

Word-Formation In The Krnino Damaskin*

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This dissertation deals with word-formation in the Macedonian recension of Church Slavonic as represented in the Krnino Damaskin, an important manuscript written in south-west Macedonia between 1580 and 1610. The analysis includes the formation of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. The affixational method of formation is typical for nouns, adjectives and verbs: suffixes are most widely used in the formation of nouns and adjectives while prefixes take the largest part in the derivation of verbs. In spite of this, adverbs are mostly formed not with affixes but through so-called morphological-syntactical as well as lexical-syntactical formation.

The results of this analysis lead us to the following conclusions: 1) a tendency to increase the usage of the suffixes -ние, -ѡба, -остѡ, -ѡство, -ина, -ѡникѡ, -ица in noun-formation; 2) a large number of new adjectives not evident in Old Church Slavonic manuscripts derived with -ѡнѡ as well as -ѡскѡ; 3) an expansion of the suffix -ова- in the formation of imperfective verbs corresponding to the contemporary situation in Macedonian; 4) an enlargement of prefixal verb-derivatives, especially with отѡ-, при-, по-, as a result of new communicative needs; 5) the appearance of the complex verbal prefix обез-, which is not confirmed in Old Church Slavonic; 6) the presence of typical Macedonian adverbs надворѡ, отѡсѡдолѡ, etc. The analysis confirms the usage of орачѡ with -ачѡ and болѡръка with -ѡка. Both these suffixes are the most functional in Standard Macedonian today, the first one in the derivation of nomina agentis and the second in the derivation of nomina feminativa.

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