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Peculiarities of the Word Formation Field of the Russian Concept “Water” with Onomatopoeic Verbs

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Abstract: The article concerns the study of the word formation field of the Russian concept “water” with onomatopoeic verbs. Water is very important for the formation of Russian culture due to geographical and historical conditions. The onomatopoeic verbs represent the most ancient human point of view on natural elements, including water. The old derivative base for forming a word can be lost and only etymological dictionaries indicate its connection to water. Each onomatopoeic verb tends to be the nucleus of the family of words. It enables the word formation field thereof to be analyzed. The microfields can be distinguished within this word formation field. Their limits are not often determined clearly because the formative types interact with each other at morphemic and semantic levels. Besides, these verbs can develop their semantics, expressing new meanings with the help of metaphorical transferences.

Keywords: Word Formation Field, Onomatopoeic Verbs, “Water” Concept, Word Family

Introduction

The concept of “water” is one of the oldest and most important in human self-consciousness. When speaking of the concept we refer to discrete mental formation. It is the basic unit of the human mental code with a well-ordered internal structure. It represents the result of the cognitive activity of an individual and of society. At the same time this unit contains complex encyclopedic information about an object or phenomenon that is being reflected, and about the interpretation of this information by social conscience and its attitude (Popova and Sternin 2007, 24). The main conceptual characteristics determine the structure and dynamics of the development of the concept “water.” A metaphorical reconsideration takes place during the process of concept development. It reflects material and intangible phenomena of human life.

The concepts can be verbalized with the help of various language resources and are organized according to the principle of field (Popova and Sternin 2007). According to the scientific research, the structure and composition of the semantic field of this concept differ in each period of time. In addition, it brings together the historical-objective, mythological, and religious visions of man about the nature of the concept of water (Grishina 2001). At the same time, we can set out the main pattern of how the concept is represented. It consists of intensifying the importance of anthropocentrism in the perception of the concept of “water” (Grishina 2001), semantic refraction through the prism of human activity that contributed to the formation of complete lexical-semantic groups, which verbalized the concept of “water.” Among them, a special place is occupied by verbs of onomatopoeic origin whose semantics are related to the representation of the sounds of water.

The objective of this research is to analyze the word formation field of onomatopoeic verbs created during the evolution of the language in order to transmit the sound of water. The focus of the study is verbs of onomatopoeic origin, because the first stage of the morphological development of onomatopoeia was accompanied by certain verbs (Nikiforova 2010). The

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characteristics of a concept characterizing the process of understanding and interpreting reality. In its structure it is possible to distinguish broad semantic groups that have a special structure at other levels of language. The analysis of a word formation field is carried out on the basis of generalized word formation meanings that are represented in derived words. The structure of the word formation field is dynamic due to the constant changes in the representation of the concept during the evolution of language and society. The analysis of changes in the quantity and semantics of derived words reveals the development of a conceptual vision of the world by the human being. It is reflected in the structure of the word formation field.

Methodology

Within the framework of the cognitive paradigm it is more effective to analyze word families that have special semantic organization marked by the situation (Danilina 2016). Words of the same root that describe a single denotative sphere are related by situation whose components are: subject, predicate, object, instrument, process of action, result, location, and time of action (Shabalina 2008). Each word derived from a word family contains a new certain knowledge, without losing the connection with the motivating base. The order of formation of the derived words is not taken into account during this analysis, because a semantic component is present in each member of the word family.

Therefore, the word formation field is an orderly system of categorical word formation meanings that reflect cognitive characteristics and are expressed by using a complex of word formation resources. We think that within the word formation field it is most appropriate to highlight the micro-fields that reflect the ideal typical structure of a word family: agent of action, object, descriptive characteristic, etc. It is possible that the micro-fields within the word formation field do not have well-defined limits because the word formation types interact with each other at the morphemic and semantic levels (Votyakova 2016). The relevance of each microfield is determined by the number of words derived with a common word formation meaning. However, the factor of belonging to a certain part of speech is not decisive.

The group includes twenty-four verbs that imitate the sound of liquid derived from the action of natural phenomena or of human beings. These verbs are included in monolingual academic dictionaries of the Russian language (Ozhegov and Shvedova 2006; Ushakov 1935, 1938, 1939, 1940; Efremova 2006). According to etymological dictionaries (Krylov 2005; Sitnikova 2005; Vasmer 1986, 1987) they derive from onomatopoeia. In the research corpus we exclude the verbs that lack an onomatopoeic origin despite transmitting the sound of water. All verbs are divided into two groups: 1) verbs with primary nomination that imitate the sounds of water; 2) verbs with secondary nomination that imitate the sounds of water. The first group is represented by words whose first meaning is related to the imitation of the sounds of water. These verbs can have other meanings, however the first meaning is the main one. The second group includes verbs with the primary meaning that is not directly linked to the imitation of water sounds. They convey the sound related to the actions with the liquid but in the secondary, tertiary or contextual meaning. In this article we examine the first group of verbs as it is the most extensive. The second group may be the subject of further investigation.

Results

The results of our research demonstrate that the largest group of verbs of onomatopoeic origin within the concept of “water” is the sub-group, which represents sounds that the liquid produces without human intervention. This fact is explained by the presence of a great variety of sounds of this type in nature, which is reflected in the linguistic representation.

The verb *плескать* (to move shaking or waving, to hit or to strike against something solid, producing noise, splashing; to hit or to land with a bump flatly in water producing the noise; to take liquids and to splash, to sprinkle them, or to throw them at someone) is the most important

among the words in the sub-group that conveys the sound of a bump/stroke/splash when the object falls into the water. This verb has the biggest semantic field because it can denote not only an object that strikes, but also one that moves. The word formation field of this verb has a lot of derivative capacity and a number of word formation meanings that transmit the nuances of the process. In the structure of the word formation field, we distinguish the following microfields: the duration of the action, the result of the action, the single/repeated action, the intensity of the action. In addition, a large group is represented by verbal nouns that have only one function—to nominate an action. The categories of person and descriptive characteristics are not relevant.

A similar structure of the word formation field is also typical for large word families of the verbs of the second and third sub-groups. In the second sub-group, they are the verbs *капать* (to pour, to drop, for drops to fall; to leak, to infiltrate, to escape; to pour slowly, drop by drop) and *брызгать* (to spray drops; to sprinkle), in the third sub-group they are *болтать* (to move the liquid by stirring it; to move one's arms and legs from side to side) and *полоскать* (to rinse, to rinse by immersing it in water; to disinfect, to wash or to clear mouth and throat). It is important to note that the actions of the verbs of the second sub-group can be performed by people too. Verbs with the largest word family are usually neutral in terms of their stylistic connotation. They are more universal too, because of their semantics. Therefore, in our opinion, they develop secondary metaphorical meanings easily. Thus, they are part of the process of deiconization, the gradual loss of primary motivation.

Discussion

Onomatopoeia are words that have a natural and involuntarily motivated relationship between sound and meaning. However, onomatopoeia are not only words that possess this motivation today. They are also those that have had the motivated meaning from the origin of the language, but due to evolution have lost it (Voronin 2006, 1990). For the purpose of this research, onomatopoeia is human reflex exclamations, sounds and screams produced by animals, birds, sounds of natural phenomena, sounds that produce objects, etc. (Rozental' and Telenkova 1985). We might say that they are imitations and at once conventional reproductions made by humans to serve as communication units. In onomatopoeia, natural sound is part of its meaning. It reflects on its form unlike the rest of the words of the lexical fund of a language. In linguistics there is another term related to the denomination of words that transmit the sounds of the real world: iconic words. Their phonic aspect is similar to process that sounds and designates it at the same time. Hence, the word with maximum iconicity is the one that has a clear sound-semantic correlation (Flaksman 2015). Therefore, onomatopoeia is a word that contains phonemes whose acoustic characteristics are extremely similar to the characteristics of the sound process that they denominate. The onomatopoeia is a means of nomination, a source of forming the lexical and phraseological fund (Haritonova and Sokolova 2015) and it can be demonstrated by studying the word family field of onomatopoeias that imitate the water sounds, on the one hand, and, on the other, the semantics that can develop in the derived words with the passage of the time.

Another important fact to mention is the same process of the creation of the onomatopoeia. The auditory capacity of the human being is reflected in its denomination. The selection of one or another type of phoneme of an onomatopoeic word is correlated with the acoustic parameters of the sounding of the reality that is designated. The denomination models of sound segments are represented by phonotypes (Shlyahova and Shestakova 2010). On the one hand, in order to form the onomatopoeia, the speaker uses the sound system he has in his language. These sounds are not identical to the natural sounds they imitate but they are approximate. Exact imitation is impossible with linguistic means. There is another factor that influences the process of creating onomatopoeia: the sound of sounding reality contains several components. A language chooses one of the components of this sound to imitate, while another language can take as a base another component (Stefanovskaya 2012). These components are important as they condition the motivation of the onomatopoeia. The onomatopoeia is born from reflection and tends to be

homomorphous towards the designated reality. On the other hand, it serves as a form of communication. Depending on its nature, it evolves as a communicative category. Hence, the primary motivation can move to the background or disappear. This process is called denaturalization (Voronin 2006) or deiconization (Flaksman 2015). The denaturalization process is gradual and progressive. The way the onomatopoeia develops is from the motivated meaning to the abstract meaning. The reason is that the onomatopoeia is subjected to language laws as any other word within the language system. Consequently, the meanings of onomatopoeia can be very far from the original meaning due to metaphoric and metonymic transferences, the generalization or concretization of the meaning, or the formation of abstract meanings (Flaksman 2015). It occurs during the evolution of the word in order to respond and satisfy the communicative needs of the speakers. The analysis of the onomatopoeic units allows to determine the most important sound areas for a human being (Vershina 2014). In this research, we examine the onomatopoeia related to the concept of “water” because water is one of the sources of people’s life.

After defining the basic concepts of onomatopoeia and its creation process, we will continue our investigation of verbs of onomatopoeic origin and derived words related to the concept of “water.” This group of verbs can be divided into three sub-groups according to the semantic criteria. This division is relative since some verbs can belong to several groups at the same time. Therefore, relevant semes of the first meaning of the word is a key factor in their subdivision.

Verbs that Convey the Sound of a Bump/Stroke/Splash

Бултыхать/бултыхнуть correlates with the onomatopoeia *бултых* (a short and loud sound which accompanies the action of falling into the water) and has the following meanings: 1) To shake the liquid; and 2) To throw something into the liquid creating a noise. The reflexive form of this imperfective aspect verb acquires an additional meaning associated with water (the noise of something struggling in water, splashing). Its derivative field is represented by derivative verbs that reflect time (the beginning and its short-term character) and the single action character, that happens only once: *забултыхаться, забултыхать, побултыхать; бултыхнуться, бултыхнуть*. In addition, there is a noun *бултыхание* that indicates the process of the verb’s action and the sounds that are produced during the action.

The verb *плюхать/плюхнуть* is contrasted with the onomatopoeia *плюх* (the sound produced by the object that falls flat in the water and causes a splash/impact in the water). In addition, the verb has another, colloquial meaning: putting something down carelessly with noise. Here the main seme that transmits the imitation of noise is preserved. The reflexive form of the verb has an additional connotation: to fall or to drop heavily, with difficulty and carelessly. Derived verbs have the formative meaning of “single action” and “intensive action achieving the result:” *плюхнуться, плюхнуть; наплюхать*. The noun *плюханье* means the process of this action and the sound that it produces, *плюха* is a result of the action or object.

The verb *плескать/плеснуть* correlates with the noun of onomatopoeic origin *плеск* that passed over time from the category of interjections to the class of nouns, while the words *плюх* and *бултых* did not succeed in doing so. The noun *плеск* in modern Russian means the noise that is produced when waves move, fall, or strike against something solid. Besides, it can signify that something is struck flat against the liquid surface. During its evolution this word developed a metaphorical meaning: the noise of the applause. Here we can observe not only the seme of the sound that accompanies this action, but also the nature of the strike, in flat way, and with one hand against any surface.

As a consequence, the verb *плескать/плеснуть* has different meanings in which the semes of blow–liquid–sound are reflected: 1) To move shaking or waving, to hit or to strike against something solid, producing noise, splashing, (it refers to the waves, normally the sea); 2) To hit or to land with a bump flatly in water producing the noise; and 3) To take liquids and to splash, to sprinkle them, or to throw them at someone. In addition, it has a figurative meaning of

striking, punching the air, and clapping. The word family of the verb *плескать* contains a large number of derivatives with the help of prefixes and suffixes. In general, we can distinguish the following micro-fields: time of action (beginning and temporal characteristic, not constant) *заплескать, заплескаться, поплескать, поплескаться*; result of the action (to carry out the action towards the result) *выплескать, доплеснуть—доплескать, заплеснуть, оплескать—оплеснуть, заплескать, отплекасть*; intensity of action (high and low) *наплескать, наплескаться, доплескаться, отплескать—отплеснуть, переплеснуть, приплеснуть, сплеснуть, плескаться*; direction of the action *расплескаться, вплеснуть, всплеснуть, выплеснуть, подплеснуть, расплескать—расплеснуть, сплеснуть, выплескать*; and a single action or an action repeated many times *плеснуть, вплескивать, всплескивать, выплёскивать, доплёскивать, заплескивать, заплёскивать, отплёскивать, переплёскивать, приплёскивать, расплёскивать, сплёскивать*.

We notice the correlation of the derived words within the word family. A certain number of verbs can express different word formation meanings because of the context. The paradigm developed from the prefix words of this verb reflects the importance of representing the essence to carry out this action. Nouns derived from verbs are represented by two word formation models: nouns formed with the help of the zero suffix: *всплеск, выплеск, отплеск, переплеск, приплёсок, росплеск*; and nouns formed with the help of the suffix *-ни-* and its morphs: *выплёскивание, доплёскивание, заплёскивание, оплёскивание, отплёскивание, переплёскивание, расплёскивание*. This opposition of the derived nouns emphasizes the importance of the process-result category for the word formation field of these onomatopoeic verbs. The descriptive characteristic category is represented only by two derivatives: *плескательный* and *плескучий* (which produces the corresponding sound).

Derived verbs develop secondary metaphoric meanings. Thus, transmitting the sense of “pouring out of some space,” the verb *выплескивать/выплескать* has the meaning of to pronounce strongly and sharply under the influence of emotions and surprise effect. The metaphorical transference takes place from the world of nature (in this case, the world of water) to the human world where a person is represented as a container and the speech flows from his interior as if it were water. The second figurative meaning “to appear quickly, unexpectedly” (referring to a crowd), transmits by analogy a similar metaphorical transference where the main sense, “to leave quickly one space in order to go to another; the movement from the interior,” compares people to water. The phraseological unit *всплеснуть руками* enters the same word formation field. It means to clap lightly under the effect of some strong feeling.

Verbs that Transmit Sounds Produced Directly by a Liquid without Human Intervention

The verb *булькать/булькнуть* refers to the onomatopoeia *буль-буль* (the sound of the liquid coming out of a narrow-necked vessel, the sound when a stone or other heavy object falls into the water) and *бульк* (short gurgling sound). The imperfect aspect verb means producing liquid sounds during the action of flowing, pouring, bubbling, etc. while the perfective aspect verb acquires another meaning with the nuance of the colloquial register: falling into the water with a sound of this characteristic. Although one of the meanings of the onomatopoeia is the sound that accompanies the process of falling (that is a stroke) the derived verb does not have this meaning as the main one. Therefore, we include it in these sub-groups of words, and not in the previous one. The word family of this verb is made up of derived verbs that specify actions in the temporal space: *забулькать* (to start doing it), *побулькать/побулькивать* (to do it occasionally, slightly), *булькнуть* (single action). The nouns mean the process of the action of the verb and the sounds that produce during the process of such action *булькание, побулькивание, булькотня*.

The verb *булькать* and the derived words are widely used in colloquial speech and slang. Thus, due to metaphorical and metonymic transferences, the word *булькать* means 1) To speak (metaphor—human speech is water, and the phonemes that make up the words are sounds of the fluid liquid) or 2) To drink—to drink alcoholic beverages (metonymy—the sound of a liquid

poured from a narrow neck container that is part of the alcohol consumption process). In slang we can also find other derived words that reflect the formative capacity of this verb: *забульбенить* (to drink alcoholic beverages), *булька*, and *бурбулятор* (plastic bottle with a hole for smoking marijuana).

The next verb of the second sub-group *капать/капнуть* is related to the onomatopoeia *кап* (the sound of a falling drop). The verb has three meanings. In each meaning, the main seme that denotes a liquid is present: 1) to pour, to drop, for drops to fall; 2) to leak, to infiltrate, to escape; and 3) to pour slowly, drop by drop. This verb also has a very extensive word family represented by derived nouns and verbs. We highlight the nouns with the meaning of the action: *капание*, *капель*, *закапывание*, *окапывание*, *обкапывание*, and *перекапывание*; with the meaning of instrument, tools: *капельник*, *капельница*; with the meaning of unity: *капля*; with the evaluative subjective meaning: *каплюшка*, *капелька*. The category of the descriptive characteristic is represented by two adjectives: *капельный*, *каповый*. The word formation meaning of an action is expressed by derived verbs with prefixes, suffixes and postfixes. They convey the action to a certain limit: *докапать*, *накапать*, *прокапать*, *скапать*; the direction of the action: *закапать*, *обкапать*, *откапать*; the intensity of the action: *искапать*, *окапать*, *перекапать*, *подкапать*; single action—repeated action: *докапывать*, *закапывать*, *накапывать*, *окапывать*, *откапывать*, *обкапывать*, *перекапывать*, *покапывать*, *подкапывать*, *прокапывать*, *скапывать*; and time of action: *закапать*, *покапать*. Such a wide range of verbal prefixes shows the importance of verbalizing the nature of how the action occurs. However, it should be noted that many derived words are infrequently used in modern Russian. All prefix-derived words form verbs with the help of the postfix—ся to express a reflexive meaning: *докапаться*—*докапываться*, *закапаться*—*закапываться*, *окапаться*—*окапываться*, etc. This fact, perhaps, is related to the possibility of carrying out the action without human intervention.

As well as the direct meaning, the verbs *капать* and *накапать* have a metaphorical meaning, which has an everyday usage in colloquial speech and in criminal jargon: to rat on (to inform). The metaphorical transference occurs by the mechanism of similarity. The drops represent a part of the information that a person possesses. In this way, a certain amount of liquid is transferred drop by drop from one space to the other. Thus, in the human world a person transmits the information word by word to another person. Here we find again the metaphor that water is human speech, and the sound of water is words. The expression has a negative connotation perhaps because the drip sound causes discomfort for a human being (a person caught in the rain may think of this as a negative experience; or the sound of a leak and of drops recall something broken).

The next verb, *журчать*, has the meaning of rapidly produced monotonous noise; gurgling sounds. Unlike the previous verbs, there is no onomatopoeic interjection with which the verb is correlated. The onomatopoeia was lost during the language's evolution. Despite this fact, the etymological dictionaries confirm that this verb has an onomatopoeic origin, from *журчъ* (Vasmer 1986; Krylov 2015). Derived verbs with prefixes are formed from this verb: *зажурчать* (to start doing the action) and *прожурчать* (to produce a sound that designates the derived verb), *пожурчать* (to produce a monotonous noise (e.g. gurgling sounds) quickly for a certain period of time). In addition, we find the derived nouns *журчание* (process of the action, and the sound that conveys this action) and *журчалки*.

It is interesting to analyze the figurative meaning of the verb *журчать* that can be used in poetry. It means a very low sound (speech, conversation, singing). A similar meaning (to speak, to pronounce) with a negative tone can also be found in colloquial use where we can observe the metaphorical transference of the sound of running water to human speech. Thus, it can be concluded that the concept of water is comparable to human speech and words. Another meaning is related to the metonymy which is used in colloquial speech, and denotes the human

physiological need to “urinate.” Its transference is based on the sound of this physiological need, which conveys only a process.

The next three verbs that belong to this sub-group do not have the primitive onomatopoeic words also to which they were correlated; they were lost over time too. The verb *бурлить* conveys the meaning of seething, boiling, bubbling, ebulliating. Its word family is represented by verbs that transmit the time and intensity of the action, as well as the stimulus for it: *взбурлить* (to make something boil, to boil), *забурлить* (to start the action), *отбурлить* (to end the action), *избурлить* (action with intensity), *побурлить* (to perform an action for a certain period of time). The category of action of the nominative group includes the noun *бурление* (the process of action of the verb, and the sounds produced during such action), the category of ‘descriptive characteristic’ contains adjectives and a participle *бурливый*, *бурлящий*, as well as a noun *бурливость*. It should be noted that the verb *бурлить* has two figurative meanings: 1) to express feelings, thoughts, and emotion strongly, 2) or with great force caused by excitement or outrage (used in colloquial speech). These meanings are reflected in their derivative words: *бурливый* (noisy, loud, restless, and active), *взбурлить* (to cheer up, to grow excited). The basis of this transference was a conceptual metaphor that a person is a vessel where liquid/water are feelings and a psychological state can boil, make noise and spill like water.

The verb *клокотать* is used in the meaning to boil loudly, to boil, to seethe, to bubble, to ebulliate. The paradigm of the derived verbs specifies the temporal dimension, that is, the beginning and the end of the action: *всклокотать* (to begin to boil loudly, to bubble, to ebulliate), *заклокотать* (to begin to boil, to ebulliate), *доклокотать* (to stop bubbling, boiling, embulliating till the end), *отклокотать* (to stop bubbling, boiling, embulliating, to calm down). The nouns convey the process, the result of the action and the sounds that are produced during the process of this action (*клокотание*, *клокот*). This verb can also be used with a figurative meaning. The first meaning is based on the metonymic transference in order to transmit noise, sounds in the chest or in the throat when somebody is ill. The second meaning is a metaphorical transference (a human being is a vessel, where water/liquid are feelings) to convey the rapid expression or manifestation of feelings that cannot find their way out.

The next verb in this sub-group *брызгать/брызнуть* has a very large word family that can be explained by the semantic proximity to the verb *капать*. The verb *брызгать* is used to mean 1) to spray (drops); or 2) to sprinkle. Unlike other onomatopoeic verbs, this verb does not carry figurative meanings; this may be explained by the fact that the semantic transference is represented by other verbs. In its word family we find derived nouns denoting the process and result of an action: *брызги*, *брызганье*, *взбрызгивание*, *выбрызгивание*, *сбрызгивание*, *забрызгивание*, *набрызгивание*, *перебрызгивание*, *разбрызгивание*; object: *брызговик*, *брызгало*, *брызгалка*, *обрызгиватель*, *разбрызгиватель*; person/agent: *брызгун*, *брызгунья*, *брызгальщик*, *брызгальщица*; derived adjectives that designate a descriptive characteristic: *брызгательный*.

Derived verbs have the word formation meaning of a time of action: *забрызгать*, *забрызгаться*, *побрызгать*, *побрызгаться*; to carry out the action to a certain limit: *добрызнуть*, *пробрызнуть*, *забрызгать*, *обрызгать*, *избрызгать*; intense action directed at the object: *обрызнуть*, *перебрызнуть*, *сбрызнуть*, *набрызгать*, *набрызгаться*, *оббрызгать*; direction of action: *взбрызнуть*, *выбрызнуть*, *отбрызнуть*, *разбрызнуть*—*разбрызгать*; single action, repeated action: *взбрызгивать*, *выбрызгивать*, *обрызгивать*, *отбрызгивать*, *перебрызгивать*, *пробрызгивать*, *разбрызгивать*, *сбрызгивать*, *брызгивать*, *забрызгивать*. In general, we see the systematization in the realization of word formation meanings. It is manifested by a wide variety of derived verbs with prefixes and reflexives. The verb *брызгать* in everyday language can have secondary meanings: metonymic (to urinate) and metaphoric (to rat on).

The last verb of this sub-group *клокать* only has a figurative meaning related to water and liquid. According to the etymological dictionary by M. Vasmer (Vasmer 1986), it has an

onomatopoeic origin, and in Lithuanian *kliokiù, kliðkti* means the noise (of water) produced by a stream of water. In this case, it can be assumed that in the past it used to have a similar meaning in the Slavic languages, but that it was eventually lost. In modern Russian this verb has two meanings, which developed from a metonymy: 1) to drink alcoholic beverages and as a result to be a little drunk and 2) to hit, to strike. The derived verb *наклокаться/наклокиваться* transmits the intensity of the action. The usage of this verb is beyond the norms of literary language.

Verbs that Transmit the Sound of a Liquid with the Help of Human Intervention

The first verb of this sub-group *хлюпать/хлюпнуть* means 1) to make squelching or splashing sounds (speaking about water, mud, etc.); and 2) a squelching/splashing sound when walking on something dirty, liquid, swampy. It correlates with the onomatopoeia *хлюп* to denote the characteristic sound of the squelching or splashing water. In its word family we find only one derivative verb, *захлюпать*, whose meaning is the start of the action. However, the formation of the reflexive verb *хлюпаться/хлюпнуться* updates the new, colloquial and everyday meanings. It retains the main seme that is characteristic of this group “liquid, dirty, sticky”: 1) To crawl, to creep on a dirty, liquid surface; 2) to sit down rapidly on a seat; and 3) to fall, to drop something into liquid or sticky substance.

Derived nouns can denote a descriptive characteristic (*хлюпкость*), a process (*хлюпанье*), a person, by way of a nuanced characteristic of disregard, contempt, and disdain (*хлюпик* is an insignificant person, without will or volition). Additionally, the adjective *хлюпкий* is noted with its direct meaning (swampy, softened, oscillating, wobbly), and in the figurative meaning (weak, fragile). The second figurative meaning of the adjective was formed due to the association of instability (swampy, wobbly) with a negative characteristic, reflected in human weakness. We also observe this metaphorical transference in the base of the nomination of the word *хлюпик*. The same verb *хлюпать* has developed other figurative meanings that are directly related to the world of people. Thus, this verb means to make sobbing sounds; to cry, to sob. This secondary nomination takes place due to the imitation of the sound that occurs during the process of this human function. There is a phraseological unit based on this meaning *хлюпать носом* (to sob, to cry).

The verb *болтать/болтнуть* has a meaning related to movement and, first of all, to the movement of mixing the liquid: 1) to move the liquid by stirring it; and 2) to move one’s arms and legs from side to side. Analysis of the semantics and the origin of this verb are of scientific interest because in modern Russian, a homonymous verb is used with the meaning of “talking a lot, quickly, as well as talking about something insignificant or something that it is not appropriate to talk about.” M. Vasmer considers that we find two different word roots here, because *болтать* “to speak” can have the same origin as the verb *балаболить*, while the verb *болтать*, “to stir,” comes from the proto-Slavic base of onomatopoeic origin **bьlt-* (Vasmer 1986). In any case, such homonymy cannot be accidental. Many onomatopoeic verbs have a metaphorized meaning based on the association between the sound that transmits the movement of water and human speech (here, the conceptual metaphor represents the movement of water as human speech).

The verb *болтать*, meaning “to move,” has a very large word family whose structure possesses its own peculiarities. Derived verbs are divided into the following sub-groups according to the derivative meaning: single movement, repeated movement: *болтнуть, взболтнуть, взбалтывать, выбалтываться, добалтывать, забалтывать, набалтывать, обалтывать, перебалтывать, побалтывать, подбалтывать, пробалтывать, прибалтывать, разбалтывать, сбалтывать*; reflexivity of the meaning: *болтаться, взбалтываться, доболтаться, забалтываться, набалтываться, обалтываться, переболтаться—перебалтываться, подбалтываться, пробалтываться, разбалтываться, сбалтываться*; intensity of the action: *взболтать, наболтать, переболать, подболтать*; to carry out the action to a certain limit: *выболтаться, доболтать, заболтать, изболтать, оболтать, сболтать*; and the time of duration of the action: *заболтать, поболтать*.

Derived nouns and adjectives are represented by the following series of words that mean object, process and result of the action, descriptive characteristic: *болтун* (egg), *болтушка* (a meal of beaten eggs and milk; instrument to stir or to shake; flour mixed with water), process: *болтание, болтанка, взбалтывание, забалтывание, перебалтывание, переболтка, побалтывание, подбалтывание, разбалтывание, разболтка*; and descriptive characteristic: *заболтанность, разболтанность; болтанный, взболтанный, разболтанный, заболтанный*. In this word family we can observe the cases of word formation synonymy (*болтание—болтанка, пребалтывание—переболтка*, etc.). Derivative words with *-ка* have a colloquial usage. At the base of denomination of nouns we can find the seme related to “to move, to stir, to stir the liquid.” The adjective *разболтанный* is used in a figurative sense with a negative connotation. It characterizes a person by attributing to him the features of a disorderly, unbalanced, and undisciplined man. Therefore, the association of the world of nature is transferred to the world of humans where instability is considered as something negative (it is possible to find a similar association related to the word *хлюпкий*).

The verb *барахтаться* means “to make chaotic movements while in the water” and it is only used reflexively. Its word family is represented by verbs and derived nouns whose derivative meaning reflects the typical structure of the categorical characteristics of word formation: time of duration of an action (*побарахтаться*—the action lasts a certain period of time, *забарахтаться*—to start the action); direction of the action (*взбарахтаться, пробарахтаться*); and process (*барахтание*—process of the action, and sounds that are produced during this process).

The verb *полоскать*, according to the etymological dictionaries of A. Sitnikova and M. Vasmer (Sitnikova 2005; Vasmer 1987) also has an onomatopoeic origin. Its main meaning is related to the actions of a person in the water: “to rinse, to rinse by immersing it in water; to disinfect, to wash or to clear mouth and throat.” Since the action expressed by the main verb is relevant to everyday life, its word family is very extensive. However, it repeats the structure of other verbs we have seen before: reflexive meaning: *полоскаться, всполаскиваться, выполаскиваться, дополаскиваться, ополоснуться—ополаскиваться, отполоскаться—отполаскиваться, прополоскаться—прополаскиваться*; time of duration of action: *заполоскать, заполоскаться, пополоскаться, сполоснуться—споласкиваться*; to carry out an action to a certain limit: *всполоснуть, выполоснуть, дополоскать, заполоскать, ополоснуть, ополоскать, отполоскать, пополоскать, сполоснуть*; single action, repeated action: *всполаскивать, выполаскивать, дополаскивать, заполоскивать, ополаскивать, отполаскивать, переполаскивать, споласкивать*; and intensity: *дополоскаться, наполоскать, переполоскать, располоскаться*. Derived nouns designate the process (*полоскание, всполаскивание, выполаскивание, ополаскивание, переполаскивание, прополаскивание, споласкивание*); animal (*полоскун*), tools, and instrument (*полоскатель, полоскательница, ополаскиватель*). In addition, nouns can become the base for semantic derivatives, for example: *полоскание*, “a solution, an infusion for disinfection, to wash or to clear mouth and throat.”

Conclusion

From our research we conclude that the word formation field represented by derivatives of onomatopoeic verbs that convey the sounds of water is determined by a systematic and clear structure. In all groups we can find verbs with very large word families which seem to play an important role in representing the concept. However, the structure of small word families is also quite typified. The most important micro-field in the word formation field is “action.” It is represented by a range of word formation meanings that actualize significant cognitive characteristics: time, intensity, direction, limit, single action, and repeated action. The formation of reflexive verbs is especially frequent, which is due to the need to reflect action without human participation. The word formation category of action is represented by a wide range of derivative

nouns, with *-hue* closely related to the nature of how the action occurs. It is also reflected in its structure. At the same time, such nouns can denote not only actions, but also sounds that accompany them. The “descriptive characteristic” microfield is not very significant. Derivatives indicating an object are also infrequent.

All verbs of onomatopoeic origin served as the basis for the development of secondary meanings based on metaphoric or metonymic transferences, which, according to the results of the research, reflect the place and role of human beings during the realization of these processes. This research encourages future studies related to the analysis of other groups of verbs of onomatopoeic origin and to compare their functioning in different languages. Such investigation will seek to determine the process of giving terms to sound realities and actions as well, as to outline common and specific features for all languages from the perspective of how the world is perceived.

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