”) translated into the English language end with the suffixes “-ation”, “-tion” and “-ion”; 19 translated words – with the suffix “-ment”; 12 translated words – with the suffix “-ing”; 7 translated words – with the suffix “-al”; 4 translated words – with the suffixes “-ance” and “-ence”; 3 translated words – with the suffix “-ure”; 1 translated word – with the suffix “-ate”; 1 translated word – with the suffix “-ship”. As it can be observed, three suffixes of this group are much more productive than the rest five. However, the most productive suffixes of both languages (“-ation”, “-tion”, “-ion” in English, and “-imas”, “-ymas” in Lithuanian) correspond to each other the most frequently.

The Lithuanian suffix “-(a)cija” in four words completely corresponds the English suffix “-ion”.

The Lithuanian suffix “-is” corresponds to two English suffixes – “-ment” and “-ity”, as well as the suffix “-atas” (“-as”) corresponds the English suffixes “-ate” and “-tion”.

4 Lithuanian words ending with the suffix “-a” after translating into English have totally different suffixes: “-ion”, “-ment”, “-ity” and “-ate”.

Two Lithuanian words ending with different suffixes - “-tion” and “-ybos” - correspond to the most productive English suffix “-tion”.

CONCLUSIONS

Although there are many assumptions how to describe the notion of the action suggested by many linguists, this Master thesis narrowed the concept of action into the name of some process or the name of some result.

Derivational morphology plays the main role in producing action defining words – nouns - in attaching the particular suffixes to the verbal bases in both languages.

Despite the many differences in form and meaning of all the produced action defining words in the English and Lithuanian languages, they have the following similarities:

- 1) the vast majority of produced nouns have the abstract meaning;
- 2) they can be divided into two groups: words having the meaning of the result of some action, and words with the meaning of the process;
- 3) they are associated with the same grammatical characteristics – they can be used either in the singular form or plural form;
- 4) their verbal bases can be either punctual or durative verbs denoting either accomplishments or achievements; mostly they are transitive verbs;

The type of noun-formation by adding suffixes “-ation”, “-tion” and “-ion” to the verbal bases shows the highest productivity and frequency in the English action defining words. In the Lithuanian language, the suffixes “-imas” and “-ymas” are the most productive in producing the action defining words.

Finally, as the most productive suffixes of both languages correspond to each other the most frequently, the research confirms the hypothesis of the research that translators tend to translate action defining words by using the most productive suffixes (“-ation”, “-tion”, “-ion” in English, and “-imas”, “-ymas” in Lithuanian) leaving aside other linguistic means.

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SANTRAUKA

Veiksmo pavadinimo konstrukcijos – būdingi šiuolaikinių technologijų, mokslo, teisės verslo ir daugelio kitų sričių kalbos bruožai. Šie žodžiai suteikia pavadinimą įvairiems procesams, procedūroms, metodams ir kt., todėl jie plačiai vartojami įvairiuose oficialiuose dokumentuose, ir būtent šie dokumentai dažnai apibūdinami kaip turintys bene daugiausia veiksmų pavadinimų konstrukcijų.

Šiais laikais žmonės, kalbantys skirtingomis kalbomis, nuolat turi bendrauti, ir todėl dažnai atsiranda būtinybė versti oficialius dokumentus iš vienos kalbos į kitą. Taigi, pagrindinė keliamą hipotezė, kad vertėjai, versdami oficialius dokumentus, vartoja tam tikrus žodžius, kurie apibrėžia skirtingus veiksmus, ir jie verčia šiuos žodžius pasitelkdami pačias produktyviausias priemones, t.y. produktyviausias priesagas anglų ir lietuvių kalbose, tuo tarpu kitas priesagas vartodami labai retai.

Šio magistrinio darbo tema – „Veiksmo pavadinimo konstrukcijos dalykinio stiliaus tekstuose“ (lyginamoji analizė). Nors praeityje daugelis mokslininkų tyrinėjo veiksmo pavadinimo konstrukcijas tiek anglų, tiek lietuvių kalboje, šios konstrukcijos dar nebuvo nagrinėjamos oficialiuose dokumentuose bei lyginamos tarpusavyje.

Magistrinio darbo tikslas – atskleisti būdus, kaip yra sudaromi veiksmų pavadinimai, ir kaip jie yra verčiami anglų ir lietuvių kalbų dalykinio stiliaus tekstuose, atsižvelgiant tiek į jų formą, tiek į prasmę.

Šiame darbe buvo apibrėžta veiksmo sąvoka, išskirta derivacinės morfologijos svarba sudarant veiksmo pavadinimus. Taip pat nusakoma, kas yra laikoma dalykinio stiliaus tekstais. Tyrimo metu buvo atskleisti produktyviausi veiksmų pavadinimų sudarymo būdai, patvirtinantys iškeltą hipotezę. Tyrimo metu buvo nustatyta, kad pačios produktyviausios priesagos (anglų kalboje “-ation”, “-tion”, “-ion”, lietuvių kalboje - “-imas”, “-ymas”) dažniausiai atitinka verčiant abiejų kalbų tekstus, o kitos priesagos yra retai taikomos.

APPENDIX

	ENGLISH	LITHUANIAN
1	<i>Bank account agreement</i>	<i>Banko sąskaitos sutartis</i>
2	Fulfilment of transactions on the account	Operacijų sąskaitoje atlikimas
3	Fulfilment of the payment order	Mokėjimo nurodymų vykdymas
4	Crediting of the funds	Lėšų įskaitymas
5	The court decision	Teismo sprendimas
6	Requirements determined by the Bank	Banko nustatyti reikalavimai
7	The Card on the Power of Representation and Specimen of Signatures and Seal	Igaliojimo ir parašų bei antspaudo pavyzdžių kortelė
8	Fulfilment of the transaction	Operacijos atlikimas
9	Price list amendments	Įkainių sąrašo pakeitimai
10	Procedure of termination of the Agreement	Sutarties nutraukimo tvarka
11	Customer's written application	Kliento raštiškas pareiškimas
12	Final provisions	Baigiamosios nuostatos
13	To settle the dispute by means of negotiations	Spręsti ginčą derybų keliu
14	The signing of the Agreement	Sutarties pasirašymas
15	<i>Representation Agreement</i>	<i>Atstovavimo sutartis</i>
16	Recitals	Faktų išvardijimas
17	Ancillary assignments	Papildomos užduotys
18	Compensation	Kompensavimas
19	The confirmation of the report	Ataskaitos patvirtinimas
20	The manner and means of performing	Atlikimo būdai ir priemonės
21	All expenses and disbursements , including, but not limited to, those for travel and maintenance , office, clerical, and general expenses...	Visos išlaidos ir išmokos , įskaitant, bet neapsiribojant, kelionės ir išlaikymo , biuro, kanceliarinės ir bendros išlaidas...
22	Carry out business activities	Vykdyti verslo veiklą
23	Related to the performance of this agreement	Susiję su šios sutarties vykdymu
24	<i>Certificate of conformity</i>	<i>Atitikties liudijimas</i>
25	<i>Certificate of Registration</i>	<i>Registracijos sertifikatas</i>
26	<i>Declaration of Conformity</i>	<i>Atitikties deklaracija</i>
27	<i>Certificate of Settlement with State and/or Municipal Budgets, Cash Funds</i>	<i>Atsiskaitymo su valstybės ir/ar savivaldybių biudžetais, pinigų fondais pažyma</i>
28	According to the declarations , other tax assessment records...	Pagal deklaracijas , kitus mokesčių apskaičiavimo dokumentus...
29	<i>Non-disclosure Agreement</i>	<i>Neatskleidimo sutartis</i>
30	To prevent unauthorized use, dissemination, publication or reproduction of the information...	Sutrukdyti neteisėtam informacijos panaudojimui, platinimui, paskelbimui ar atkūrimui ...

31	For the purpose of fulfilling its obligations relating to the Project.	Įsipareigojimų , susijusių su Projektu, vykdymo tikslui.
32	Such destruction has been completed	Toks sunaikinimas buvo įvykdytas
33	The removal of restriction regarding Confidential Information above	Apribojimo panaikinimas dėl aukščiau minėtos Konfidencialios informacijos
34	All amendments and modifications to this Agreement must be in writing and signed by both Parties.	Visi šios Sutarties pataisymai ir pakeitimai turi būti pateikiami raštu ir pasirašyti abiejų Šalių.
35	Assignment	Perdavimas
36	Governing law and dispute resolution	Valdančioji teisė ir ginčų sprendimas
37	The venue for the proceedings shall be Stockholm.	Teismo bylos nagrinėjimo vieta turi būti Stokholmas.
38	The XXX company shall undertake such corporate actions as are necessary to ensure the implementation of this Delegation of Authority.	Įmonė XXX imsis tokių korporacinių veiksmų , kurie yra būtini tam, kad garantuotų šio Įgaliojimų perdavimo įgyvendinimą .
39	The appointment and removal of the auditors	Auditorių paskyrimas ir nušalinimas
40	Any acquisitions or disposals of shares, business or material assets or changes to such acquisition documents.	Bet kokie akcijų, verslo ar materialiojo turto įsigijimai ar pardavimai arba pakeitimai tokiuose įsigijimo dokumentuose.
41	Any change in the share capital or creation , allotment of any shares.	Bet koks akcinio kapitalo pakeitimas ar akcijų sukūrimas , paskirstymas .
42	Any redemption or other acquisition by the XXX Company of any shares or other instruments issued by the Company.	Bet koks Įmonės XXX bet kokių akcijų ar kitų Įmonės išleistų dokumentų išpirkimas ar kitoks įsigijimas .
43	The appointment or removal of the managing director.	Generalinio direktoriaus paskyrimas ar nušalinimas .
44	The cessation or development of any business operation .	Bet kokios verslo operacijos nutraukimas ar plėtra .
45	The adoption of and amendment to any business plan.	Bet kokio verslo plano priėmimas ir pakeitimas .
46	The borrowings of amounts outside the adopted budget.	Skolinimasis sumų už priimto biudžeto ribų.
47	The commencement or settlement of any litigation, arbitration or other proceedings .	Bet kokių teisminių, arbitražinių ar procesinių veiksmų pradėjimas ir išsprendimas .
48	The formation , acquisition , disposal or closure of any Subsidiary of the Company.	Bet kokios Įmonės dukterinės įmonės sukūrimas , įsigijimas , perleidimas ar uždarymas .
49	The winding-up , liquidation , or dissolution of a Group Company, the suspension of payments or the entering into any composition arrangements with creditors, corporate reconstruction	Įmonės Grupės veiklos nutraukimas , likvidavimas ar išformavimas , mokėjimonutraukimas ar ižengimas į kompromisinį susitarimą su kreditoriais, korporacinės rekonstrukcijos procesiniai

	proceedings, receivership or bankruptcy.	veiksmai , bankrutavimas ir turto atitekimas administratoriams ar bankrotas.
50	The implementation of any management equity plan.	Bet kokio paprastųjų akcijų valdymo plano įgyvendinimas .
51	The payment or declaration of any dividend, other distribution or repayment of shareholders contribution .	Bet kokių dividendų apmokėjimai ar deklaracijos , kiti paskirstymai ar mokėjimai iš akcininkų įnašo .
52	The approval of the Board of Directors.	Direktorių Valdybos patvirtinimas .
53	Payment terms and shipping documents.	Mokėjimo sąlygos ir gabenimo dokumentai.
54	Upon receipt of the written notification of the Manufacturer.	Pagal raštu gautą Gamintojo pranešimą .
55	Acceptance Protocol.	Priėmimo protokolas.
56	He is responsible for cooperation .	Jis yra atsakingas už bendradarbiavimą .
57	Representations and warranties of the parties.	Šalių atstovavimas ir garantijos.
58	The Party has obtained all necessary permissions and corporate decisions for entering into the Contract.	Šalis yra gavusi visus būtinus leidimus ir priėmusi kolektyvinius sprendimus dėl Sutarties sudarymo .
59	Rescission of contract.	Sutarties nutraukimas .
60	Distribution Agreement	Platinimo sutartis
61	Terms and conditions of the agreement and commitment of the parties.	Sutarties sąlygos ir šalių įsipareigojimai
62	Documents indicated in an electronic declaration .	Eelektroninėje deklaracijoje nurodyti dokumentai.
63	To have proper organizational and technical devices for safeguarding data from random or unauthorized destruction , modification , or disclosure , as well as any other unauthorized management .	Turėti tinkamas organizacines ir technines priemones, skirtas apsaugoti duomenims nuo atsitiktinio ar neteisėto sunaikinimo , pakeitimo , atskleidimo , taip pat nuo bet kokio kito neteisėto tvarkymo .
64	To inform the Person of the status of submitted data (submission , acceptance , rejection , etc.) by electronic means.	Informuoti elektroniniu būdu Asmenį apie pateiktų duomenų būklę (pateikimą , priėmimą , atmetimą ir kt.).
65	Verification of account transactions	Sąskaitos operacijų patikrinimas
66	Extension of the deposit	Indėlio termino pratęsimas
67	The Bank must be notified of the cancellation in accordance with the terms mentioned in the first paragraph of this point.	Apie nurodymo atšaukimą Bankas turi būti informuotas pirmoje šio punkto pastraipoje nurodytais terminais.
68	Withdrawal of the deposit	Indėlio atsiėmimas
69	The Depositor commits itself to pay refinancing costs.	Indėlininkas įsipareigoja padengti refinansavimo išlaidas.
70	Confidentiality and administering of personal data	Konfidencialumas ir asmens duomenų tvarkymas
71	Enterprise that provides to the Bank	Įmonė, teikianti Bankui dokumentų

	services of preparation of documents.	rengimo paslaugas.
72	After the Agreement's subscription	Po Sutarties pasirašymo
73	From the date of invoice's reception .	Nuo sąskaitos gavimo dienos.
74	Acceptance and transference of the goods	Prekių priėmimas-perdavimas