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TYPES OF WORD MOTIVATION IN ENGLISH

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ТИПИ МОТИВАЦІЇ СЛОВА В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Objective. *The objective of the article is to find out the types of motivation for the meaning of a word in English.*

Methods. *The main scientific results are obtained using a complex of both general scientific and special linguistic methods, namely: observation, induction, deduction, hypothesis, analysis, synthesis, comparison, formalization; comparative-historical, typological, structural, functional, constructive, discourse analysis.*

Results. *Motivation is a connection between words that reveals their motivation, which, in turn, is defined as a structural and semantic characteristics of a word that allows to understand the conditionality of the connection between the meaning (seme) and the sound shell of a word (lexeme) on the basis of the correlation of the word with linguistic and extra-linguistic reality.*

There are different views on whether the concepts of 'motivation' and 'motivatedness' are equivalent, but in general they are aimed at understanding the connections between sounds and word meanings. There are five types of motivation in the English language: phonetic, morphological, semantic, grammatical and etymological. Each type of motivation affects the understanding and formation of speech, helping to reveal the structure and functioning of language in communication.

We can also distinguish between full and partial motivation. Full motivation occurs when the meaning of the motivating word is fully contained in the meaning of the derived word. Partial motivation occurs when the meaning of the derived word is limited to the meaning of the motivating word. In addition, there is peripheral motivation, which reveals the peripheral lexical meaning of the derived word. The peripheral motivational relations indicate the connection between the derivational base and the derived word in the process of new word formation.

It has been found that words can be motivated by both non-derivative and derivative verbs, which affects the structure and meaning of the derived word. Partial motivation is observed in cases where the derived word is based on only one of the components of the motivating word. Advanced polysemy can lead to different meanings of a derived word if it is derived from a polysemous verb. Thus, the analysis of peripheral motivational relations helps to better understand the process of creation and development of the language lexicon.

Key words: *motivation, motivatedness, phonetic motivation, morphological motivation, semantic motivation, etymological motivation, cultural and historical motivation, single and multiple motivation, full and partial motivation, peripheral motivation*

Introduction

The study of motivation in linguistics is extremely relevant at the present stage because it covers several complex and still unresolved issues.

As many linguists point out, the concept of motivation originated in word formation as a counterpart to the formal and semantic derivation of words. Since the works of I. Baudouin de Courtenay, word formation has been referred to morphology [3].

The issue of motivation has been researched in the scientific works of domestic and foreign linguists. Initially, motivation was studied in the formal and structural aspect, in the middle of the twentieth century the issue acquired a semantic direction (V. Kovalyk, H. Horpynych, H. Tsyhanenko, etc.), at that time foreign linguists considered motivation as a result of the derivation of a word from a syntactic structure (G. Brekle, G. Marchand, Z. Wendler). Polish linguists W. Doroszewski, R. Grzegorzczkova, J. Puzynina and M. Gąsowska considered a motivated word as a word whose meaning and form include the meaning and form of another word that is the motivational base. Since the mid-80s of the twentieth century, the problem of motivation has acquired a new interpretation in connection with its consideration as part of the theory of nomination. This was emphasised in the works of German linguists K. Bühler and L. Weisberger. In recent decades, motivation has been increasingly studied in the context of cognitive onomasiology (O. Konovalova, O. Selivanova, N. Rybalko) [9, p. 99].

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the theoretical basis underlying modern views of linguists on the essence and types of word-formation motivation changed. Different methodological foundations of linguistic research even today lead to an ambiguous interpretation of both the concept of motivation and its types [1]. At the present stage, N. Batryn, M. Hlukhovska, O. Datsenko, O. Kryzhko and others address the problems of word-formation motivation in their works.

The researchers emphasise the important role of A. Potebnia's doctrine of the internal form of a word for understanding the very essence of word-formation motivation. The scientist wrote: 'The internal form is what raises a distinct sound to the expression of a thought taken in its fullness of connections and systematicity' [1].

The **objective** of the article is to find out the types of motivation for the meaning of a word in English.

Methods

The main scientific results are obtained using a complex of both general scientific and special linguistic methods, namely: observation, induction, deduction, hypothesis, analysis, synthesis, comparison, formalization; comparative-historical, typological, structural, functional, constructive, discourse analysis.

Results and Discussions

Motivation is in the form of relations between words that determine the structural and semantic properties of words. It is a conditional connection between the meaning (seme) and the sound shell of the word (lexeme).

F. de Saussure considered motivation and the principle of arbitrariness of signs as conflicting concepts. He distinguished between motivated words and unmotivated words. This, in his opinion, 'does not prevent us from distinguishing between what is arbitrary in any language, i.e. the principle of arbitrariness of symbols' [8].

G. Marchand and F. de Saussure studied motivation both in diachrony and synchrony. Marchand emphasises that not only linguistic symbols, but also their elements can be relatively motivated. He distinguishes between fully and partially motivated compounds, and derivations of compound words and abbreviations are partially motivated.

Some linguists believe that the concepts of ‘motivation’ and ‘motivatedness’ are not equivalent. The concept of motivation is sometimes distinguished from the concept of motivatedness. ‘Motivation’ is the selection and integration of categorical features of the subject, while ‘motivatedness’ is the selection and integration of derived categorical features of the subject in the semantics. Motivatedness is also a characteristics of a derived word characterised by the structural and semantic features of the original word. According to scholars of language, the terms ‘motivation’ and ‘motivatedness’ are identical.

They propose to distinguish between the following five types of motivation in the English language:

- **Phonetic motivation** is the connection between the sound of a word and its meaning. Such words are called onomatopoeias. They imitate natural sounds, animal sounds or other noises: *buzz* – the sound of a bee, *splash* – the sound of spraying water, *hiss* – the sound of a snake, *bang* – an explosion, *clink* – the tinkling of glass, *meow* – the catcalls, *woof* – the barking of a dog, *chirp* – the singing of a bird, *honk* – the alarming of a car, *tick-tock* – the chiming of a clock. Onomatopoeias are often used in children's literature, poetry and fiction to create a more vivid and imaginative effect. They are also widely used in comics and cartoons to imitate sounds. In addition to onomatopoeias, there are other words that have phonetic motivation. For example, the word ‘*slither*’ imitates the smooth movement of a snake, and the word ‘*whisper*’ conveys a quiet and mysterious sound.

- **Morphological motivation** is the connection between the structure of a word and its meaning. It is expressed with the help of morphemes – the smallest significant parts of a word. Morphemes can be prefixes, suffixes or roots. Examples of morphological motivation are:

Prefixes:

un- (negation): *unhappy, unkind*;

re- (repeated action): *rewrite, rethink*;

pre- (previous): *preheat, preview*;

Suffixes:

-er (person who performs an action): *teacher, singer*;

-ment (nominalisation): *excitement, development*;

-less (lack of quality): *careless, hopeless*.

Morphological motivation allows to form new words from existing ones, expanding the lexicon of the language. It also helps to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words by analysing their structure. For example, if the suffix ‘*-ful*’ means ‘full of something’, then the word ‘*hopeful*’ means ‘full of hope’. Or, if the prefix ‘*mis-*’ means ‘mistake’, then the word ‘*misbehave*’ means ‘behave badly’.

- **Semantic motivation** is the connection between the meaning of a word and the meaning of its constituent parts. Such words are called compound words. They are formed by combining two or more words with independent meanings: *blackboard* = black + board, *bookstore* = book + store, *sunflower* = sun + flower, *weekend* = week + end, *bedroom* = bed + room. Semantic motivation makes it easy to understand the meaning of compound words, as their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts. It also helps to expand vocabulary as new words can be formed by combining existing words. For example, if the word ‘*house*’ means ‘dwelling’ and the word ‘*boat*’ means ‘water vehicle’, then the word ‘*houseboat*’ means ‘dwelling on the water’. Or, if the word ‘*micro*’ means ‘small’ and the word ‘*scope*’ means ‘volume’, then the word ‘*microscope*’ means ‘of small volume’.

- **Etymological motivation** is the connection between the origin of a word and its meaning. It studies the history of words, their origin from other languages or from earlier forms: ‘*computer*’ comes from the Latin word ‘*computare*’ meaning ‘to count’, ‘*school*’ comes from the Greek word ‘*skholē*’ meaning ‘leisure’, ‘rest’, ‘*salary*’ comes from the Latin word ‘*salarium*’, ‘*candidate*’ originates from the Latin word ‘*candidus*’ meaning ‘white’, ‘shiny’, ‘*umbrella*’ is derived from the Latin word ‘*umbra*’ meaning ‘shadow’. The etymological motivation helps understand not only the meaning of the word, but also its cultural and historical background. It can also explain why some

words have unexpected or illogical meanings. For example, the word ‘*salary*’ is derived from the word ‘*salt*’ which helps to understand that salt was once a valuable commodity used to pay Roman soldiers. And the word ‘*candidate*’ originally meant a person who wore white clothes during election campaigns in ancient Rome.

- **Cultural and historical motivation** is the connection between a word and cultural or historical factors. Such words often reflect the unique characteristics of the culture and history of English-speaking countries: *pub* is short for ‘public house’ which refers to traditional English and Irish bars that served as meeting places for the local community. *Scone* is a Scottish pastry traditionally served with tea or coffee during afternoon tea, an important social tradition in British culture. *Kilt* is a traditional Scottish garment consisting of a long plaid skirt that reflects the wearer's clan affiliation. *Doppelgänger* is a German word used to describe a person who is an exact copy of another person, often associated with folklore ideas about lookalikes. *Aloha* is a Hawaiian word that means both ‘hello’ and ‘goodbye’ reflecting the friendly and welcoming nature of Hawaiian culture. The cultural and historical motivation helps to understand not only the meaning of these words, but also their cultural significance and historical background. It can also explain why some words do not have exact analogues in other languages. For example, the word ‘*pub*’ cannot be translated exactly into other languages because it refers to a unique cultural phenomenon that is part of British and Irish cultures. And the word ‘*aloha*’ has no direct analogue in English, as it reflects a special way of greeting and saying goodbye in Hawaiian culture.

The word range includes **antonyms**. The verb range contains the word *disagreement* (*agree* → *disagree* → *disagreement*, *agree* → *agreement* → *disagreement*).

There are reciprocal lexical motivational relations characterising the lexical motivational relations characterising the pairs of antonyms: *agree* – *disagree*, *agreement* – *disagreement*, they differ by the prefix *Ø-dis*, which denotes negation.

For antonymic pairs there is a **partial motivation**. The meaning of the word *agree*:

- 1) *to share the same opinion*;
- 2) *to decide something together*;
- 3) *to be open to suggestions and ideas*.

The meaning of the verb *disagree* is ‘not to share the same opinion, idea, etc’.

According to the number of motivating words, there is a distinction between **single** and **multiple motivation**. An example of a single motivation is a word with the suffix *-ment* – *achievement*, which can only be motivated by the verb *-achieve*. Words with the suffix *-ment* can be motivated by more than one derivational group, i.e. they have plural motivation.

Examples of plural motivation – the word *enthronement* is motivated by both a noun (*throne* → *enthronement*) and a verb (*throne* → *enthron* → *enthronement*), derived from both nouns (*dazzle* → *dazzlement*) and verbs (*to dazzle* → *dazzlement*).

There are two types of derivative motivation. These are **full motivation** and **partial motivation**. A word is fully motivated if the meaning of the motivating word is fully contained in the meaning. For example: the meaning of *announcement* is 1) to give information about something by what someone officially says about it; 2) the act of nominalising something; It is motivated by the verb *announce*, which means 1) to officially state, publicly inform; 2) to make something public or tell people about something. Partial motivation is determined by the meaning of the motivating word. For example, *deferment* (*defer* → *deferment*) is motivated by the verb *defer* with the meaning 1) postpone (action, consideration, etc.) to a future point in time; 2) temporary exemption from enlistment in military service; 3) respectfully defer to judgement and opinion; 4) submit the decision, refer; and the motivated word *deferment* retains only two meanings 1) the act of deferment or postponement; 2) temporary exemption from enlistment in military service. The primary motivation can be **direct**, if the word is motivated by the direct meaning of the derivative, or **metaphorical**, if it is motivated by the metaphorical meaning [7].

The term ‘**peripheral motivation**’ reveals the peripheral lexical meaning of the derived word rather than the main one. The semantics of the motivating word is broader than the motivated word.

For example, the word *detachment* means 1) a group of soldiers disconnected from the main group; 2) feeling less emotional; it is motivated by the verb *detach* with the meaning of ‘separate or remove something from something else’.

The motivating verb *detach* denotes the ‘action of separating something from something to which it was attached’, i.e. it is broader than the meaning of the motivating *detachment*, which denotes the ‘separation of a group of soldiers or a feeling of emotional alienation’.

Peripheral motivational relations can be traced between the stem and the derived word in words such as *enthronement* (*throne* → *enthron* → *enthronement*), where *throne* has the nominal meaning of ‘a special chair used by a ruler, especially a king or queen’, and motivates the verb *enthron* with the meaning ‘to put a king, queen, etc. through the ceremony of sitting on a throne’. According to the structure of the motivating word, a distinction is made between **derivational** and **non-derivational** motivation. If the word is motivated by a non-derivative, then the original motivation occurs. For example, *develop* → *development* (the non-derivative verb *develop* motivates the name of the action *development*), *pay* → *payment*. Non-derivational motivation occurs if a word is derived from a word that is motivated by another word, e.g: *restate* → *restatement* (the verb *restate* is motivated by the verb *state*), *forebode* → *forebodement* (the verb *forebode* is motivated by the verb *bode*) [9].

If a word is derived from a polysemous verb, the derived word retains only one of its meanings. For example, the word *ailment* (from *ail* → *ailment*) means ‘an illness’, although the motivating verb *ail* has two meanings: 1) to cause difficulties and problems for someone or something; 2) to be sick or to cause illness. This is called **partial motivation** when the derived word is based on only one of the components of the motivating word. Words with partial motivation are: *consignment* (*consign* → *consignment*), *containment* (*contain* → *containment*), *deferment* (*defer* → *deferment*), *ejectment* (*eject* → *ejectment*), *equipment* (*equip* → *equipment*), *extinguishment* (*extinguish* → *extinguishment*), *investment* (*invest* → *investment*), *languishment* (*languish* → *languishment*), *preaching* (*preach* → *preachment*), *retirement* (*retire* → *retirement*), *treatment* (*treat* → *treatment*) [7].

There is the phenomenon of advanced polysemy, when a derived word comes from one word but has several direct and figurative meanings, as in the word *attachment*. This word has three meanings: 1) an additional device that can be added to a machine; 2) a computer file that is sent along with an e-mail; 3) the arrest of a person in violation of court orders. The word *attachment* is fully motivated by the verb *attach* with the following meanings: 1) to attach, connect something; 2) to attach a file, such as a document, picture or computer program, to an e-mail; 3) to officially take money or property belonging to a person or to arrest him.

However, by adding the suffix *-ment*, the word *attachment* acquires another meaning – a metaphorical one – ‘a feeling of love or strong connection to someone or something’. Therefore, this word is considered to be an example of advanced polysemy, which is also inherent in the word *involvement* (*involve* → *involvement*).

The word *parchment* has a **partial metaphorical motivation**, as it is derived from the verb *parch*, which means ‘to dry something by excessive heat’, and the meaning of *parchment* is the ‘thin, dried skin of some animals used in the past for writing’. Another partial motivation can be observed in the word *discernment*, which means ‘the ability to judge people and things well’, and is partially motivated by the verb *discern*, which means ‘to see, recognise, understand or decide something’. Similar motivational relationships can be observed in the words *misgovernment*, *redeployment* and *redevelopment*, where the origins of the words indicate that they are related to the original verbs and their origins.

Morphological motivation is found in some words with the suffix *-ment*. In compound words, the meaning of a word follows from its morphological structure, so often compound words have morphological motivation. For example, the word *edutainment* is built on the model *Noun + Noun = Noun* with the meaning of ‘an entertainment process that simultaneously teaches people something

and products, such as television programmes or software, that do'. It is made up of two nouns, 'education' and 'entertainment', the meaning of which is reflected in the word 'edutainment'.

Morphological motivation according to this model is also present in the word '*infotainment*' with the meaning (in television) – 'presenting news and facts in an entertaining and humorous way, instead of providing factual information', consisting of two words – 'information' and 'entertainment'. The words 'transshipment' (the act of transporting goods from one ship to another) and 'neurodevelopment' (development of the nervous system) are formed according to the model *Pref + Verb + ment = Noun*, where the prefixes 'trans-' and 'neuro-' are added to the verbs 'ship' and 'develop' and then the suffix *-ment* is added. Derivatives of English words with the *-ment* suffix are characterised by synchronous lexical motivation, combining morphological (formal) and semantic (cognitive) aspects [7].

Thus, word-formation rows are characterised by both single and multiple motivation, which can be both derivational and non-derivational. Words are characterised by both full basic motivation and partial metaphorical motivation.

Conclusions

To summarise the opinions of scholars, motivation is a connection between words that reveals their motivation, which, in turn, is defined as a structural and semantic characteristics of a word that allows to understand the conditionality of the connection between the meaning (seme) and the sound shell of a word (lexeme) on the basis of the correlation of the word with linguistic and extra-linguistic reality [5].

Motivation is defined between two cognates, one of which is primary, motivating in terms of form and meaning, and the other is derived, motivated. A derived word has a greater structural complexity (with more morphemes) than the original word. It includes a motivating (solid) base and a formant. Words that are derived from two or more motivating words have a more complex motivating base.

All of analysed types of motivations contribute to the understanding and interpretation of words in speech, helping people to perceive language more effectively. The motivation of a word is an important part of its structure and meaning. It allows us understand how the word was formed, what its meaning is, and how it is related to other words.

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Мета статті полягає в тому, щоб з'ясувати типи мотивації значення слова в англійській мові.

Методи. Основні наукові результати отримано з використанням комплексу як загальнонаукових, так і спеціальних лінгвістичних методів, а саме: спостереження, індукції, дедукції, гіпотези, аналізу, синтезу, порівняння, формалізації; порівняльно-історичного, типологічного, структурного, функціонального, конструктивного методів, дискурсивного аналізу.

Результати. Мотивація – це зв'язок між словами, що розкриває їхню вмотивованість, яка, у свою чергу, визначається як структурно-семантична характеристика слова, що

дозволяє зрозуміти обумовленість зв'язку між значенням (семою) і звуковою оболонкою слова (лексемою) на основі співвіднесеності слова з мовною та позамовною дійсністю.

Існують різні погляди на те, чи є поняття «мотивація» і «вмотивованість» еквівалентними, але в цілому вони спрямовані на розуміння зв'язків між звуками та значенням слів. Виділяють п'ять типів мотивації в англійській мові: фонетична, морфологічна, семантична, граматична та етимологічна. Кожен тип мотивації впливає на розуміння та формування мовлення, допомагаючи розкрити структуру та функціонування мови в комунікації.

Також можна виділити повну та часткову мотивацію. Повна мотивація відбувається, коли значення мотивуючого слова повністю міститься у значенні похідного слова. Часткова мотивація виникає, коли значення похідного слова обмежене значенням мотивуючого слова. Крім того, існує периферійна мотивація, яка розкриває периферійне лексичне значення похідного слова. Периферійні мотиваційні відношення вказують на зв'язок між твірною основою та похідним словом у процесі формування нових слів.

Виявлено, що слова можуть бути мотивовані як непохідними, так і похідними дієсловами, що впливає на структуру і значення похідного слова. Часткова мотивація спостерігається у випадках, коли похідне слово базується лише на одному з компонентів мотивуючого слова. Розвинена полісемія може призводити до різних значень похідного слова, якщо воно походить від багатозначного дієслова. Таким чином, аналіз периферійних мотиваційних відношень допомагає краще зрозуміти процес створення та розвитку лексики мови.

Ключові слова: мотивація, вмотивованість, фонетична мотивація, морфологічна мотивація, семантична мотивація, етимологічна мотивація, культурно-історична мотивація, одинична та множинна мотивація, повна та часткова мотивація, периферійна мотивація.