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**The category of Aspect and Nomina Actionis**

In our talk we develop the idea of the semantic complexity and movability of verbal aspect in diachrony and try to compare the diachronic data under investigation with the results of the analysis of children’s mistakes in producing and using Nomina Actionis (NA) based on the material of corpora. When Slavic verbs derive NAs, the category of aspect weakens (this phenomena is especially typical for Russian NAs). At the same time, the analysis of the category in Nomina actionis reveals specific features, which are usually implied and not obvious under direct examination. We suggest that a diachronic analysis of NAs using data from corpora can make clearer some nontrivial elements of the development of the category of aspect in Slavic languages. For instance, there is a special point of interest in the statistically significant emergence or decline during different historical periods which can be observed for such pairs of NAs like нагруживаніе — нагруженіе ʻloadingʼ, дьрзнутие – дьрзновение ʻdare, bold actionʼ or unpaired ones like сбытіе ʻimplementationʼ. The list of Russian NAs of earlier historical periods differs greatly from that of the modern language. For example, in comparison to modern Russian, during the XI-XIVth centuries much more NAs were in semantic and derivational correlation with verbs of perfective aspect or with verbs of neutral aspect, which is supposed to be explained by the “fuzzy” semantic borders of the developing category of aspect in Old Russian. Later, during the XVI-XVIIIth centuries, at the same time as the means of perfectivisation and imperfectivisation were developing, the number of NAs such as вбежание — вбегивание ʻrunning inʼ increased step-wise, many of which disappeared later (Pchelintseva 2016). We argue that the development of Russian perfective aspect was followed by the extension of time definiteness semantics taking step by step the main position among other semantic elements. Our preliminary assumptions will be checked and elaborated by using the corpus of Chronicles, the St. Petersburg Corpus of Russian hagiographical manuscripts (SKAT) and other diachronical Russian corpora. We are going to check the use and the range in the formation of variants of nomina actionis. Our analysis studies semantics of aspect of the original verbs (continuous-limitative, distributive, etc.). There are also some noteworthy correlations between our diachronic data and the mistakes which occur when children derive NAs. The material on children’s mistakes is based on the Corpus of child written speech StartWrit (Akhapkina, Sosnovtseva 2017), i.e. Пушкин оказался в ссылке за имение отношения к восстанию декабристов ʻPushkin ended up in exile due to the fact that he was related to the Decembrist uprisingʼ. It would be interesting to find out neologisms that contrast with current tendencies and those ones which exist in the variation zone in which the word-building potential of the system is realized in spite of prescriptive rules. We expect to find some coincidence of forms and/or grammatical tendencies in children’s speech and in diachronic texts.

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