

Ján Horecký, Classical Philology in Prešov and Morphematic Analysis of Latin

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The article briefly evaluates the contribution of professor Horecký to classical philology at the Philosophical faculty of the Prešov University. The studies on morphematic analysis of Latin which came into being as a result of professor Horecký's stay in Prešov are presented in the article.

Key words: morphematic analysis, Latin

In 1991 when the then dean of the Faculty of Arts, Šafárik University in Prešov, professor Sabol proposed to implement the Latin language study programme, professor Horecký, the then teacher at the Faculty, supported this idea both morally and professionally. As a graduate of classical philology he joined the programme with the lecture 'Historical Grammar of Latin'. Also one of the first dissertation topics of the first graduates in 1997 were proposed by Ján Horecký. It was the dissertation by Jozefa Artimová on deponent verbs. The author applied Miloslava Sokolová's modern semantic classification of verbs to Latin deponent verbs, i.e., verbs with passive form and active meaning. (see Artimová 1998).

In 1994-1998, a team of authors under the supervision of Sokolová was engaged in preparation of the *Morphematic Dictionary of Slovak* (see Sokolová et.al. 1999) and morphematic segmentation was, of course, influenced by the theory of Horecký who was one of the reviewers of the above-mentioned dictionary. The team of authors also included František Šimon. His main area of interest were loan words, which are usually of Greek or Latin origin. An interconnection of morphematic analysis and classical philology resulted in Šimon's proposal aimed at a morphematic analysis of Latin based on the criteria stated in the *Morphematic Dictionary of Slovak*. Slávka Oriňáková, a Phd student under the supervision of Šimon, decided to deal with the topic proposed.

The morphematic analysis used the principles stated in the *Morphematic Dictionary of Slovak*. In segmentation, a stem morpheme is typed in bold, a derivative morpheme is not marked by any special font, and a grammatical morpheme is typed in italics. A hyphen is an indicator of the morpheme boundary, a colon indicates affiliation of a meaningless submorph. Segmentation is carried out in three ways (K= stem, A=afix):

1. three-step approach: $K_n + A_1$ **femin-e-us**, **mell-e-us**, **lign-e-us**
 $K_1 + A_n$ **femin-e-us**, **fem-ell-a**, **ef-femin-a:re**
 K_1 **femin-a**
2. two-step approach: $K_n + A_1$ **rub-or-Ø**, **am-or-Ø**, **err-or-Ø**
 $K_1 + A_n$ **stup-or-Ø**, **stup-e-o**, **stup-id-us**
* K_1
3. one-step approach: $K_n + A_1$ **rum-or-Ø**, **paed-or-Ø**, **col-or-Ø**, **hon-or-Ø**
* $K_1 + A_n$
* K_1

Many problems had to be solved in the process of morphematic analysis of Latin. The first one appeared to be a selection of the material for segmentation. After consultations with classical philologists (professor Bartoněk from Brno, professor Mouchová from Prague, and of course, professor Horecký) we selected a well-known *Latin-Czech Dictionary* by Pražák,

Novotný and Sedláček (1954) which involves the vocabulary of Latin school classicists. With regard to our limited research capacity we narrowed the material down to Latin words (hence Greek loans were excluded) as well as to substantives and adjectives. The determination of the boundary between diachrony and synchrony in Latin appeared to be a very difficult area in our work. The same problem was encountered for Slovak as a living language. Therefore, a subjective view on segmentation was permitted: this approach is also vital to the research of Latin because it is not possible to verify the understanding of segments by speakers. A question of diachrony or synchrony of segmentation in the morphematic dictionary of Latin has not been solved yet. Therefore, the term ‘postsynchrony’ is proposed. This is related to the problem of the identification of potential segmentation units, that is, those cases when the segment exists diachronically but it does not exist as a synchronic unit. These are signalled by squared brackets in the dictionary of Slovak. However, this method can only be applied to Latin in a limited way (a morphematic segmentation from the non-published PhD. dissertation of Oriňáková is given in Sample 1). Some results of Oriňáková’s dissertation were published in Oriňáková (2004), Oriňáková and Šimon (2004) and Oriňáková (2006).

When Ján Genči from the Institute of Computer Science at the Technical University in Košice joined the team some new dimensions of computer processing of morphematic segmentation of Latin substantives and adjectives were initiated. In accordance with our plans to produce a retrograde dictionary of segmented Slovak lexemes a retrograde dictionary of Latin lexemes was produced as well (see Sample 2). It could be further used for the identification of the frequency of Latin declensions, adjectives of I.-II. and III. declensions, and for the identification of frequency of gender in substantives.

In reference to the *Dictionary of Slovak Language Root Morphemes* (2005) an idea to generate a similar dictionary of Latin root morphemes emerged, and consequently a dissertation on a derivational morphematic segmentation of Latin deverbatives is being planned. The segmentation follows the established principles. The symbol > is added indicating the degree of motivation of a lexeme. The entry involves the basic radix printed in bold; its alternations are given in brackets. The sequence criteria for individual lexemes for the dictionary of root morphemes in Slovak are as follows (see Sample 3):

1. Word formation method and word formation process
2. Parts of speech affiliation
3. Type of onomasiological category
4. Onomasiological category
5. Alphabetical order

Sample 1

A

ab-**āc**-t-us
ab-**aliēn**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**av**-us
abba, -**āt**-is
abbāt-i-a
abbāt-i-āl-is
abbāt-iss-a
ab-**brevi**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**dic**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**dit**-īv-us, -ōn-is
ab-**dit**-us
ab-**dōmen**-Ø, -**in**-is
ab-**duc**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**err**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**horr**-ē:ns-Ø, -e:nt-is
ab-**horr**-id-us
ab-**iecc**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**iecc**-t-us
ab-**iegn**-us
abiēs-Ø, -**et**-is
ab-**iet**-āri-us
ab-**i**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**i**-t-us
ab-**lact**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**lāt**-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**lēg**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**lū**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**neg**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**nepōs**-Ø, -**ōt**-is
ab-**nept**-is
ab-**norm**-is
ab-**ol**-i:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**ōmin**-ā: bil-is
ab-**ōmin**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**ōmin**-ā:t-us
ab-**or**-īgin-ēs
ab-**or**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**or**-t-īv-um
ab-**or**-t-īv-us
ab-**or**-t-us
ab-**rog**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**rup**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**rup**-t-um
ab-**rup**-t-us
abs-**cess**-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
abs-**cess**-us

ab-**scīs**-us
abs-**cond**-i:t-us
abs-**cōns**-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**s**-ē:ns-Ø, -e:nt-is
ab-**s**-e:nt-i-a, -ae
ab-**s**-e:nt-īv-us
ab-**simil**-is
ab-**sol**-ū:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**sol**-ū:t-us
ab-**son**-us
abs-**tēm**-i-us
abs-**tin**-ē:ns-Ø, -e:nt-is
abs-**tin**-e:nt-i-a
abs-**trūs**-us
ab-**sūm**-ēdō-Ø, -in-is
absurd-us
ab-**und**-ā:ns-Ø, -a:nt-is
ab-**und**-a:nt-i-a
ab-**ūs**-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ab-**ūs**-us
ac-**cēns**-i: bil-is
ac-**cēns**-us
ac-**cent**-us
ac-**cep**-t-ā: bil-is
ac-**cep**-t-ā:t-us
ac-**cep**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ac-**cep**-t-or-Ø
ac-**cep**-t-r-īx-Ø, -īc-is
ac-**cep**-t-um
ac-**cep**-t-us
ac-**cess**-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ac-**cess**-us
ac-**cid**-ē:ns-Ø, -e:nt-is
ac-**cīnc**-t-us
accipiter-Ø, -tr-is
ac-**cī**-t-us
ac-**clam**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ac-**clīn**-is
ac-**clīv**-is/us
ac-**clīv**-i:tās-Ø, -āt-is
ac-**col**-a
ac-**comod**-ā:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ac-**comod**-ā:t-us
ac-**comod**-us
ac-**cre**-t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is
ac-**cub**-i:t-iō-Ø, -ōn-is

Sample 2

prob -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	hērēd -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
im- prob -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	tim -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
acerb -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	rap -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
orb -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	cup -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
ef- fic -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	stup -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
sag -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	vir -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
em -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	grav -id-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
ten -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	callid -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
pugn -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	solid -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
rap -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	avid -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
viv -āc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	grand -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
dicāc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	rot -und-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
procāc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	fēcund -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
edāc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	īn- fēcund -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
capāc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	iūcund -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
opāc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	in- iūcund -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
sicc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	com- mod -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
caec -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	in-com- mod -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
mend -īc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	tard -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
pern -īc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	surd -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
rūs -t:īc-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	crūd -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
fēlic -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	de -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
īn- fēlic -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	larg -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
sim -plic-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	prōd- ig -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
ad- unc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	frūg -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
vēlōc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	soci -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
atrōc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	gen -er-āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
parc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	liber -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
pauc -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	il- liber -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f
foed -i:tās-∅, -āt-is f	corpor -āl-i:tās-∅, -āt-is f

Sample 3

Verb ago,ere

AG (AC, EG, EX, IG, (A)G)

ag-e:re (**eg-i**, **ac-t-us**)

> **ac-t-io-∅** (*ion-is*)

>> **ac-t-i:un:c:ul-a**

> **ac-t-or-∅**

> **ag-as:o-∅** (*as:on-is*)

> **ag-men-∅** (*min-is*)

>> **ag-min-a:t.im-∅**

> **ac-t-um**

> **ac-t-us**

>> **ac-t-u:al-is**

>> **ac-t-u:ari-us**

>> **ac-t-u:os-us**

>>> **ac-t-u:os-e-∅**

>> **ac-t-iv-us**

>> **ac-t-ut:um-∅**

> **ag-il-is**

>> **ag-il-i:tas-∅** (*tat-is*)

>> **per-ag-il-is**

> **ag-it-a:re**

>> **ag-it-a:t-io-∅** (*ion-is*)

>>> **ag-it-a:t-or-∅**

>>> **ag-it-a:bil-is**

>>> **ex-ag-it-a:re**

>>>> **ex-ag-it-a:t-or-∅**

> **ac-t-it-a:re**

> **ad-ig-e:re**

>> **trans-ad-ig-e:re**

> **amb-ig-e:re**

>> **amb-ig-u-us**

>>>> **amb-ig-u-itas-∅**(*i:tat-is*)

>>>> **amb-ig-u-e-∅**

> **co-(a)g-e:re**

>> **co-ac-t-or-∅**

>> **co-ag-ul-um**

>>> **co-ag-ul-e:re**

>> **co-ag-ment-um**

>>> **co-ag-ment-e:re**

>>>> **co-ag-ment-a:t-io-∅**

>> **co-ac-t-us**

>>> **co-ac-t-a**

>>> **co-ac-t-u**

> **ex-ig-e:re**

>> **ex-ig-e:nt-i-a**

>> **ex-ig-u-us**

>>> **ex-ig-u-um**

>>>> **ex-ig-u-i:tas-∅** (*i:tat-is*)

>>>> **ex-ig-u-e-∅**

>> **ex-ac-t-us**

>> **ex-ac-t-io-∅** (*ion-is*)

>>> **ex-ac-t-ion-a:re**

>> **ex-ac-t-or-∅**

> **per-ag-e:re**

>> **per-ac-t-io-∅** (*ion-is*)

>> **per-ag-it-a:re**

> **praeter-ag-e:re**

> **prod-ig-e:re**

>> **prod-ig-ent-i-a**

>> **prod-ig-al:itas-∅** (*tat-is*)

>> **prod-ig-us**

>>>> **prod-ig-e**

> **red-ig-e:re**

> **sub-ig-e:re**

> **trans-ig-e:re**

>> **trans-ac-t-or-∅**

> **rem-ex, ig-is**

>> **rem-ig-e:re**

>>>> **rem-ig-i-um**

>>>> **rem-ig-a:t-io-∅** (*ion-is*)

> **aur-ig-a**

> **bī-g-ae**

> **quadr-ig-ae**

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