

ЗВ'ЯЗОК СТИЛІСТИЧНОЇ МАРКОВАНОСТІ НІМЕЦЬКОГО ІМЕННИКА ТА КІЛЬКОСТІ ЙОГО СИНОНІМІВ

Андрій ВЕНГРИНОВИЧ

ВДНЗ «Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника» Івано-Франківськ (Україна)

Наталія ВЕНГРИНОВИЧ

ВДНЗ «Івано-Франківський національний медичний університет» Івано-Франківськ (Україна)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF STYLISTIC MARKING OF THE GERMAN NOUN AND NUMBER OF ITS SYNONYMS

Andrii VENHRYNOVYCH

Higher State Educational Establishment
“Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University”

Ivano-Frankivsk (Ukraine)

vengrynovych@yahoo.com

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7641-2429, Researcher ID O-8323-2017

Nataliia VENHRYNOVYCH

Higher State Educational Establishment
“Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University”

Ivano-Frankivsk (Ukraine)

nkuchirka@i.ua

ORCID ID 0000-0001-7537-2798, Researcher ID O-8319-2017

Венгринович А., Венгринович Н. Связь стилистической маркированности немецкого существительного и количества его синонимов. Цель исследования. На основании словарей синонимов “Duden. Sinn- und sachverwandte Wörter. Synonymwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache” под редакцией Вольфганга Мюллера; “Synonymwörterbuch. Sinnverwandte Ausdrücke der deutschen Sprache” под редакцией Герберта Гёрнера та Гюнтера Кемпке и “Das Krüger Lexikon der Synonyme” под редакцией Ериха та Гильдегард Булитта было обработаны имена существительные. Слова разбивались на группы за признаком конкретной стилистической маркированности или немаркированности главного значения. **Научная новизна.** С помощью **специальных статистических методов лингвистического исследования** в статье аргументировано влияние стилистической маркированности / немаркированности главного значения имени существительного на количество его синонимов в современном немецком языке. **Выводы.** Исходя из полученных результатов, можно утверждать, что ни один стилистический класс немецкого существительного не показал значимых связей своих величин со всеми частотными подклассами количества синонимов. На основании трех разнотипных синонимических словарей установлено, что немаркированность существительного является наиболее характерным маркером его стилистического статуса в немецком языке, этот маркер характеризует существительные с большим количеством синонимов.

Ключевые слова: стилистический класс, частотный подкласс количества синонимов, критерий хи-квадрат χ , коэффициент сопряженности Φ , значимая связь, стилистически маркированный / немаркированный.

Topicality. There are numerous studies in the national and foreign linguistics on the phenomenon of synonymy. Nevertheless, investigation of synonymy problems is hampered not only by lack of unity of views on the problem key issues (definition of the concept of synonymy, synonym classification) but also due to the fact that some scientists are on the whole skeptical of the possibility and expediency of such study¹²³⁴. Yet, another facet remains unexplored, namely the practical one – selection and investigation of the factors having effect on the number of synonyms.

The aim of the article is to verify the existence of the

influence of stylistic marking / unmarking of the noun on the number of its synonyms.

Main part. To test the mentioned above assumption, a statistical experiment consisting of several stages has been carried out: All the nouns from such dictionaries of synonyms as “Duden. Sinn- und sachverwandte Wörter. Synonymwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache” edited by W. Müller, “Synonymwörterbuch. Sinnverwandte Ausdrücke der deutschen Sprache”⁶ edited by H. Görner and G. Kempcke and “Das Krüger Lexikon der Synonyme”⁷ edited by E. and H. Bulitta have been analyzed. The overall

¹ Lotte D.S. (1982) Voprosy zaimstvovaniia i uporiadocheniia inoiazыchnykh terminov I terminoelementov [Questions of borrowing and standardization of foreign terms and term elements], Moscow, Nauka. (in Russian).

² Reformatskii A.A. (1967) Vvedeniie v iazykoznaniiie [Introduction in Linguistics], Moscow, Prosveshcheniie. (in Russian).

³ Superanskaia A.V. (1989) Obshchaia terminologiiia: Voprosy teorii [General Terminology. Theoretical questions], Moscow, Nauka (in Russian)

⁴ Kyiak T.R. (2001) Internatsionalne ta natsionalne u terminovorchoomu protsesi [International and national in term creating process], Ukrainka Terminologiiia I Suchasnist, Vol. IV, P. 53-56.

⁵ Wüster E. Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie [Introduction to general terminology and terminological lexicography], Wien, International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm), 1985, 214 p.

⁶ Synonymwörterbuch. Sinnverwandte Ausdrücke der deutschen Sprache. Herausgegeben von Herbert Görner und Günter Kempcke, VEB Bibliografisches Institut, Leipzig, 1974, 643 P.

⁷ Erich und Hildegard Bulitta. Das Krüger Lexikon der Synonyme, S. Fischer Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, 1993, 1005 S.

number of nouns under study is as follows: Duden – 35,834; Görner-Kempcke – 17,292; Bulitta – 10,950. Both one-stem words (*Ende, Insekt, Schuffel*) and compound words consisting of two or more stems (*Schuldgefühl, Bindemittel, Taufzeuge*) have been analyzed. Substantivized parts of speech such as adjectives, verbs, etc. (*Neureicher, Gesandter, Werfen, Beste*) have been taken into account too. Duden and Bulitta dictionaries of synonyms have no polysemantic word division according to distinct word meanings with assortment of synonyms to each of them; they just present a list of synonyms after a comma: *Horn*: ↑ *Beule* (horn, bump, lump), ↑ *Blasinstrument* (wind instrument), ↑ *Gipfel* (peak, the pointed top of a mountain), ↑ *Hupe* (klaxon horn), ↑ *Penis* (penis)... Evidently, the synonyms in the mentioned above example do not belong to the same synonymic row. The investigation was also complicated by the absence of noun gender marking: *Viadukt* ↑ *Brücke* (viaduct), *Sachkennner* ↑ *Fachmann* (expert), *Depp*: ↑ *Dummkopf* (fool, idiot). Therefore, while working with Duden and Bulitta dictionaries of synonyms we also used “Duden. Deutsches Universalwörterbuch”⁸ edited by Günther Drosdowski in order to a) differentiate polysemantic word meanings, b) ascertain noun gender, c) verify their being marked / unmarked. Duden dictionary of synonyms presents the words in the following way: *Schwindel*: ↑ *Benommenheit* (bemused or dazed state, muzziness), ↑ *Lüge* (lie), and Duden explanatory dictionary contains the following dictionary article: *Schwindel, der; -s, -: 1. benommener, taumeliger Zustand mit dem Gefühl, als drehe sich alles um einen, als schwanke der Boden* (a state of dizziness or vertigo with a feeling that everything is spinning around you as if the Earth is shaking): *ein leichter S. überkam ihn* (he was overcome by a slight dizziness); *Fensterputzer arbeiten oft in S. erregender Höhe* (window cleaners often work at vertiginous height); *Ü* (figurative) *die Preise stiegen in S. erregende Höhen* (the prices have risen to the giddy heights). 2. (ugs., abwertend) *Betrug; bewusste Täuschung, Irreführung* (deception, cheating, fraud; misleading): *ein unerhörter S. (unprecedented lie)*; *der S. kam heraus, flog auf; nichts als S.* (deception has been exposed, deceit has been thundered down; nothing but cheating) ... Thus, the word *Schwindel* has 2 meanings (1 synonym to each meaning) and is of masculine gender.

The authors of Duden explanatory dictionary distinguish three levels of stylistic marking: everyday use, high style and spoken language with many sublevels. To obtain stylistic classes, we have taken Duden explanatory dictionary classification as a basis taking into account Polikarpov's views⁹ thus adjusting them to the purpose of our study.

The analyzed nouns were divided into groups on the basis of their main meaning being stylistically marked or unmarked, which is given in parentheses before the explanatory components of the word. As a result, 7 stylistic classes have been formed:

Stylistic class “High Style” includes nouns having the following markers: *gehoben* (elevated), *dichterisch* (poetic), *bildungssprachlich* (style requiring certain level of education and general development); for example: *Antlitz* (countenance, face) – *elevated*; *Odem* (breath, blow) – *poetic*; *Fiktion* (fiction) – *style requiring certain level of edu-*

cation and general development.

Class “Unmarked”: *Eichhörnchen* (squirrel); *Kamm* (comb); *Paket* (package); *Versteck* (hiding place, hideout); *Botschafter* (ambassador); *Unabhängigkeit* (independence).

Stylistic class “Spoken Language”: *Schnickschnack* (waffle, drivel) – *spoken*; *Dreh* (knack) – *spoken*; *Prolet* (boor) – *spoken*; *Hinterteil* (backside, buttocks, seat) – *spoken*; *Bimmel* (ting-a-ling bell) – *spoken*.

Stylistic class “Emotionally Expressive Denotation”: *Puste* (puff, breath) – *negligent*; *Schinderei* (ill-treatment, slave-driving) – *pejorative*; *Fresse* (gob, trap) – *offensive*; *Frechdachs* (jackanapes) – *informal*; *Strolch* (ruffian, rascal) – *pejorative*.

Stylistic class “Dialect”: *Pelle* (peel) – *regional, local, especially North German*; *Broiler* (fried chicken, grilled chicken) – *regional*; *Hafen* (cruise, pipkin, clay pot) – *South German, Swiss, Austrian*; *Keile* (walloping; thrashing) – *regional, local*.

Stylistic class “Historic-time Classification”: *Huldigung* (tribute, homage) – *formerly*; *Bader* (barber) – *obsolete*; *Absolutismus* (absolutism) – *historical*; *Gran* (grain – the smallest unit of weight in the avoirdupois, Troy, and apothecaries' systems) – *formerly*.

Stylistic class “Functional-group Classification”: *Kategorie* (category) – *philosophy*; *Keimzelle* (germ-cell) – *biology*; *Barras* (army) – *military*; *Piste* (piste, ski run) – *skiing*.

All the nouns classified according to stylistic classes have been compiled in tables displaying data on the number of synonyms (from 1 to 7 and more) (see Table 1).

Data statistic processing has been conducted at Stage 3 of our research. Since at this stage the aim of our study is revealing any dependence of synonym quantity on noun stylistic classes, the most effective statistic method of such dependency discovering is chi-square criterion (χ^2) and contingency coefficient (Φ)¹⁰. With the help of chi-square criterion we can see the presence of both congruence and variance in frequency distribution of different values. (χ^2) value points to the presence of relationship between certain characteristics. The intensity of this relationship is estimated by means of contingency coefficient (Φ) value. This coefficient may point to the degree of correlation of certain characteristics as well as to the “direction” of their contingency. In statistic researches it is reasonable to represent analytical data in the form of the so-called alternative distribution that is in a tabular display consisting of two columns and two rows (Table 2).

Thus, Table 1 may be represented in the form of several four-cell tables (Table 2):

In a similar manner Duden and Görner-Kempcke dictionaries of synonyms have been analyzed. Based on the results obtained, we can state that none of the stylistic classes has shown meaningful bonds of its values with all frequency subclasses of the number of synonyms. Only class “Unmarked” (Duden) manifested positive distribution results in four frequency subclasses (from 4 synonyms to 7 or more). Other classes had as many as three positive indicators of chi-square criterion of seven frequency subclasses.

In this paper, we consider only relationships having been recorded in two of the three dictionaries. It turned out that in some cases the results of the statistical relationship

⁸ Duden. Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. – Dudenverlag. – Mannheim–Leipzig-Wien-Zürich, 2001, 1892 P.

⁹ Polikarpov A. A. “Stilistika, siemantika, grammatika: Opyt analiza sistimnykh vzimosvaziei” [Stylistics, Semantics, Grammar: Experience in Systemic Relationships Analyzing], *Questions of Linguistics*, 1994, Vol. 1, P. 64-65.

¹⁰ Lievitskii V. V. “Statistichieskoie izuchieniie lieksichieskoi siemantiki” [Statistical Study of Lexical Semantics], K: Uchiebno-mietodichieskii kabinet po vysshemu obrazovaniyu, 1989, P. 28.

Table 1

Stylistic Classification of Nouns (Bulitta dictionary of synonyms)

Number of Synonyms	Number of Synonyms							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and more	
Unmarked	184	761	912	966	696	797	3,299	7,615
High Style	10	58	106	67	113	26	431	811
Spoken Language	3	66	31	66	18	31	259	474
Emotionally Expressive Denotation	23	13	30	36	74	30	219	425
Dialect	50	96	24	76	39	4	179	468
Historic-time Classification	9	38	55	25	43	33	194	397
Functional-group Classification	22	102	124	132	64	47	269	760
Total	301	1,134	1,282	1,368	1,047	968	4,850	10,950

Table 2

Distribution of Nouns of Semantic Class #1 (Bulitta dictionary of synonyms)

Number of synonyms	High Style	Als	Total
7 and more	431	4,419	4,850
Als	380	5,720	6,100
Total	811	10,139	10,950

$\chi^2 \approx 31,3; \Phi \approx 0,053$

for Table 2; (in case $df=1; P=0.001$).

$\chi^2 \approx 96.47, \Phi \approx 0.052$ (Duden); $\chi^2 \approx 80.9, \Phi \approx 0.086$ (Bulitta); $\chi^2 \approx 40.2, \Phi \approx 0.048$ (Görner-Kempcke). Taking into account the considerable sums of χ^2 and the corresponding values having been confirmed by the data of the three synonymic dictionaries, we can claim a stable relationship between unmarked German nouns and the number of synonyms 6, that may be due to a large number of abstract nouns, which are mostly stylistically neutral; stylistic class “Dialect” and the number of synonyms 2: $\chi^2 \approx 22.5, \Phi \approx 0.025$ (Duden); $\chi^2 \approx 54.3, \Phi \approx 0.07$ (Bulitta); $\chi^2 \approx 10.1, \Phi \approx 0.024$ (Görner-Kempcke); stylistic class “Spoken Language” is associated with the number of synonyms 7 or more: $\chi^2 \approx 16.9, \Phi \approx 0.021$ (Duden); $\chi^2 \approx 22.38, \Phi \approx 0.045$ (Bulitta); $\chi^2 \approx 10.77, \Phi \approx 0.025$ (Görner-Kempcke) that is possibly due to the nouns denoting objects and devices.

On the basis of two dictionaries, such relationships include: based on Görner-Kempcke and Duden synonymous dictionaries, there are significant relationships between the number of synonyms 5 and the stylistic class of nouns “Unmarked” ($\chi^2 \approx 17.4, \Phi \approx 0.03$ and $\chi^2 \approx 80, \Phi \approx 0.047$ correspondingly); based on Görner-Kempcke and Bulitta synonymic dictionaries, there are significant relationships between the number of synonyms 5 and the stylistic class of nouns “High Style” ($\chi^2 \approx 5.36, \Phi \approx 0.017$ and $\chi^2 \approx 20.51,$

$\Phi \approx 0.043$ correspondingly); between the number of synonyms 7 or more and the stylistic class “Emotionally Expressive Denotation” ($\chi^2 \approx 38, \Phi \approx 0.046$ and $\chi^2 \approx 9.38, \Phi \approx 0.03$ correspondingly); between the number of synonyms 3 and the stylistic class of nouns “Functional-group Classification” ($\chi^2 \approx 17.5, \Phi \approx 0.03$ and $\chi^2 \approx 16.77, \Phi \approx 0.04$ correspondingly); based on Duden and Bulitta synonymous dictionaries, there are significant relationships between the number of synonyms 2 and the stylistic class of nouns “Spoken Language” ($\chi^2 \approx 217, \Phi \approx 0.078$ and $\chi^2 \approx 7, \Phi \approx 0.025$ correspondingly); between the number of synonyms 1 and the stylistic class “Emotionally Expressive Denotation” ($\chi^2 \approx 104.6, \Phi \approx 0.054$ and $\chi^2 \approx 11.73, \Phi \approx 0.032$ correspondingly).

Conclusions. As it can be seen from the table, stylistically marked nouns have shown positive relationship with almost all frequency subclasses (except for that of 4 synonyms). Of all the classes of noun stylistic status, the largest value of Φ has been noticed in the class “Unmarked”. This means that noun unmarking is the most characteristic marker of its stylistic status in the German language; this marker characterizes nouns with a large number of synonyms (based on the three dictionaries). Not much lower value of Φ has been noticed in the noun stylistic “Dialect”, nevertheless it characterizes nouns with a small number of synonyms – 2 synonyms (based on the three dictionaries).

Relationship between Noun Stylistic Marking

Stylistically Marked Classes of Nouns	Number of Synonyms						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and more
Unmarked					+	+	
High Style					+		
Spoken Language		+					+
Emotionally Expressive Denotation	+						+
<i>Dialect</i>		+					
Historic-time Classification							
Functional-group Classification			+				

Thus, the obtained results have made it possible to conclude that the number of synonyms depends on the stylistic marking / unmarking of the noun. In the future it is expected to study other factors affecting the number of synonyms, namely, the frequency of words and others.

Венгринович А., Венгринович Н. Зв'язок стилістичної маркованості німецького іменника та кількості його синонімів. Мета дослідження. На основі словників синонімів "Duden. Sinn- und sachverwandte Wörter. Synonymwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache" під редакцією Вольфганга Мюллера; "Synonymwörterbuch. Sinnverwandte Ausdrücke der deutschen Sprache" під редакцією Герберта Гернера та Гюнтера Кемпке та "Das Krüger Lexikon der Synonyme" під редакцією Еріха та Гільдегард Булітта було опрацьовано наявні в них іменники. Виписані слова розбивались на групи за ознакою певної стилістичної маркованості або немаркованості головного значення. **Наукова новизна.** За допомогою спеціальних статистичних методів лінгвістичного дослідження у статті обґрунтовано вплив стилістичної маркованості / немаркованості головного значення іменника на кількість його синонімів у сучасній німецькій мові. **Висновки.** Виходячи з отриманих результатів, можна сказати, що жоден стилістичний клас німецького іменника не показав значущих зв'язків своїх величин зі всіма частотними підкласами кількості синонімів. На основі трьох різнотипних синонімичних словників з'ясовано, що немаркованість іменника є найбільш характерним маркером його стилістичного статусу в німецькій мові, цей маркер характеризує іменники з великою кількістю синонімів.

Ключові слова: стилістичний клас, частотний підклас кількості синонімів, критерій хі-квадрат, коефіцієнт спряженості Ф, значущий зв'язок, стилістично маркований / немаркований.

Венгринович Андрій – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри німецької філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника. Автор та співав-

тор близько 40 наукових та навчально-методичних праць, з-поміж яких 1 підручник. Коло наукових інтересів: лінгвістична статистика, парадигматичні відношення (синонімія, антонімія).

Venhrynovych Andrii – PhD in Philology, associate professor of German Philology Department at Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University. The author and co-author of about 40 scientific works, a textbook approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine being among them. Scientific interests: linguistic statistics, paradigmatic relations (synonymy, antonymy).

Венгринович Наталія – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри мовознавства Івано-Франківського національного медичного університету. Автор та співавтор близько 40 наукових та навчально-методичних праць, з-поміж яких монографія, 3 підручники та 2 посібники. Коло наукових інтересів: американсько-українські літературні зв'язки кінця XIX – початку XX століть, контактено-генетичні, порівняльно-історичні та типологічні паралелі сучасного українського й світового письменства; англійська медична термінологія, методика викладання англійської мови у медичних ВНЗ.

Venhrynovych Nataliia – PhD in Philology, associate professor of Linguistics Department at Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University. The author and co-author of about 40 scientific works, including a monograph and textbooks approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Scientific interests: American-Ukrainian literary relations of the late 19th – early 20th centuries, contact-genetic, comparative-historical and typological parallels of Ukrainian and world literature; English medical terminology, methods of teaching English at higher medical educational establishments.

Received: 24.10.2017

Advance Access Published: November, 2017

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