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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT PHONAESTHEMES -PS(-), -FS(-) AND -PP(-) IN NORWEGIAN

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The article considers the properties of phonaesthemes *-ps(-)*, *-fs(-)* and *-pp(-)* in Norwegian on the basis of Stanislav Voronin's phonosemantic paradigm. A phonaestheme is interpreted as a combination of phonemes conveying a certain meaning in genetically unrelated words. The impetus for the study was the name of the relatively new payment service *Vipps* in Norway and the verb *vip(p)se* formed from this name with the meaning "to transfer money using an application (*vipps*) on a mobile phone". The name of the service is the interjection *vips*, conveying the meaning of quick and unexpected movement. The extra letter was added for extra-linguistic reasons. The form of this new verb corresponds to the broad class of weak verbs with a two-syllable infinitive ending in schwa. Among the eleven infinitives of verbs ending in *-pse*, six were found to denote either an unexpected quick movement or a movement (action) accompanied by a specific sound. One of the six has a dialectal variant in *-fse*, which is the most frequent final cluster with phonosemantic properties in Swedish. Twenty-two verbs with this cluster have been found in Norwegian, all of them sound symbolic. The correlation between *-pse* and *-fse* verbs is explained by the developmental history of Norwegian dialects. Five dictionary entries refer to occurrences containing the final element *-pp*, which the Swedish researcher Åsa Abelin treats as a consonant cluster, but without justifying this decision. The paper argues in favour of this interpretation of *-pp* in Norwegian and Swedish. More than half of the forty-three verbs containing this consonant cluster, represent sound symbolic forms. It confirms the thesis that the phonaesthemes in related languages do not necessarily coincide. The question of the expressive function of geminates and the interaction of initial root consonants and vowels in the formation of the semantics of the verb requires separate consideration.

Keywords: Norwegian, phonaesthemes, final consonant clusters, geminate consonants, phonosemantics, verb semantics.

INTRODUCTION

Although thoughts about the existence of unconventional relationships between the signifier and the signified of a word were expressed as early as antiquity, the linguistic community recognized the scientific validity of the ideas about linguistic iconicity relatively recently. In the 21st century, however, an increasing number of researchers are showing interest in this area of linguistics: international conferences are being held on various aspects of studying this phenomenon, and several theoretical paradigms have emerged in which phonosemantic studies are conducted. One of the leading paradigms in this field belongs to a specialist of English linguistics of Leningrad State University, Stanislav Voronin, and is briefly outlined in the publication [Voronin, 1982]. Based on this paradigm, the article examines the properties of phonaesthemes or phonaesthetic groups *-ps(-)*, *-fs(-)*, and *-pp(-)* in the Norwegian language. A phonaestheme is defined as a combination of phonemes that convey a certain meaning in genetically unrelated words. In the collective monograph [Flaksman et al., 2022], the mechanism of phonaesthetic sound symbolism is defined as follows: "...two (rarely three) phonemes present in the phonetic shape of a group of words acquire a stable associative connection with a series of meanings" [Flaksman et al., 2022, p. 70].

1. IMPULSE FOR RESEARCH

The impulse for the research was the numerous mentions in Norwegian media of the payment service *Vipps*. In the rapidly developing field of digital financial management, there are many competing actors. The successful choice of a name for the products of a certain market participant significantly influences the popularity and, consequently, the competitiveness of these products. The payment service developed by Norway's largest financial conglomerate DNB (Norwegian Bank, a joint-stock company) demonstrates impressive competitiveness. On May 18, 2024, it was reported on the website of the Norwegian State Broadcasting Corporation [NRK.no] that the day before, on Norway's national day, 2.9 million payments were made using the *Vipps* service, while the total population of Norway in the first quarter of 2024, according to the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway, is slightly more than 5.5 million residents [SSB].

The success of the service was aided by the winning name devised by the employees of the conglomerate: *Vipps*. The interjection *vips* (with one “p”), as evidenced by the Norwegian explanatory online dictionary [NAOB], was borrowed into Norwegian from the related Low German language, which served as the source of a significant number of loanwords in the Norwegian language [Berkov, 2011, pp. 67–68]. This interjection, as also noted in the dictionary [NAOB], conveys the meaning of a quick and unexpected movement or event. It is used in this manner in the following sentences translated by the article’s author:

Vips, så sitter du der med mann og unger og drømmer om det gamle livet — ‘And hey presto, you sit there with your husband and kids, nostalgically dreaming about how you used to live’ [Aubert, 2019, p. 34];

Det er ikke sånn at hvis jeg lar være, hvis jeg holder min sti ren og ikke svarer på sånne meldinger, så vips dukker det opp en mann som er mye bedre... — ‘It’s not that if I stop obsessing over this and live right, stop responding to such messages, then pop, a much better man will appear...’ [Aubert, 2019, p. 50].

(It may seem tempting to translate the Norwegian *vips* with English *oops* or *whoops*, but the Norwegian interjection does not convey the slightly pejorative sense the English interjections carry.)

The dictionary entry in [NAOB] also refers to two recorded Norwegian verbs, *vippe* and *vipse*, the definitions of which can be summarized as ‘to rock back and forth’ and ‘to move quickly and unexpectedly’, respectively. Full definitions are considerably more detailed.

The interjection *vips* is also present in Swedish. It is used in a similar manner to Norwegian, as described in the publication [Wiktorsson, Manninen, 2020]; the authors of this publication prove, and very convincingly, that Swedish *vips* is not an interjection, but an ideophone. Their reasoning seems quite relevant for Norwegian *vips* as well, but that is not the topic of this article.

Practically simultaneously with the emergence of the convenient *Vipps* service, the verb *vip(p)se* appeared in the Norwegian language, fully matching the most common class of weak verbs with a two-syllable infinitive ending in schwa. The name *Vipps* was proposed by Jannicke Birkevold and Anne-Kirsti Brattlie, employees of the conglomerate. According to Birkevold, she “thought of something that would illustrate a simple and intuitively understandable way to pay with a mobile phone. And it should be a word capable of turning into

a verb”. This was very important for the Norwegian language, whose verb-centricity is especially noted by both Norwegian language scholars and typologists.

The name of the service also attracts attention and is remembered due to a certain deviation from the established Norwegian spelling norms, according to which the writing of two identical consonant letters before a third consonant is only allowed for a very limited number of forms to distinguish grammatical or lexical homonyms in writing. In this case, the decision was forced: it turned out that the name *vips* with one “p” had already been patented for another product. However, it is possible that in this case, the attention-grabbing violation of spelling norms played a positive role in making the brand name memorable.

Initially, the new verb was used in the narrow sense of “transfer money using the Vipps application on a mobile phone”, but gradually people started using it in cases where they transfer money from a mobile phone using other digital applications and services. The spelling variant *vipse*, corresponding to the spelling norm but still less common, has already been included in the Norwegian online dictionary [NAOB] with the definition “transfer money using a payment application on a mobile phone.” The corpus of newspaper texts [CLARINO] as of March 8, 2024, gives 125 matches for the query *vippse* and 28 matches for *vipse* (infinitive); 46 matches for *vippser* and 9 matches for *vipser* (present tense form); 106 matches for *vippset* (stylistically neutral past tense or participle form) and 20 matches for *vipset*; 4 matches for *vippsa* (“radical”, or colloquial past tense or participle form) and zero matches for *vipsa*. Forms written with one or two “p” letters are pronounced the same, so in oral communication, where this verb is most often used, the difference in spelling is not felt and is not relevant. Here is one of the examples of usage given on the site: *Har du ikke cash, kan du **vippse**, ringe eller gå i nettbanken* — ‘If you don’t have cash, you can **transfer money using the application**, a call, or by going to the online bank’.

The successful choice of a trade name, intuitively based on the patterns of phonosemantics, contributed to the emergence and rapid spread of a new sound-symbolic verb in Norway. The victorious march of Vipps is described in more detail in the publication [Livanova, 2024].

The verbal nature of the interjection *vips* (the question of the origin of the interjection from the verb or vice versa is not addressed here)

is obvious. As mentioned before, there is another, “old” verb *vipse* in Norwegian, meaning “to move or come quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly” [NAOB], this one obviously related to the interjection *vips*. In the etymological dictionary [Falk, Torp, 1991], it is traced back to the East Frisian verb *wipsen* meaning “to move quickly” (Norwegian lacks the sound [w], the initial “w” of other Germanic languages usually corresponds to [v] in Norwegian). It has long been noted that among sound-symbolic formations there are quite a few verbs denoting various types of rapid movement (or motion) in different environments. The dictionary entry also points to the presence of related side forms with the initial “s” in the Scandinavian languages, which is characteristic of sound-symbolic roots in the Germanic area (see also *svip* in [Falk, Torp, 1991]). This fact, as well as the root vowel, are characterized in the aforementioned publication [Livanova, 2024]. While working on the publication concerning *vipps*, the author’s attention was drawn to the final cluster *-ps*, represented in the infinitives of verbs by the variant with the ending *-e*: *-pse*. It was identified in a number of verb roots denoting either 1) rapid unexpected movement (verbs of such semantics most often have cognate interjections) or 2) movement (action) accompanied by specific sounds. The original plan for this article was to investigate the verbs ending with *-pse* with regard to their meaning, etymology and usage. The search for words containing the specified final elements was carried out using the website [Finn et Ord.net]. The outcome of this research lead though to include two other consonant combinations. These are dealt with in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTER *-PS(E)*

Among the fifteen words with the final cluster *-pse*, eleven verbs were found. Of these, five are relatively recent and low-frequency (none of these words made it into the frequency dictionary [Heggstad, 1982]) desubstantival words (here it does not matter whether they are formed from native or borrowed words): *gipse* ‘to plaster’, *kollapse* ‘to experience collapse’, *krepse* ‘to catch crayfish’, *tipse* ‘to tip’ and *snapse* ‘to take a shot (of alcohol)’.

The remaining six verbs with the element *-pse* are evenly distributed across the semantic groups 1) and 2) mentioned in part 1. Rapid unexpected movement: *knupse* ‘to nudge’, *rapse* ‘to snatch’, *vipse* ‘to dart’.

Action or movement accompanied by sound: *klapse* ‘to slap (loudly),’ *knipse* ‘to snap (loudly),’ *slapse* ‘to slosh (through snow, audibly):’ Thus, *-ps* in Norwegian meets the definition of a phonaestheme. It would be an exaggeration to consider it widespread, but it is worth noting that the last two desubstantival verbs mentioned above also have the semantic component “rapid and/or unexpected movement”, and the presence of the element *-pse* probably enhances it. It is possible that phonosemantic attraction is at play here (see: [Flaksman et al., 2022] for more details), although this question requires additional research.

3. FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTER *-FS(E)*

For the verb *rapse*, [NAOB] indicates the dialect form *rafse* and relates it to the Swedish *rafsa*. In the work of the Swedish researcher Åsa Abelin, who studied, among other things, the final consonant clusters of the closely related Swedish language that possess phonosemantic properties, *-ps* is listed among such clusters but is marked as not frequent. Conversely, according to Abelin’s data, the most frequent final cluster with phonosemantic properties in the Swedish language is *-fs* (her work lists the final base without subsequent unstressed elements) [Abelin, 1999, pp. 170–171]. So, it seemed advisable to also consider verbs with the final element *-fse*.

There are 22 verbs containing this cluster, all of which are sound-imitative words, with two of them — *jafse* ‘wolf down (food)’ and *slafse* ‘eat noisily’ — having corresponding markers in [NAOB]. However, such markers are given quite inconsistently in this dictionary. It is important to note that there are over three times as many verbs with *-fse* than with *-pse*. This can be explained, among other things, by the development of Old Norse sound combinations *-fs* and *-ps*, for which, in modern Norwegian dialects, there is no clear phonological distinction. In most of these dialects, except for a small area in the southwest of the country, *-fs* is prevailing [Skjekkeland, 1997, p. 123].

Abelin notes the meaning of “quick or intense (strong) movement” for this phonaestheme within the verbal lexicon, i. e., with the infinitive ending *-a*, corresponding to the Norwegian *-e* [Abelin, 1999, p. 145]. Norwegian verbs can be tentatively divided into the following groups according to their semantics: 1) (noisy) consumption of food; 2) rapid grabbing movement; 3) sudden disorderly movement(s).

1. Noisy consumption of food: *glafse* ‘devour’; *glefse* ‘devour’, ‘snap at’; *gnafse* ‘chew continuously’, ‘nibble’; *jafse* ‘gobble up’; *slafse* ‘eat noisily’; *snafse* ‘devour’, ‘snap at’. This group includes onomatopoeic *slafse* and *slufse* ‘slurp (also in mud)’; as well as *snufse* ‘sniffle’.

2. Sudden grabbing movement: *grafse* ‘snatch’; *krafse* ‘grab’; *rafse* ‘snatch’, ‘grab’; *nufse* ‘grab’, ‘catch’. The verb *nafse* ‘grab (with mouth/beak)’ could be also classified together with the verbs in group 1.

3. Sudden disorderly movements: *gufse* ‘blow gusts’; *hufse* ‘tremble’; *hyfse* ‘move jerkily’, ‘throw’; *rufse* ‘throw (clothes) on quickly and negligently’, ‘tousle (hair, fur)’; *tafse* ‘tear to pieces’; *tjafse* and *tufse* ‘tousle (hair, fur)’.

Outside these groups remain the word *refse* ‘to castigate’ of unclear origin, used mostly in Bible language and by the military, and the dialectal evaluation verb *ofse* ‘to fib’, derived from the Old Norse root meaning “excess” [NAOB]. This last word is so infrequent that no examples of its use could be found in either the dictionary or the internet.

Among the verbs in the group are both onomatopoeic (point 1) and sound-symbolic (points 2 and 3) words. However, it is notable that five dictionary entries on these verbs contain references to entries with the syllable final *-pp*, mentioned in Abelin’s work on Swedish material [Abelin, 1999, p. 181], where she lists eighteen verbs containing this phonaestheme, but does not examine them in detail or justify the classification of long *p*-sound (as well as other long consonants, such as *r*) as consonant clusters.

4. FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTER *-PP(E)*

The justification for classifying geminates in (Standard Eastern) Norwegian (and probably in Swedish) as consonant clusters can be found in the nature of their duration under such a characteristic prosodic feature of these languages as the complementary length in vowel plus consonant sequences in the stressed syllable of the root.

Although the British phonetist Ronald G. Popperwell noted that “In a medial position following a stressed short vowel Norwegian long consonants are geminated, but less so than in Swedish and Italian”, he also emphasized that “This gemination is more noticeable in words taking the Double Tone” [Popperwell, 1963, p. 107]. The Norwegian linguist Arne Vanvik, who experimentally studied the acoustic

characteristics of Norwegian speech, registered the correspondence between the actual length of Norwegian long consonants and their perception by ear, and also noted that the difference between long and short consonants is especially evident in the intervocalic position in disyllabic words [Vanvik, 1979, p. 46]. All the material in this section of the article consists of words of this kind: disyllabic verb infinitives with accent two (i. e. double tone), ending in *schwa*. A total of 81 disyllabic words ending in *-ppe* are presented on the site [Finn et Ord.net]. Of these, five are nouns and two are adverbs, while all the others are verbs, their number significantly exceeding number of verbs ending in *-pse* (11) and *-fse* (22).

That Norwegian geminates at the surface-phonetic level act as two sounds, albeit identical, is also evidenced by the fact that in syllabification they end up in different syllables. This is shown, for example, in the monograph of the Bergen phonologist Gjert Kristoffersen. Thus, a word of this structure is divided into syllables as *bak-ke* ‘slope’, ‘ground’ or ‘to back’, ‘to reverse’ [Kristoffersen, 2000, p. 328]. One way to interpret this situation on the base of mora count is addressed in [Krämer, Vogt, 2013]. The overall phonemic status of geminates is interpreted differently by researchers; more about this can be read in the publication [Kristoffersen, 2000, p. 214], but there is no dispute about their surface-phonetic properties.

It should be also taken into account that in (Standard Eastern) Norwegian and Swedish we have to do with geminates proper, not with consonants doubled as a result of affixation and the like. Geminates were formed in these languages in the process of their loss of short stressed syllables. As a result, the syllable was lengthened to a normally long syllable by increasing the duration of either the vowel or the consonant, and Norwegian dialects differ quite significantly in this respect. There are dialects that still retain short stressed syllables (see, e. g.: [Skjekkeland, 1997, pp. 40–41]). Another source of long voiceless stops in West Norwegian dialects was the assimilation of *mp* → *pp*, *nt* → *tt*, *nk* → *kk*, which took place back in Viking times, but it had little effect on the eastern dialects [Skjekkeland, 1997, p. 114], on the basis of which the phonetics of Standard East Norwegian was formed.

The author of several publications on teaching Swedish phonetics, himself an experienced teacher, Olle Kjellin, based on his teaching experience and that of several colleagues, calls the length of the consonant

the most important pronunciation feature of the Swedish language, and describes in detail the articulation of the long *-kk-*, which is pronounced as two separate consonants with a very short pause between them [Kjellin, 2002, p. 72]. Kjellin also provides examples with other long voiceless plosives, including *p*: *lappa* ‘to patch.’ We are inclined to believe (and forty years of studying and teaching Norwegian phonetics confirms this) that this is relevant for the Norwegian language too, at least for its standard Eastern Norwegian variant. Kjellin provides the following data [Kjellin, 2002, p. 76]: the human ear catches a difference of 0.001 seconds as for sound length. A short consonant lasts on average just under 0.010 seconds, and a long one just over 0.015 seconds. We do not have corresponding Norwegian data, but the auditory perception of Swedish and Norwegian speech suggests that these data, if they differ, do so insignificantly. Given all of the above, as well as references in etymological dictionaries to words with phonaesthetic groups *-ps-* and *-fs-* to presumably related words with the geminate *-pp-*, we propose to consider this latter group as phonaesthetic. The counterpart of the Norwegian phonaesthetic *-pp-*, as mentioned earlier, is also present in Swedish. As for the Danish language, whose plosives underwent significant changes due to the Danish consonant shift in the 12th–13th centuries and later — the reduction of double consonants (see, e. g.: [Steblin-Kamenskii, 1953, pp. 136–137, 123]), the Norwegian and Swedish phonaesthetics correspond in writing to the letter “b”, whose pronunciation varies depending on the type of syllable and the preceding vowels.

Among the verbs ending in *-ppe*, eighteen are obvious results of transpositions, among which prevail desubstantival verbs with transparent semantics, both relatively recent types like *koppe* ‘to apply cupping-glasses’ from *kopp* ‘cupping-glass’, and long established in the language types like *lappe* ‘to patch’ from *lapp* ‘scrap’. The use of these verbs is quite narrow, their frequency is low, and the emotiveness and/or evaluation characteristic of sound-imitative lexicon is absent, as well as the semantics of movement or sound production. In the rare cases where the sound-imitative origin of the roots from which the corresponding words were presumably derived is etymologically identified, this refers to such historically distant times that sound-imitative character has been lost in modern Norwegian verbs. Thus, for the verb *trappe* ‘escalate’ the dictionary [NAOB] indicates the origin from the word *trapp* ‘stair’, borrowed from Middle Low German *trappe* with the same

meaning, and in its turn derived from the sound-imitative verb *trappen* ‘to stomp loudly’.

Twenty seven verbs in the group (totaling 43 items, less the previously mentioned eighteen) denote fast and/or sudden, sharp movement, f. ex. *dryppe* ‘to drip’, *glippe* ‘to slip’, *hoppe* ‘to jump’, *kappe* ‘to cut’, *kippe* ‘to kick off (shoes)’, *kveppe* ‘to give a start’, *nuppe* and *snappe* ‘to snatch’, *tippe* and *vippe* ‘to wobble’. Fifteen verbs denote sounds of living creatures, e. g., *skreppa* ‘to chirp’, ‘to caw’, or movements accompanied by sounds, e. g., *suppe* and *svuppe* ‘to slosh (through a swamp)’. All that is noted in the dictionary [NAOB]. In addition, there is one pejorative *kjeppe* ‘get cocky’. The original motivation for the word may be opaque to the modern speaker, but the sound-symbolic or sound-imitative nature of all forty-one verbs is beyond doubt.

All the words ending in *-ppe* are presented on the website [Finn et Ord.net]. Most of them are compound words with the main (last) component *gruppe* ‘group’. Including all the *groups* the list of words ending in *-ppe* is 81 words long. It seems noteworthy that this word, which spread through European languages from Italian *gruppo* [NAOB], represents in turn a form **kruppa* that most likely was borrowed into Italian from a Germanic language, possibly Gothic, meaning ‘rounded mass’ [CNRTL]. Some researchers suppose it though to mean ‘torso’, ‘carcass’ [De Caprona, 2013, s. 804], i. e., something cut off, lacking extremities, possibly as a result of some “sharp action”. This issue needs to be addressed separately, though.

Anyway, our conclusion is that final consonant cluster *-pp* in Norwegian can be classified as a phonaestheme conveying the meaning of quick and/or sharp movement or sound. This fully coincides with the semantics most often expressed by sound-imitative final clusters [Abelin, 1999, p. 248].

Phonaesthemes have the property of attracting into their semantic sphere words that are etymologically unrelated to those conveying the corresponding meanings. This is also observed in some cases with verbs containing the element *-ppe* but belonging to the group formed through transpositions. For instance, the semantics of the verbs *oppe* (*seg*) ‘to strut’ and *yppa* (*seg*) ‘to bully’ (both verbs are derived from the adverb *opp/upp* ‘up’) include a pejorative connotation, which is a frequent feature of sound-symbolic vocabulary, and the verb *tuppa* ‘to kick’, derived from the noun *tupp* ‘tip’ (of a foot), denotes a quick and sharp

movement. The lexical meaning of the verb is reinforced by the semantics of the phonaestheme.

The expressive functions of geminates in Germanic languages have been a matter of a long discussion. Possibly it is worth taking into consideration the described here mechanics of developing of such an expressive function through first developing some rather frequent phonaesthemes in languages in question. Verbs with *-pp* prevail clearly in number over verbs with *-ps-* or *-fs*. Maybe the reason could be the commonplace linguistic observation that expressing strong and negative emotions often leads to lengthening of consonants. We cautiously conjecture that this could cause a geminate consonant to become a phonaestheme. It is noteworthy, though, that Abelin's material does not include other Swedish geminates, *-kk* and *-tt*. Norwegian verbs ending in *-kke* and *-tte* have not been studied for this purpose.

5. COMBINED SEMANTICS OF THE INITIAL CONSONANT CLUSTER, ROOT VOWEL, AND PHONAESTHEME

It is known that the initial consonant cluster, classified as sound-imitative, and the phonaestheme often jointly participate in modifying the semantics of a specific word [Abelin, 1999, pp. 182–187]. As Abelin states, in combination with a phonaestheme denoting quick or strong movement, the most commonly encountered initial clusters convey meanings related to sound (e. g., *krafsa* 'to snatch', *klappa* 'to clap', *steppa* 'to tap dance'), speed (e. g., *snappa* 'to grab'), falling (e. g., *droppa* 'to drop'), or moisture (e. g., *droppa* 'to drip') (see the table in the book [Abelin, 1999, p. 184]). Cognates of these verbs are also present in our Norwegian material. The study of nearly complete synonyms differing only by their initial consonants is also of interest, for example, *grafse* 'to grab'; *krafse* 'to snatch'; *rafse* 'to grab', 'to snatch'.

The root vowel too is significant for the word's semantics. Regarding the vowel in *vips*, which in accordance with the so-called law of homomorphism as defined by Voronin, is associated with ease and speed, see [Livanova, 2024, pp. 180–182]. This issue is also addressed by Abelin [Abelin, 1999, p. 186], who notes that the vowel can add semantics of strength and size. In the Norwegian material, this is exemplified for example by the neutral *nappe* 'to pluck (hair)', *nippe* 'to sip' with the underlying meaning of "to touch lightly" [NAOB], and *nuppe* 'to remove

gooseberry navels, the latter requiring more effort than the former since navels are thicker than thin hairs.

However, the matter of the interaction of all phonetic components of a word in forming the verb's semantics requires separate consideration.

CONCLUSION

In the verbal lexicon of the Norwegian language, the phonaesthemes *-fs(-)*, *-ps(-)*, and *-pp(-)* convey the idea of quick and/or sharp movement, or movement or action accompanied by a specific sound. Such semantics are typical for sound-imitative vocabulary. Norwegian data show that the most common of the three final clusters listed in Norwegian is *-pp(-)*, and it can be justifiably classified as a phonaestheme, despite both elements being represented by the same consonant. In Swedish, the cluster *-pp(-)* occupies a less central place, while in Danish, it is absent altogether, confirming the thesis that “in related and geographically close languages, their phonaesthetic groups can develop” [Flaksman et al., 2022, p. 73]. The combined influence of the initial cluster, root vowel, and phonaestheme on the verb's semantics requires separate study. Presenting here my cautious considerations, I hope that specialists in Germanic and Gothic prosody will look into them.

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DICTIONARIES AND INTERNET RESOURCES

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ СООБРАЖЕНИЯ ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО ФОНЕСТЕМ -PS(-), -FS(-) И -PP(-) В НОРВЕЖСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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В статье на базе фоносемантической парадигмы Станислава Воронина рассматриваются свойства фонестем *-ps(-)*, *-fs(-)* и *-pp(-)* в норвежском языке. Фонестема трактуется как сочетание фонем, передающих определенное значение в генетически не связанных словах. Толчком к исследованию послужили название относительно нового платежного сервиса Vipps в Норвегии и образованный от этого названия глагол *vip(p)se* со значением «перевести денежные средства с помощью приложения (*vipps*) на мобильном телефоне». Название сервиса представляет собой междометие *vips*, передающее значение быстрого и неожиданного движения. Дополнительная буква была добавлена по экстралингвистическим причинам. Новый глагол формой соответствует обширному классу слабых глаголов с двусложным инфинитивом, оканчивающимся на *uva*. В числе одиннадцати инфинитивов глаголов, оканчивающихся на *-pse*, было выявлено шесть, обозначающих либо неожиданное событие и/или движение, либо движение (действие), сопровождающееся специфическим звучанием. У одного из них имеется диалектный вариант на *-fse*, представляющий собой наиболее частотный финальный кластер с фоносемантическими свойствами в шведском языке. В норвежском языке обнаружилось 22 глагола с этим кластером, все они звукоизобразительны. Соотношение между глаголами на *-pse* и на *-fse* объясняется историей развития норвежских диалектов. В пяти словарных статьях содержатся отсылки к вхождениям, содержащим слововую финаль *-pp*, которую шведская исследовательница Оса Абелин трактует в качестве консонантного кластера, однако не обосновывая такого решения. В статье приводятся доводы в пользу подобной интерпретации *-pp* в норвежском и шведском языках. Среди содержащих этот консонантный кластер глаголов в количестве 43 единицы больше половины относятся к звукоизобразительным образованиям (звукоимовическим или звукоподражательным). Подтверждается тезис о том, что в родственных языках фонестемы не обязательно совпадают. Отдельного рассмотрения требует вопрос экспрессивной функции геминат и взаимодействия начальных согласных корня и гласного в формировании семантики глагола.

Ключевые слова: норвежский язык, фонестемы, финальные консонантные кластеры, геминаты, фоносемантика, семантика глаголов.

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