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PHENOMENON OF ANISOTROPY IN THE GROUP OF GERMANIC PRETERITE-PRESENT AND INCHOATIVE VERBS AS A FACTOR OF ANALYTIZATION

Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to find out the influence of anisotropy on the process of analytization which causes the development of the future tense forms in the Germanic languages. The analytization of temporal (the future tense in particular) forms is connected with the separation of the initial formant in the analytical morphological temporal forms. The initial formant varies in the East, West, and North Germanic languages performing one and the same function of future time preference. Comparison of different Germanic languages gives the possibility to trace the gradual analytization of verb grammatical forms, and to find out individual group features which are characteristic for preterite-present and inchoative verbs.*

The subject of the research is peculiarities of the factors which cause creation of initial formants in future tense forms. On the initial stage the Proto-Germanic verb group was characterized with the feature of isotropy. The weak features of primary anisotropy appeared when preterite-present and inchoative verbs were distinguished as initial formants. Simultaneously different verb groups reflecting heterogeneization of the initial formant created the background for formant anisotropy.

Heterogeneity and anisotropy are closely connected and influence each other. Primary anisotropy has biaxial feature. The first axis is based on the preterite-present group, the second one is represented in the inchoative group. This biaxial nature is preserved as a proto-background for the whole verb system. Having passed the process of gradual grammaticalization, inchoative verb group was transformed into the tense auxiliary verbs. Preterite-present verb group was heterogenized into present and past tense sub-groups. The stage of secondary heterogenization reflected secondary anisotropy with the same biaxial structure. Differentiated present and past auxiliary verb forms preserving biaxial structure got different functions

strengthening heterogeneity which caused tertiary stage reflected in the tertiary anisotropy. It established confirmed forms for the future tense and the oblique mood where initial formants gained their final functional individuality.

Heterogeneity and anisotropy are closely connected processes; they both are responsible for the analytical verb forms development in the Germanic languages giving a motive force to the further development of the whole verb morphological structure pushing it from the stage of isotropy to the position of anisotropy differentiating initial and final formants of analytical forms which brought spare flexibility to the verb system of the Middle and New Germanic languages.

Keywords: *analytization, anisotropy, inchoative verb, initial formant, grammaticalization, preterite-present verb.*

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ЯВИЩЕ АНІЗОТРОПІЇ В ГРУПІ ГЕРМАНСЬКИХ ПРЕТЕРИТО-ПРЕЗЕНТНИХ ТА ІНХОАТИВНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ ЯК ЧИННИК АНАЛІТИЗАЦІЇ

Анотація. *Метою цієї статті є виявлення впливу анізотропії на процес аналітизації, що спричиняє розвиток форм майбутнього часу у германських мовах. Аналітизація темпоральних (майбутнього часу*

зокрема) форм пов'язана з використанням ініціального форманта в аналітичній морфологічній темпоральній формі. Ініціальний формант відрізняється у східних, західних і північно-германських мовах, виконуючи одну і ту ж функцію посилання на майбутній час. Порівняння різних германських мов надає можливість відстежити поступову аналітизацію германських дієслівних форм та виокремлення властивостей індивідуальних груп, таких як претерито-презентні та інхоативні дієслова.

Метою дослідження є особливості чинників, що спричиняють до створення ініціальних формантів у формах майбутнього часу. На початковій стадії розвитку прото-германських дієслів група мала характерну рису ізотропії. Слабкі ознаки первинної анізотропії з'явилися, коли претерито-презентні та інхоативні дієслова були вже визначені як ініціальні форманти. Одночасно, різні дієслівні групи, віддзеркалюючи гетерогенізацію ініціального форманта, що створив підґрунтя для подальшої анізотропії форманта.

Гетерогенність та анізотропія тісно пов'язані та впливають одна на одну. Первинна анізотропія має ознаки біаксіальності (наявності двох незалежних осей). Перша вісь ґрунтується на претерито-презентній групі, тоді як друга пов'язана з інхоативною групою. Така біаксіальна природа діє як протооснова для всієї дієслівної системи. Група інхоативних дієслів, пройшовши процес поступової граматикалізації, зрештою була трансформована у групу часових допоміжних дієслів. Група претерито-презентних дієслів була гетерогенізована на підгрупи теперішнього і минулого часів. Стадія вторинної гетерогенізації віддзеркалила вторинну анізотропію з такою самою біаксіальною структурою. Виокремлені форми допоміжних дієслів (теперішнього і минулого часів), зберігаючи біаксіальну структуру, отримали різні функції, підсилюючи гетерогенність, яка спричинила третинну стадію, що віддзеркалена у третинній анізотропії, яка підсилила форми майбутнього часу і непрямого способу, де ініціальні форманти отримали їхню остаточну функціональну індивідуальність.

Гетерогенність та анізотропія є пов'язаними процесами, що відповідають за розвиток аналітичних дієслівних форм у германських мовах, надаючи рушійну силу розвитку усій дієслівній морфологічній структурі, рухаючи її від стадії ізотропії до стадії анізотропії, диференціюючи ініціальний та фінальний форманти аналітичних форм, що створили додаткову гнучкість у дієслівній системі середньо- і новогерманських мов.

Ключові слова: аналітизація, анізотропія, граматикалізація, ініціальний формант, претерито-презентне дієслово, інхоативне дієслово.

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The earliest traces of Germanic grammatical forms representing future time reference (futurum) were distinguished in the Gothic language. In a very formal and general way they all could be divided into synthetic and analytical forms [7, p. 264-271]. Both groups outlined subtle prototypes of the future tense forms-to-be which were later transformed in the separate Germanic languages. Synthetic verb forms which were used for the future time reference in the Gothic language included the present tense form, indicative mood *(Vpraes.ind)*. That simpliest archaic form functioned in the active voice *(Vpraes.act.)* and was divided into the present tense *(Vpraes.)* and alternative present optative form *(Vpraes.opt.)* which was used for the future time reference too. That was why the future time reference was reflected in Gothic using such synthetic devices as *Vpraes.act.ind.* and *Vpraes.act.opt.* The source of analytical forms was connected with Gothic mediopassive functioning in the present tense too *Vpraes.mediopas.* That form had two equivalents in the periphrastic constructions. The first construction included the inchoative verb *wearþan* and participle *(Vinch. + Vp. = wearþan + Vp.)*; the second construction grasped the preterite-present verb *sculan* and infinitive *(Vpreter.-pres. + Vinf = sculan + Vinf.)*. Those two constructions outlined two main ways of further analytization in the sphere of the future time reference. The first way was connected with the involvement of inchoative verbs with verbals (infinitive or participle). The second way was realized in using preterite-present verbs which were transformed into modal verbs.

The main task of historical-comparative investigation of related and relative languages is not the system of archetype reconstruction of the protolanguage which is the hypothetical model of the protolanguage. This task is important but facultative. The most essential task of historical-comparative linguistics is to reveal inner tendencies of the development and transformations that occurred in differences and similarities which were historically conditioned between those languages.

The target of the article is focused on the investigation grasping the nature of preterite-present and inchoative verbs, in particular the specific functioning of these verb groups. **The aim** of the research is to reveal the functional specification of these verb groups to represent the future tense and the oblique mood. **The topicality** of the research is connected with the fact that the mechanism of the reconstruction of the new functional form creation, in particular forms of analytical future and the oblique mood, remains a problematic question that has not got its final solution yet. **The novelty** of the present study is the first attempt to model the process which resulted in the creation and development of analytical forms (involving preterite-present and inchoative verbs) to represent the future tense and the oblique mood. The suggested model helps to trace all gradual stages separating and distinguishing the features of each stage and step. **The object** of the investigation is a set of Old and Middle Germanic texts. **The subject** is the analytical forms with preterite-present and inchoative verbs that function as initial formants for the future time reference in the texts selected for the linguistic analysis.

Publication analysis. The Old Germanic languages demonstrated the tendencies to gradual and steady analytization (in particular, temporal forms) involving preterite-present and inchoative verbs *(Vpreter.-pres., Vinch.)* that had lost their primary semantics transforming into auxiliary verbs *(Vaux.)*. Actually, they were compound verbal predicates [3, p. 108-109]. It was recommended to treat this problem carefully as it was the problem of correlation with the future forms represented by the word combinations having the same morphological structures, but reflecting the suppositional

meaning. That suppositional meaning was secondary and future meaning was primary and leading [5, p. 21-22]. Some scholars were sure about the relative independent development when morphological future and modal verb combinations were compared and correlated. Future tense word combinations were not involved into the process of paradigmatization. The history of the Germanic languages has very valuable examples for typological research. It was periodically mentioned that in the German language the development of modal verb combinations did not have any areal restrictions which were characteristic features of the future form with *warden* [10, p. 77]. As for the combinations with modal verbs *sollen, wollen*, it was believed that there were the same tendencies as in the English and Scandinavian languages, but in German some chronology was missing. Future tense verb combinations spreading happened slowly in the German language and even during the XIII-XIV cent. the future present had a very stable position and that stability developed gradually and improved from the Low German to High German dialects. In the XIV cent. and at the very beginning of the XV cent. present forms with future time reference were very well developed in the Bavarian and Alemanian dialects [4, p. 74-76]. On the contrary, in the Low German and Dutch texts of the XIII-XIV cent. modal verb combinations were very well established. In the Middle Dutch texts 90% of all cases with the future time reference were represented by the combinations with *sollen / wollen + Vinf.* The Dutch language of that period was closer to the Swedish and especially English languages. Later the development of Dutch future tense was different from English and Swedish. The Dutch language did not have any special discrimination of the auxiliary verbs but that type of discrimination occurred in English. The Dutch verb *zullen* lost its primary modal meaning of "obligation" but Swedish preserved it as a primary one [12, p. 234; 11, p. 316-320]. The ideas about specification of the future form development involving preterite-present and inchoative verbs did not represent all the details and were unable to outline the general tendencies of analytical transformation.

Main information presentation. It is reasonable to start tracing the formation of the Germanic analytical future from the fact that future time reference in grammatical formant is not represented by the combinations with some form of the auxiliary verb but by the whole verb combinations using separate and different formants. It means that the auxiliary verb (the first formant) itself does not have any tense form in the future tense periphrastic construction. Paradigmatization is realized through separation, discrimination of the present tense forms of modal or inchoative verbs from the past tense forms. This stage plays a leading role. The most favourable, auspicious conditions for separation occurred when past tense verb combinations were lost and disappeared. It took place in the German language dialects which were the source of the infinitive phrase *(warden + Vinf.)* development and spreading. In other cases (combinations with modal verbs) the separation criterion was based on the functional difference of the present and past tenses of the modal verbs. Grammatical difference between verb phrases (Eng. *I shall go;* Isl. *Èg mun fara)* and corresponding combinations with past tense forms *(Eng. I should go;* Isl. *Èg munda fara)* should not be recognized as temporal. Separation of the future tense formants was closely connected with the development of modal system, in particular with the stability of flective irrealis and with the stages of the conditional mood formant. Unstable irrealis and its early transition from synthetic to analytical forms created auspicious conditions for creating future tense forms with modal verbs. Stable formal and marked irrealis form was an obstacle for the development of the conditional mood and the future tense forms and that fact (if the linguistic situation was favourable) opened the way of moving to the direction of using some definite word combinations which were the members of the future microsystem. The last case that needed synergy of certain factors was represented by the future form development in the closed area of the Middle and South dialects which were very significant in the creation of the German literature language. In the English and North Germanic languages the future form creation with the involvement of modal verbs was common at the initial stages. There was only one difference. In the North Germanic languages that

process occurred earlier. The synthetic irrealis was substituted (mostly in the principal clauses of conditional sentences) with the combination of the modal verb and infinitive *(*Mid.Eng. *scholde, wolde;* Old Isl. *Mynda,skylda + Vinf.).* Compare Old English *gif god wære eowre fæder, witodlice ge lufeden me* (J.8, 42) → *if God were youre fader, sothi ye schulden loue me* (Wycliff) → Early New English *God were youre Father, than would you have loved me* (J.8, 42) → Early New English *If God were your Father, ye would love me* (H.B.)*;* Old Icelandic *Ðat mundi mælt, ef skikt sæiz á váaru landi, at þar brynni af fé* (Gret., 18,5) *"You said, - said Getter, - having seen that in our land that it was burning from the hidden treasure"; Karlmann light verk væri þetta, ef einn hefði at verit* (Njál., 112, 148) *"It would be a heroic deed, if only one person had done that".*

There was one remarkable feature in the English and North Germanic languages. The opposition of irrealis :: indicative did not have formal representation in those verbs. Forms *munda, mynda, skulda, skylda* were used in in Old Icelandic as variants. Firstly, the bearer of modal meaning (external modality) was not a verb form but the whole verb combination; secondly, it caused (in case of crossing distributive spheres of irrealis and present indicative in complex sentences) the reappraise of tense differences between *shal* and *sholde, mun* and *mynda* (for example, in indirect speech) into modal ones. Transformations of the grammatical meaning of *sholde, mundu, skuldi* are feflected in the following sentences: Old English *He witegoda ðæt se Hælend sceolde* (irrealis? indicative?) *sweltan for ðære ðeode.* (J. XI, 51) "He said that Salvador would die for people"; Old Icelandic *sagði Asmundar, at þeir mundu sigla til Eyjafjarðar* (Gret.8.2) "Asmundar said that they would float to Eyjafjarða"; *Kaupmonnum þótti allillu, ok sogðu, at hann skyldi meiri til enskis gera, at niða Hafliða bonda* (Gret. 17, 16) *"Merchants did not like that at all and they said that he should not act in that way to scold the host of* Hafliða". In the complex sentence (in its main sphere of usage) verb combinations with modal verbs in the past tense form indicative :: irrealis migrated into the system of the oblique mood (conditionalis). This process strengthened the grammatical potential of verb combinations with modal verbs in the

present form. The conditionalis separation did not cause the final separation of the future formants because in the independent simple sentence the tense opposition was preserved *shall – shode, mun – mynda; mund.* The future formant had no difference with any modal verb. This situation which was reflected in the Middle English and Old Scandinavian texts has been preserved in the last ones (with some restrictions) up to the present day. Middle English *wol, wul,* past *wolde* often preserved the meaning of volition in the infinitive combinations; *schal, shal,* past *sholde, shulde* (not very often) preserved the meaning of obligation, readiness to action. Compare in the past form: *and gladly would he lerne and gladly theche (Chauc. A, 308) "And gladly he wanted to learn, and gladly to teach;" Als she shulde hise cloþes handel ... she saw þerrine a liht ful shir* (Hav. 586) *"Hardly had she touched with his clothes when she saw bright light there;"* Old Icelandic *munu* "intention, readiness" (in old texts); *skulu* "obligation, readiness" *Mundu einheriar allir be riaz ... um sakar þinar* (H.H. 1, 385) *"All einherias were ready to fight for you;" Hann var landseti Kaldbeklingar ok skydi geyma reka þeira* (Gret.) *"He lived on the land of people from Coldback and he had to look after their raft timber."* For comparison, in the New Scandinavian languages: Danish *Jeg skulle hilse Dem fra Deres ven. "I had to give you questions from your friend;"* Norwegian *Problemet skulle na løses. "It was necessary to solve the problem.";* Icelandic *... ok skyldu rokkir af flokknum gæta þeirra. "... and some members of his troop had to guard them."*

In English the separation of future formants and combinations with the past form of modal verbs was caused under the influence of *shall / will* separation according to the grammatical person which differed from the separation of those verbs in earlier periods. Additional separation of the auxiliary verbs was established in British English in the XVIII-XIX cent. In the earlier texts modal future prevailed. Tendency to unification of the auxiliary verbs as a component of the future tense formant (usage of *will* with all persons) did not create the threat of the form cohesion because unification occurred simultaneously with the spreading of the

"shortened form". It was a further step to synthetic transformation of verb combinations:

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\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{I shall} \\ \text{He will} \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{come} \rightarrow \left.\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{He} \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{will come} \rightarrow \left.\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{He} \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{'ll come}
$$

I will put my spirit upon him, and he shall show judgement to the Gentiles. (H.B. Mt., 12, 18) "*I will put my spirit upon him, and he shall announce judgement to the peoples.*"

In the German dialects the substitution of the synthetic irrealis with the infinitive verb combinations occurred later and slower than in the English and North Germanic languages. Within the German dialects the verb combination with *würde* spreaded far later than modal verb combinations (from XV st.). There is a substantial lack of information about the earlier periods. The reason why the verb combination with *würde* spreaded later was the fact that verb combinations with the other forms of *warden* were not used intensively, and also verb combinations with *würde* did not demonstrate a well-established tendency to idiomatization. It meant that the categorical meaning of mood was expressed within the verb *würde* itself but the whole verb combination had inchoative characteristics of the process: *wer'ez daz sie et was Fruntlich entwürten wurdent ... so redent mit in ... "In the case if the started in a friendly way, tell them ..."*

Innovation centre where the main and dominant German future tense form development took place was Southern dialects (Alemanian and Bavarian) and East Middle German dialects. They were connected with the area where the development of verb combinations with future reference was late and slow. The first cases of using verb combinations were identified in the XIII cent. (Berthold von Regensburgh), and the combination *werden + Vinf.* got conditions for further paradigmatization. The loss of inchoative verb combinations with the past form *ward* during the XV – XVI st. was believed to be a strong stimulus. Verb combinations with the inchoative verb *würde* and the present form *werde* did not disappear like verb combinations with *ward.* They were preserved owning to

their functions in the fields of modality and tense. *Würde* and *werde* became separated and that separation process put the beginning to two parallel processes of the future tense and the oblique mood paradigmatization in High German. Together with the growing influence of that dialectical region the future tense with *werden* started its spreading in other German dialects including Low German regions. During the XVII-XVIII cent. this process was established in grammars based on Luther's traditions as a norm of the national literary language. Local dialects resisted the analytical future with *warden* and partly preserved future formants with *sollen* and especially *wollen* similar to the Danish language dialects and provided the restriction of the twofold category of tense.

The complicacy of the Low Germany grammatical processes was reflected in Münster Grammar (1451) where three variants of the Latin verb *legam* were represented: *"ich wil edder ich schal lessen edder alse de averlender seggen" (as it is said in High Germany) ik werde lessen." "I shall study."* [11, p. 428]. Separating local and High German usage of *werden + Vinf.*, the author of Münster Grammar used this word combination in 22 % of all the cases found further in the Grammar. The author did not properly analyze the form *werden + Vp.* which he used rather often. It may be that the word combination with the participle belonged to the microsystem of duration in his dialects. In the Low German dialects where the analytical form with the formants *wollen, sollen* were preserved, the modal meaning of verb combinations with *warden* looked like a secondary process of their development. In other Germanic dialects (first of all in the literary language) modal functions of verb combinations with *warden* were built over the tense functions. In late Old Swedish infinitive phrases with *mon* (mostly in ballads and folk poetry) had certain typological resemblance to the low German dialects. Grammatical potential of the verb combination with *mon* was not used in the future tense microsystem. This fact caused the migration of those verb combinations to the field of modality and later they gradually died off. *Haghel oc frost munde thär ey thryta. "Hail and frosts never stop there."* Sweninspordhe sin herra hwat borgh thet munde ward. "A boy asked his master what town was*

there over there." [12, p. 275]. On the contrary, in the Icelandic language modal function of the verb combination *mun + Vinf.* coincided and was closely interwoven with the future tense function. Modality and futurality are likely to be distinguished differently in separate Germanic languages. In the Icelandic language different semantic variants of non-paradigmatized verb combinations were involved. In English primary and secondary functions of future form transformations prevail. In German grammatical meanings of two homonymic (paradigmatic and syntactical) verb combinations are more possible [2, p. 475; 1, p.281; 9, p. 152].

When investigating analytical future forms, it is advisable to reveal the function of the "future present". The usage of the present tense in the future meaning which is permitted in English and literary German, can be compared with the usage of the present tense in the function of *present historicum.* This usage contains some metaphorical shade of process understanding which is planned in present as a definite fact. Such usage is usual for oral forms and always has definite relation to the situation. In such cases the present form may be substituted with the future form. Representation of the future meaning with the help of morphological devices is often stylistically marked in case of such substitution. It causes some lexical restrictions but it does not transform the modality of the meaning. The usage of the present forms to represent processes which refer to the future is traditional in the languages that have synthetic forms for the future tense. Viewing this fact as a transportation of the present forms, it is necessary to take into consideration that this transportation does not cause the content leveling of the present and future; and it cannot serve as the evidence of the weakening present future invariant of "non-following".

Another situation takes place in the Icelandic language where the usage of the present form for the future process representation is the reflection of the unstable feature of "non-following" in its semantic structure. The usage of the present form for the future action representation in Icelandic is more frequent, it practically has no lexical restrictions and is not connected with functional stylistic differentiation. In certain combinations it has some grammatical

obligation: the present form substitution with verb combinations brings about a modal meaning, and in some cases the future of "following" may disappear.

Scandinavian languages (Swedish and Danish) and Dutch also show a double status of the present form with the future meaning. In all those languages such present form is distinguished as a degree of future paradigmatization (it is higher in Dutch and lower in Scandinavian). The double status is also reflected in the division of new future verb combinations that compete with modal verb combinations: Swedish *komma àtt + Vinf.,* Danish *komme til at + Vinf.).*

Conclusion and further investigation. Examples given in the article are collected in Table 1. The process of gradual analytization of some grammatical forms (temporal ones, in particular) in the Germanic languages may be traced back to the oldest texts. The preterite-present verb group was the protosource of initial formants to be used for creating descriptive (analytical) periphrastic constructions with future time reference. Simultaneously, to create initial formants of the analytical forms inchoative verbs were involved. Parallel usage of some preterite-present and inchoative verbs as initial formants of potential analytical future forms demonstrates their functional-semantic relation which outlines a subtle vision of two independent and parallel axes. These two axes form the foundation of primary biaxial anisotropy. On this primary stage anisotropy is created by two different groups: preterite-present and inchoative.

Table **1. Analytical verb forms according to initial formant variations**

Language	The initial formant and its morphological characteristics as a verb			
	Type	**Tense**	**Grammatical meaning**	
			Future tense	**Oblique mood**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Gothic	preterite-present modal verb-to-be	present	*skulan*	
	inchoative	present	*wearþan*	
Old English	preterite-present modal verb-to-be	past		*sholde*

Old Icelandic	modal	present	*skulu (*, ***), shall, mun, munu*	
		past		*munda, sholde (*), mynda, mund (***)*
Middle English	modal	present	*wol, wul (**), schal, shal (*)*	
		past		*sholde, wolde (**), shulde (*)*
Middle German High German South German	inchoative	present	*warden, werde*	*würde*
		past		~~*ward*~~ out of usage
Low German	modal	present	*sollen, wollen*	
Middle Dutch	modal	present	*sollen, wollen*	
Early New English	modal	past		*would*
New English	modal	present	*shall*	
		past		*should*
High German	inchoative	present	*werden*	
New Icelandic	modal	present	*mun*	
		past		*munda, skyldu (****)*
New Danish	modal	past		*skulle (*)*
New Norwegian	modal	present	*skal, vil*	*skulle (****)*
		past		
New Dutch	modal	present	*zullen*	

Applied modal meaning: * - obligation
** - volition
*** - intention
**** - necessity

Structural system (in our case it is the system of preterite-present and inchoative verbs) possesses the feature of anisotropy if it demonstrates different properties according to different directions. Anisotropy on morphological level is recognized, revealed, and

established if any system on that level demonstrates different features on different directions within the system. Then anisotropy demonstrates heterogeneity which is based on verb groups, tense forms, auxiliary verb functions (Table 2).

Table 2. **Heterogenization of the initial formant in the process of its grammaticalization**

Stage of heterogeneity	Elements involved into differentiation	Differentiated forms
1	2	3
primary	verb classes	preterite-present verbs :: inchoative verbs
secondary	tenses	present tense :: past tense
tertiary	functions	temporal (future tense) :: mood (oblique mood)

Primary biaxial anisotropy is outlined in the primary approach on the stage when two different integrants of the future time reference periphrastic constructions-to-be are distinguished. Those integrants belong to different verb classes including preterite-present verbs (they create the first axis of anisotropy) and inchoative verbs (they create the second axis of anisotropy). On the initial stage the realized anisotropy can be recognized and established as primary and biaxial. Being functionally resemblant and semantically different these integrants preserve their native difference and also the difference which is codified in verb class differentiation that works as a source of primary biaxial anisotropy. Functional identity is seen as an auxiliary verb function in the process of creating the temporal (future) analytical form. Both verb groups undergo the process of grammaticalization gradually losing their lexical meaning and gaining the status of really auxiliary verbs. That biaxial feature remains and is traced in further stages.

Inchoative verbs demonstrate rather stable and steady features in the process of further grammaticalization. They have been turned only into the future tense auxiliary verbs preserving their functional stability and avoiding functional differentiation. Preterite-present verbs demonstrate opposite features of functional instability which

becomes the source of secondary anisotropy. This stage of anisotropy is caused by the fact that preterite-present verbs are used in the present and past forms. Anisotropy on this stage has functional outcome. Remaining in the field of auxiliary function, preterite-present verbs perform different subfunctions which are connected with the tense forms of corresponding preterite-present verbs. Their present forms have resulted in the future tense formant existing in the temporal sphere. When the past forms are used to create the oblique mood formant, then additional anisotropy appears which is associated with the modal sphere. Different factors have caused different types of anisotropy on certain stages. The first factor is the involvement of two different verb groups (preterite-present and inchoative). The second factor is tense division of preterite-present verbs when they for the initial formant of analytical periphrastic constructions. Preterite-present verbs being divided into present and past tense forms have got different shades of the auxiliary verb functions, tense auxiliary and mood auxiliary. In general, anisotropy is recognized in the sphere of analytical form creation. The initial formant reflects all variations and specifications of anisotropy. The whole bulk of the initial formants-to-be demonstrates anisotropy on the axis of verb group and on the axis of grammatical functions. Both axes are closely connected to each other and cause anisotropy of the verb bulk in different directions. Verb group anisotropy is represented by the opposition of preterite-present :: inchoative verbs. Functional anisotropy is represented by the opposition of the present :: past tense of preterite-present verbs with additional segmentation, division into tense auxiliary and mood auxiliary functions.

Periphrastic constructions were involved into the process of long and steady grammaticalization in the West and North Germanic languages. On the initial stage of the future tense development the Gothic language demonstrated some features of primary anisotropy as a process of gradual differentiation of one and the same grammatical form in two different directions with gradual gaining features of analytical forms which were included in the further grammaticalization. All four forms (two synthatic and two analytical) originated from the Gothic *Vpraes.ind*. The first branch of

development remained in the sphere of synthetic forms with further differentiation of the optative form which was separted from the indicative mood. Future meaning was represented in common *Vpraes.* And two different subbranches: indicative and optative. They both were seen as markers of primary anisotropy. Primary anisotropy also had another group of markers: active voice and mediopassive. The branch of mediopassive formed the approach to the perspective analytical forms. Secondary anisotropy occurred in the differentiation of the periphrastic constructions which functioned as descriptive free verb combinations consisting of the auxiliary verb prototype and the following notional verb. These periphrastic constructions demonstrated secondary anisotropy on the level of auxiliary verb prototype. Gradually adjusting to the future time reference periphrastic constructions distinguished the first element. It might be either a preterite-present verb or an inchoative verb *(skulan, wearþan).* The Gothic language demonstrated stages of primary and secondary anisotropy having outlined the most general mechanism. The phenomenon of anisotropy was realized due to the inclination of some verb groups (preterite-present, inchoative or modal-to-be) to reflect future reference in any context. This functional flexibility was the precursor of the further stage of grammaticalization. Grammaticalization as a background of analytization is a slow multistage process accompanied at every stage by transformation and heterogenization of the linguistic units-precursors of the auxiliary verbs. Anisotropy is a qualitative result of quantitative collecting heterogeneous units. On the final stage of heterogeneous unit collecting the system acquires a definite and certain degree of heterogeneity which causes anisotropy in the whole system as a qualitative transformation. Anisotropy is able to explain an integrated and complex nature of verb form analytization which is a common peculiar feature of the New Germanic languages. The Gothic language demonstrated only a very weak outline of analytization as for the verb grammatical forms. The New English language demonstrates a very well developed system of analytical verb forms which have got temporal and mood spheres. Analytization of Germanic grammatical forms may be understood

and recognized using the notion of anisotropy as the main motive force in this sphere. Division of all Germanic languages is based on the types of verbs that were used to form the future auxiliary verbs. They are represented in two different groups: preterite-present and inchoative. Inchoative verbs were involved only in the present tense forms and their function was restricted only by the future time reference. Preterite-present verbs being integrated in their nature and having features of strong and weak verb forms, were used in the present and past tense forms. Present forms were involved into the future tense formation. Past forms were involved into the oblique mood formation. Complex and integrated nature of preterite-present verbs caused the flexibility of these verbs making them adjusted to the twofold function in temporal and mood spheres. Heterogeneity is recognized as different properties, features, characteristics of individual units creating the whole system. Anisotropy is the property of the whole system which demonstrates different properties in different directions within the whole system.

Being on its first stage of development, the bulk of auxiliary verbs-to-be might be recognized and described as a structure with subtle heterogeneity (Table 2). On the first stage the bulk of auxiliary verbs-to-be had features of primary heterogeneity of initial formants as the differentiation of preterite-present and inchoative verbs. Heterogeneity of the bulk on its first stage of formation caused additional flexibility that indicated the bulk division into the past and present tense forms. The bulk heterogeneity was intensified within the temporal axis. That can be recognized as the second stage. On this stage the verb bulk underwent additional structural transformation when the temporal axis became more and more outlined. This level of structural organization is higher as it reflects both formant and temporal heterogeneity. Further differentiation of present and past forms involved them into the sphere of specific function. Such involvement of present forms made them potential auxiliary verbs with the function of temporal indicator of the future tense. Past forms functioned as potential auxiliary verbs for the oblique mood. This stage can be recognized as the third stage. All three stages may be associated with the corresponding stages of

heterogeneity when the protosystem of initial formants-to-be being homogeneous on the zero stage gradually developed some features of heterogeneity. The primary stage of heterogeneity was connected with the differentiation of verb classes as protosources of auxiliary verbs-to-be or initial formants of analytical grammatical forms. Prototypes of auxiliary verbs-to-be were differentiated on this stage – preterite-present and inchoative verbs (Table 2). The primary stage of heterogeneity created the background for further transformations with deeper and broader differentiation. Preterite-present and inchoative verbs outlined subtle vision of biaxial anisotropy because each verb class (preterite-present and inchoative) functioned as an independent axis. Two different verb classes corresponded to two separate axis. The secondary stage of heterogeneity reflected further differentiation of the verb classes when verbs were differentiated into the past and present tense forms. The secondary stage emphasized the primary stage preserving the biaxial structure of outlined heterogeneity which could be recognized as the prototype or background of anisotropy. The third stage of heterogeneity demonstrated the function of the present tense forms as tense auxiliary verbs or initial formants of analytical structures. The past tense forms function was connected with mood auxiliary verbs or initial formants of analytical structures. All three stages of heterogeneity gradually strengthened inner anisotropy in the system of auxiliary verbs-to-be. Anisotropy is understood as the coexistence of different properties according to different directions within one and the same system. At the very beginning the system of auxiliary verbs-to-be was homogeneous and that property reflected the system isotropy (Fig. 1). The verbs of the system did not demonstrate different auxiliary functions and thus were functionally homogeneous. Primary anisotropy reflected the primary stage of heterogeneity when different verb classes were established. That anisotropy was biaxial as those two verb classes created the background for two independent axes. Those two axes were traces within the whole system of auxiliary verbs-to-be. Biaxial background gave the verb system some spare stability and constancy. Secondary anisotropy reflected the secondary stage of heterogeneity. Biaxial

nature of anisotropy was fixed in the differentiation of the present and past tense forms which were identified in the group of preterite-present verbs. Tertiary anisotropy reflected the corresponding third stage of heterogeneity when preterite-present verb tense forms got their definite functions in the creation of temporal (future tense) and mood (oblique mood) initial formants of integrated analytical morphological forms. Biaxial nature of anisotropy was preserved due to differentiation of temporal and mood functions. Those functions supported the biaxial nature of the third stage of heterogeneity and anisotropy simultaneously. Being preserved on each stage, biaxial heterogeneity and corresponding anisotropy gave the whole verb system some additional stability and functional flexibility covering the temporal and mood spheres. Complexity of the processes connected with analytical forms creation (analytization), particularly creation of the future tense forms, could be explained considering preterite-present verbs nature and origin. These verbs had latent semantics and hybrid origin having combined properties of strong and weak verbs. It is necessary to remember complex coexistence and relation of temporal and mood axes. The primary relation between the future and the mood (conditionalis) could be revealed comparing confronting tense forms (present and past). Verb combinations with the present forms *werde, shall, will, mun* spreaded as partial synonyms of the optative. Corresponding combinations with the forms *würde, should,would, myda* came into the Germanic languages functioning as partial synonyms of the irrealis. Later the optative was substituted with the present tense, indicative mood. It was connected with the restriction of the optative sphere of usage and the narrowing of the irrealis temporal meaning. The very subtle influence had the process of verb combinations with *werde, shall* temporalization with the following separation of those verb combinations from the conditionalis. The comparison of verb systems paradigmatization in different Germanic languages revealed that the Germanic and English languages were opposed [6, p. 142; 8, p. 271]. In the Germanic language periphrastic constructions for the future tense and the oblique mood created with the auxiliary verb *warden* acquired features of analytical forms after their separation as far as

possible from free and semi-free verb combinations. On the contrary, in the English language the future projection was connected with verb combinations with *shall / will*. The same verb combinations but in the different temporal form created the so called oblique (conditional) mood. Simultaneously, verb combinations with *shall / will* were used with such a broad scale of modal meaning that as a result there were some arguments against the existence of the common and regular paradigm to indicate the objective modal with the shade of the future time reference. In the sphere of non-future there were so many different, intermediate, interim cases that the grammatical features of those verb combinations looked very obscure and problematic for certain interpretation. Maybe the polysemantic and polyaspect nature of those verb combinations created obstacles for their final paradigmatization. That caused the modal verbs functioning as initial formants of verb combinations. In these cases, desemantization occurred slower and with more obstacles. This supposition was corroborated with the functions of verb combinations with *zullen* in Dutch and verb combinations with *skal / vil* in Norwegian. The Norwegian language demonstrated the same status of these verb combinations as it was in English. In Dutch the specification of *zullen* out of the future tense sphere created the obstacle for it separation as a component of a big paradigm [10, p. 218-219].
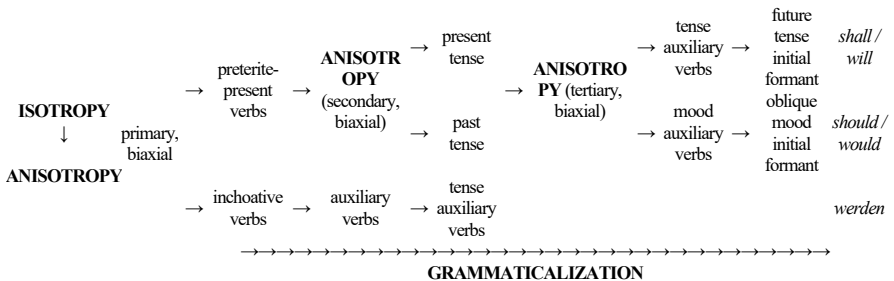

Fig. 1. Scheme of isotropy-anisotropy transition and creation of auxiliary verbs - initial formants of analytical forms

In the aspect of further and perspective research the usage of preterite-present verbs and their periphrastic constructions to represent analytical forms of the oblique mood may be attractive and valuable as a source of reconstructing the analytization of verb grammatical forms.

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