PROGRESSIVE DERIVATION DURING THE 17th CENTURY

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Abstract*: Prefixation and suffixation are among the most important means by which the Romanian vocabulary expanded in the seventeenth century. Although the use of Slavonic as cult language was seen as halting the natural evolution of Romanian language, it had introduced many terms of Slavonic and Byzantine origin, thereby refining the religious terminology. Having as support texts: The Universal Chronicle and The Signification of Holy Liturgy written by Mihail Moxa, the study will observe the share that certain prefixes and suffixes had in enriching the Romanian lexic.*

Keywords*: prefix, suffix, old language.*

The derivation represents, in the seventeenth century, as the loan, one of the principal means by which the vocabulary was considerably enriched. In what concerns the process of forming new words, the researchers noted that the language resorted to "its own resources from the existing inventory of words, to affixes and to grammatical rules, in the case of compound words" (Popescu-Marin, 2007: 5).

In the text of the *Universal Chronicle*, the processes of forming new linguistic units are: the progressive derivation (prefixes and suffixes), the regressive derivation, the composition, the conversion, and the parasynthetic derivation (structures that have a prefix and also a suffix). The prefixation and suffixation are amongs the most important methods that have helped the Romanian vocabulary expand. Although the use of Slavonic as language of worship was seen as a halting of the natural evolution of Romanian language, it had introduced many Slavonic and Byzantine terms on Romanian territory, therefore refining the religious language. In this study the share that certain prefixes and suffixes had in extending their synonymic area will be observed.

Derivation with prefixes

The prefixes documented in the text are either productive or unproductive in the language. The productive ones will enjoy proper attention, as the lexemes they cover will be listed, while the unproductive ones will only be mentioned through the paper.

The productive prefixes in Romanian language of the seventeenth century are: a-, arhi-, de-, des-, în-, întru-, ne-, po-, pre-, prea-,ră- (re-); răs-, s-, spre-, stră-:

• the prefix **a-** (derived from the Latin **ad-**) entered the language through inherited words as: *adăpa* (64v: 149), *adormi – adurmi* (7v: 101), *aduce* (117r: 186, 96v: 173). Even if the meaning of the new formed words is substantially different from the meaning they held before prefixation, in some cases (*pus* < *apus*), this prefix is highly productive: *aprindea* (28v: 118), *amesteca* (39v: 119, 119v: 188), *asemăna* (44v: 131), *astupă* (55v: 139), *alinată* (98r: 174), *abătu* (104v: 179);

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• the prefix **arhi-** (gr.): *arhiep[i]sc[o]pul* (50v: 142), *arhangh[e]l* (67r: 151); in the religious work, the translation from St. Gregory Bgslov, two lexemes are formed with the prefix arhi-: *arhiereul* (129f, 129v), *arhiepcpul* (129f);
• the prefix **de-** was inherited from the Latin *de-* (preposition and preverbal particle): *delunga* (150r: 214; SG: 127f);
• the prefix **des-** was inherited from Latin (dis-), which gave old language the form *deșchide* (47v: 139). It is not a very productive prefix in the analyzed texts, it occurs in a verb that relates to another verb: *descăleca* (154r: 219) – *încăleca* (53r: 135), *descoperi* (99v: 175) – *acoperi* (*-ră*, 9v: 101), *descue* (37r: 125) – *încuiată* (form met only once in the text at 36v: 125);
• the prefix **în-** / (turns into *îm-* when followed by labials) comes from the Latin *in-* (preposition and preverbal particle) and entered in Romanian through inherited words as: *împărți* (5r: 99) and *întoarse* (14v: 105). The original derivatives formed on our lands are mostly verbs (followed by adjectives and nouns). Below they are listed as they appear in the *Chronicle's* text:

- **îm-**: *împăcară* (29r: 119, this lexeme is an adaptation with the *îm-* prefix, not a derivative in itself, because the theme has not circulated independently in Romanian); three occurences are found in the text: *împuțită* (40v: 128), *împrocica* (150r: 214), *împrăștiia* (150v: 214);

- **în-**: *înseta* (4r: 99), *întrec* (5v 99), *îndulcească* (7r: 100), *înmulțiră* (10r: 101), *întărâtă* (16v: 107), *îndrăzni* (18r: 118), *întristară* (24r: 114), *întrecea* (34v: 123); *încuiată* (36v: 125); *învălui* (37v: 125); *îngropat* (38v: 127), *învins* (38v: 127), *întinată* (40v: 128), *întoarne* (47r: 133), *încăleca* (53r: 135), *îndereptăm* (58v: 145), *înfârtăți* (60v: 146), *înșelă* (62v: 147, adaptation), *îngropat* (65v: 150), *îngreoia* (70r: 153), *îngroziia* (70r: 153), *înjură* (71r: 154), *învierea* (73r: 155), *îngrădi* (79r: 159, adaptation), *întâmpinat* (86r: 166), *înfricoșat* (87v: 167), *înfruntă* (89r: 168), *înghimpoase* (91r: 169), *învârtindu-se* (96r: 173), *încremenită* (103r: 178), *înghață* (104r: 179), *înflori* (106r: 180)/ *înfluria* (129v: 195), *îndeletnici* (108v: 181), *îndrăgi* (121r: 189), *întărit* (122r: 190), *însoți* (126r: 193), *înglotiră* (131r: 197), *învenseră* (147v: 212); in the religious work this prefix has few derivatives: *înviiază* (SG:125f), *închipuiaște* (SG:128f), *înfășară* (SG: 130v), *îngăduiință* (SG: 134f), *îndirepteză* (SG: 135v), *îngrijăscu* (SG: 136f);
• the prefix **ne-**: of Slavic origin (Popescu-Marin, 2007: 27), has replaced the old prefix *in-*, being even more productive that the Latin one. This prefix entered the Romanian language through the noun *nevoe* (43v: 131, 103v: 179, 107v: 181, 137v: 201, 144v: 209) and it is found in addition of many lexemes (some even of Latin origin): *nemica* (90r: 168*2, 96v: 173, 113v: 184, 133r: 198; SG: 135v), *nepodobit* (5r: 99); *nepărăsit* (6r: 100); *nesăvârșită* (8v: 101); *neascultare* (9r: 101); *nemângâiat* (9v: 101); *nebuniia* (12v: 104); *necruțat* (26v: 117); *neștiutul* (30r: 119); *nefățarnic* (44r: 131); *nesațiul* (70v: 153); *nemilostivii* (71v: 154); *nedereptul* (71v: 154); *nesvârșit* (76r: 157); *neprecepuți* (80v: 160); *nebunie* (83r: 163); *nepotrebnice* (93r: 171); *nelacom* (97v: 174); *nevăzut* (115v: 186); *necurat* (118r: 187); *necredința* (120v: 181); *neînțelepți* (131r: 196); *nebunește* (131r: 196); *necredincioasă* (137v: 201). In the religios text, only four occurences are met: *nevăzuți* (SG: 123v); *neținut* (SG: 125v); *netrecută* (SG: 126f); *nestins* (SG: 126v); *nedestoinic* (SG: 127f); *nedereptate* (SG: 128v); *netreabă* (SG: 134v); *necurăție* (SG: 135f);

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• the prefix **pre**-: *prembla* (53r: 135), *prepuse* (59r: 145, inherited form Latin); *prepuitoriu* (129r: 195), *premilostiv* (132r: 197); *premult* (SG: 133f/ 2), *prepuținel* (SG: 133f);
• the prefix **prea**- gave in Romanian: *preamare* (30v: 120), *preavoinic* (42r: 140), *preadrag* (45r: 132), *preaîndurătoriu* (46r: 132), *preabătrânul* (47v: 134), *preafrumoasă* (56v: 143), *preaîndrăgi* (57v: 114), *preaînțeleaptă* (60r: 146), *preamulți* (75v: 157), *preaînțelept* (83r: 163), *preaîncărcată* (103v: 179), *Preaînțeleptul* (109r: 182), *preaștiutoriu* (119r: 187), *preamare* (124v: 192), *preaînțelepte* (139v: 203); *preasfânta* (SG: 126v-127f);
• the prefix **răs**-/**răz**-: *răssădi* (6v: 100), *răsfirară* (13r: 104)/ *răshirară* (55r: 138), *răscumpere* (75v: 157), *răscumpărare* (81v: 161); *războli* (49r: 140), *răzbun* (154v: 220); *răscumpără* (SG: 136f);
• the prefix **s**-: *scumpără* (76v: 158, 107r: 181), *sfărimă* (112r: 183), *scumpere* (136r: 200);
• the prefix **stră**-: *străluci* (5v: 99), *strămoașa* (8v: 101).

Derivation with suffixes

Suffixation plays an important part in enriching the vocabulary, operating mostly in the morphological parts that hold an independent meaning. The productive suffixes will be listed in alphabetical order, as well as their derivatives formed on Romanian territory:
• the suffix **-a** (of Latin origin, entered the language through inherited words: *adunare* → *aduna*): *înălța* (28v: 118; 134v: 199), *rușina* (39r: 127), *derepta* (42r: 130), *lumina* (90r: 168), *creștina* (114v: 185);
• the suffixes **-ac** / **-ag** (supposedly the first is of Slavic origin, while the second's provenance is controversial, considered Hungarian) do not appear in the chronicle;
• the suffix **-ar (iu), -ari, -er (iu)**: *străjariu* (SG: 129f);
• the suffix **-aș** has a multiple etymology: Slavic, Hungarian and local (Popescu-Marin, 2007: 73): *careaș* (6r: 100 / 109r: 182), *vrăjmaș* (8v: 101), *sugași* (30r: 119), *coconași* (51r: 142), *pizmașu* (68v: 152), *ucigaș* (83r: 163); *păcătași* (SG:124v);
• the suffix **-ă** (from Lat. *-a*): *sfântă* (15r: 106), *roabă* (31v: 121); *sfântă* (SG: 121v);
• the suffix **-ciune** (derived from lat. *-(t)sione/ -(s)ione*) is present in the following lexemes: *înțelepciune* (7r: 100); *dezmierdăciune* (59r: 145); *spurcăciune* (86r: 166), *urâciune* (95v: 172); *botejune* (SG:131f), *deșertăciune* (SG: 136v);
• the suffix **-ea** (old Slavonic. -e + -a, to avoid confusion with the vocative (Popescu-Marin, 2007: 86): *Căcacea* (91r: 169);
• the suffix **-eală** (Bulgarian *-adlo*): *pestează* (21v: 115/3), *asupreală* ((70r: 153);
• the suffix **-ean** (an, ian), -eanu, -eni, -ulean (Sl. -(l)eaninŭ/ -(l)ianin): *eghiptéan* (14v: 105), *eghipténi* (14r: 105), *midénii* (17r: 108), *oșténii* (27r: 118), *rimlénii* (34r: 123), *solunénii* (50r: 141), *curténi* (77v: 158), *munténii* (83r: 163); *hersonénilor* (85v: 165); *agaréni* (114r: 185), *moldovénilor* (156r: 222), *misiréni* (156r: 223), *aravléni* (156v: 223);
• the suffix **-eață** (Lat. *itia*): *dulceață* (6v: 100), *iubeață* (133r: 198);
• the suffix **-enie** (Sl. *enije*): *omilenie* (65v: 150), *rudenie* (76v: 158), *milostenie* (95v: 172); *omilenie* (SG: 124v);
• the suffix **-el** (Lat. *-ellus*): *fromoșel* (22r: 114), *puținel* (53r: 135), *ostrovel* (103r: 178), *mitiutel* (106r: 180), *nițel* (110v: 182), *tinerel* (141v: 206);
• the suffix **-enie** (Sl. *-enije*): *omilenie* (65v: 150), *rudenie* (76v: 158), *milostenie* (95v: 172); *omilenie* (SG: 124v);

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• the suffix **-esc** (Thracian *-iscus*): *împărătesc* (4r: 99), *ovreesc* (21r: 116), *latinesc* (28v: 119), *dumnezeesc* (42r: 130), *creştinesc* (55v: 139), *turcesc* (56r: 143), *sârbesc* (75r: 157), *şchienesc* (84v: 164), *sufletesc* (99v: 176), *omenesc* (101v: 177), *rusesc* (127r: 193), *trupesc* (130v: 196), *rumânesc* (146r: 210), *sârbesc* (146r: 211), *unguresc* (146v: 211); *dumnezeiesc* (SG:124f), *heruvimesc* (SG: 129v), *călugăresc* (SG: 132f), *împărătesc* (SG: 134v);
• the suffix **-ească**: *porcească* (40v: 128), *creştinească* (48r: 139), *împărătească* (48r: 139), *grecească* (64v: 149), *turcească* (80v: 160), *călugărească* (95r: 172), *omenească* (99v: 175), *lumească* (102v: 178), *îngerească* (102v: 178), *sufletească* (124v: 192), *ungurească* (148r: 212), *rumânească* (152r: 217), *românească* (152r: 217), *sârbească* (152v: 217); *îngerească* (SG:129v);
• the suffix **-eşti**: *ovreeşti* (20v: 112), *jidoveşti* (39r: 127), *latineşti* (53r: 135), *elineşti* (89v: 168), *creştineşti* (92r: 170), *omeneşti* (95v: 172), *sloveneşti* (138v: 202); *împărăteşti* (138v: 202), *sârbeşti* (144r: 209), *greceşti* (143r: 208), *curveşti* (129r: 195); *cărăimăneşti* (155v: 221); *preoţeşti* (SG: 122f); *cereşti* (SG: 126v), *mireneşti* (SG: 135v), *îngereşti* (SG: 136v);
• the suffix **-eş** (has a multiple etimology: Hungarian, Slavonic): *chipeş* (129v: 196);
• the suffix **-e(a)şte, -aşte, iaşte** (Thracian: *-esc* + *a*): *dumnezeiaşte* (99v: 176);
• the suffix **-et** (**-ăt**) (Lat. *-itus*): *pomet* (-ele, 6v: 100; -ţii, 7r: 100)
• the suffix **-eţ**, **-areţ, -uleţ** (Slavonic or Bulgarian etimology): *gustăreţ* (77v: 158), *măreţ* (77v: 158), *îndrăzneţ* (87f: 166);
• the suffix **-i** (Latin etymology): *adeveri* (84v: 164), *călugări* (88r: 167), *domni* (15v: 106), *împărţi* (5r: 99), *folosi* (19r: 110), *gândi* (136r: 200), *meşterşugui* (36r: 125), *moşteni* (8v: 101), *vârtejişi* (112v: 184), *vorovi* (52v: 135), *găti* (11r: 103), *goli* (99v: 175), *însoţi* (126r: 193), *lărgi* (35r: 124), *orbi* (17v: 109), *nevoi* (12v: 103), *veşteji* (90v: 169), *slobozi* (106v: 180),
• the suffix **-ici** (Slavonic etymology *-ič*) entered the language through proper names: *Cobilici* (145v: 210), *Dragovici* (146r: 211), *Cralevici* (146r: 211), *măscărici* (33v: 123);
• the suffix **-ie** (multiple etymology: Lat., Sl., Greek.): *avuţie* (4r: 99), *robie* (18v: 110), *boerie* (38r: 126), *omenie* (46r: 132), *iparhie* (51v: 143), *domnie* (53v: 137), *bucurie* (61r: 146), *patrierşie* (89r: 168), *veselie* (127v: 197);
• the suffix **-ime** (Lat. etymology *-ime*): *desime* (9v: 101); *mulţime* (145r: 210); grosime (149f: 213);
• the suffix **-inţă** (Lat. *-ente*): *nevoinţă* (87v: 167);
• the suffix **-iş** (obscure etymology): *făţiş* (24r: 116);
• the suffix **-iţă** (Old Slavic etymology *-ica*): *porumbiţă* (137v: 201), *călugăriţă* (138v: 202);
• the suffix **-iv** (Bulgarian etymology *-ivŭ*): *răbduriv* (44r: 131), *beţiv* (77v: 158);
• the suffix **-nic** (Old Slavic etymology *-nik*): *darnic* (42r: 130), *nefăţarnic* (44r: 131), *putérnic* (63r: 148), *făţarnic* (72v: 154), *paznic* (87r: 167), *otravnic* (91r: 169), *birnic* (148r: 212);
• the suffix **-os** (derived from Lat. *-osus*): *găunos* (25v: 117), *bărbos* (82v: 162), *fricos* (101r: 177), *mângâios* (135: 200), *mânios* (150v: 214);
• the suffix **-are** (Lat. origin): *gustare* (9r: 101), *neasculare* (9r: 101), *vărsare* (25r: 116), *luptare* (73v: 155), *prădare* (76r: 157), *răscumpărare* (81v: 161), *mâncare* (97r: 174), *certare* (118; 187), *stâmpărare* (135v: 200), *vărsare* (153v: 219);

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• the suffix -**ere**: *împăréchere* (24r: 116), *plângere* (85v: 165);
• the suffix -**ire**: *îndrăznire* (101r: 177), *perire* (117v: 186); *mântuire* (SG: 136f)
• the suffix -**şug** (Hungarian ség): *hitlenşug* (24r: 116), *meşterşug* (87v: 167);
• the suffix -(**t**)**ate** (Lat.: *-tat*/ *-tatis*): *dereptate* (71r: 153); *nedereptate* (SG: 128v), *golătate* (SG: 133f), *greotate* (SG: 133v), *răotate* (SG: 136f);
• the suffix -(**t)or** (Lat.: *-tor*/ *-torius*): *îndurător* (42r: 130), *socotitor* (56r: 143), *cutezător* (68v: 151), *iubitor* (69v: 152); *iubitor* (SG: 136v);
• the suffix -(**t**)**oare** (Lat. *-tor*/ *-torius*): *curătoare* (6v: 100), *biruitoare* (81r: 160), *cârmitoare* (94v: 171);
• the suffix -**ui** (Sl. *-uja*): *meşterşugui* (36v: 125), *sfătui* (135v: 199); *priceştui* (SG: 128v);
• the suffix -**ură** (Lat. *tura*, *-sura*): *spărtură* (104v: 179), *învăţătură* (105r: 179); *umplură* (SG: 131v), *învăţătură* (SG: 131v).

These two means by which the lexic increased its inventory, prefixation and suffixation, are very well represented in the chronicle's text. By listing the derivatives resulted, one can easily observe which prefixes and suffixes were the most productive in Romanian language during the seventeenth century.

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