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QUALIFICATION PAPER

on

PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE AFFIXES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTION

The subject matter of the qualification paper is to study productive and non-productive affixes in modern English, which presents a certain interest both for theoretical investigation and for the practical language use.

The object of the qualification paper is to define the concrete results of the research of affixes, get examples by the study of the means of word formation. It's very important to mark that affixes can exist as a means of word-derivation only adding to the words.

The actuality of the qualification paper is that affixation is one of the most productive ways of word – formation in the English language.

The aim of the qualification paper is to study affixation as a source of enriching vocabulary, its types and a subdivision in modern English.

According to the aim of the qualification paper we set the following tasks:
- to study word – formation;
- to study affixation and its subdivision;
- to study the classification of affixes in the English language;
- to study productive and non-productive affixes;
- to define the role of affixation enriching the vocabulary.

The following methods are used in this research. They are descriptive method, comparative method based on contextual analysis.

The material includes analyzed several monographies, research works and theoretical books by leading scholars.

The novelty of the qualification paper is that we have studied etymological characteristics of affixation and its role enriching the vocabulary.

The theoretical value of the work is that the presented theories can be used in seminars and lecture. It can also used as a material for further researches on the theme as a research of masters degree.

The Practical value is that the analyzed examples can be used in seminars and lectures on Lexicology.

The work <u>consists of</u> introduction, two chapters, conclusion and Bibliography.

<u>Introduction</u> states the actuality, the aim, the reason, the method of the qualification paper. It also gives brief information about the plot of the work.

<u>Chapter I</u> deals with Lexicology as a branch of Linguistics, word – formation as a branch of lexicology and basic notions of affixation.

<u>Chapter II</u> deals with the affixation and its subdivision, the classification of affixes and types of affixes in the English language.

<u>In Conclusion</u> we gave the theoretical result of the work.

<u>Bibliography</u> deals with the alphabetical list of literatures in carrying out the investigation.

CHAPTER I. LEXICOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS
1.1. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF LEXICOLOGY

Lexicology studies the recurrent patterns of semantic relationships and of any formal phonological, morphological or contextual means which may render its aims at systematization. It has been claimed by different authors that in contrast to grammar the vocabulary of a language is not systematic but chaotic. In the light of recent investigations in linguistic theory, however, we are now in a position to bring some order into this "chaos". We call vocabulary systematic because the sum total of all the words in it may be considered set of interdependent and interrelated elements. The term "System" as applied to vocabulary should not be taken rigidly. The vocabulary system cannot be completely and exactly characterized by deterministic functions; that is for the present state of science it is not possible to specify system's entire future by its status some one instant of its operation. The theoretical value of lexicology becomes obvious if we realize that it forms the study of one of three main aspects of language, i.e. its vocabulary, the other two being its grammar and sound system[1].

Lexicology came into being two meet the needs of many different branches of applied linguistics, namely of Lexicography, literary criticism, standardization of terminology, retrieval and last but not least of foreign language teaching. An exact knowledge of the vocabulary system is also necessary in connection with technical teaching means.

Perhaps, the most significant contribution to the concept of the teaching machine in foreign language instruction lies in the creation of the specific teaching materials to the utilized in it. Lexicology plays a prominent part in the general linguistic training of every philologist by summing up the knowledge acquired at the English lessons during all his years at the foreign language faculty. It also imparts the necessary skills of using different kinds of dictionaries and reference

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[1] Смирницкий А. И. Лексикология английского языка. М., 1956

books and prepares for future independent work on increasing and improving one's vocabulary.

The term Lexicology is composed of two Greek morphemes: "Lexis" meaning "word, phrase" hence Lexicos - "having to do with words", and Logos which denotes "a department of Knowledge". Thus, the literal meaning of the term Lexicology is "the science of the word". However the literal meaning gives only a general notion of the aims and its other branches also deal with word approaches from different angles. Phonetics, for instance, investigating the phonetics structure of language, i.e. its system of phonemes and intonation patterns, studies the outer sound-form of the word. Grammar, which is inseparably bound up with Lexicology, is the study of grammatical structure of the language. It's concerned with various means of expressing grammatical relations between words and with the pattern after which words are combined into words-group and sentences[1].

Lexicology as a branch of linguistics has its own aims and methods of scientific research, its basic task being the study and systematic description of the vocabulary of some particular language in respect to its origin, development and current use. Hence, Lexicology investigates words, word-groups, word equivalents and morphemes which make up words.

The term vocabulary is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words that the language possesses. The term "words" denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment.

A word therefore is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. The general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language, is known as General Lexicology.

Linguistic phenomena and properties common to all languages are generally referred to as language universals. Special Lexicology devotes its attention to the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language.

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[1] Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка. М., «Высшая школа», 1986

It goes without saying that every special lexicology is based on the principles of general lexicology and the latter forms a part of general linguistics.

The evolution of any vocabulary, as well as of its single elements, forms the object of Historical Lexicology.

This branch of linguistics discusses the origin of various words, their change and development and investigates the linguistic and extra-linguistic forces modifying their structure, meaning and usage.

Desciptive lexicology deals with the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development. It studies the functions of words and their specific structure as a characteristic inherent in the system. The descriptive Lexicology of the English language deals with the English word in its morphological and semantic structure, investigating the independence between these two aspects.

These structures are identified and distinguished by contrasting the nature and arrangements of their elements. Language is the reality of thoughts and thought development together with the development of society, therefore language and its vocabulary must be studied in the light of social history. Every new phenomenon in human society and in human activity in general, which is of any importance for communication, finds a reflection in vocabulary.

A word, through its meaning rendering some notion, is a generalized reflection of reality. It is therefore impossible to understand its development if one is ignorant of the changes in social, political or everyday life, production of science, manners or culture it serves to reflect. These extra linguistic forces influencing the development of words are considered in historical lexicology.

The Lexicology of present day English, therefore, although having aims of its historical counter part, cannot be divorced from the latter. In what follows not only the present status of the English vocabulary is discussed: the description would have been sadly incomplete if me did not pay attention to the historical aspects of the problem – the ways and tendencies of vocabulary development.

The lexical system of every epoch contains productive elements typical of this particular period, others that are absolute and dropping out of usage and finally, some new phenomena, significant marcs of new trends for the epochs to come.

1.2. WORD – FORMATION AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY

Word – formation is the system of derivative types of words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas.[1] Compounds resulting from two or more stems joined together to form a new word are also built on quite definite structural and semantic patterns and formulas.

In the present book we proceed from the understanding of word – formation and the classification of word – formation types and found in A.Smirnitsky's book on English lexicology. Word – formation is the system of derivative types of words and the process of creating mew words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. For instance, the noun driver is formed after the pattern v+er, i.e. a verbal stem + the noun – forming suffix -er meaning "an active agent": a driver is "one who drives" (a carriage, motor-car, railway, engine etc.)

Likewise compounds resulting from two or more stems joined together to form a new word are also built on quite definite structural and semantic pattern and formulas, for instance adjectives of the snow-white type are built according to the whole compound formula n + a if can easily be observed that the meaning of the whole compound is also related to the meanings of the components parts. In conformity with structural types of words described above the following two types of word – formation may be distinguished: word derivation and word composition (or compounding). Words created by word – derivation have in terms of word – formation analysis only one derivational base and one derivational affix.

Ex: cleanness (from clean)

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[1] Ginzburg R.S. "A course in Modern English Lexicology" M-1978

to overestimated (from estimate)

chairmanship (from chairman)

Some derived words have no derivational affixes. Because derivation is achieved through conversion.

Ex: to paper (from paper)

a fall (from to fall)

Words created by word – composition have at least two bases.

Ex: lamp-shade, ice-cold, looking-glass, day-dream, hotbed.

Within the types, further distinction may be made between the ways of forming words. The basic ways of forming words in word-derivation, for instance, are affixation and conversion. It should be noted that the understanding of word-formation as expounded here excludes semantic word building as well as shortening, sound and stress interchange which traditionally are referred, as has been mentioned above, to minor ways of word-formation. By semantic word – building some linguists understand any change in word – meaning.

Ex: stock – the lower part of the trunk of a tree; something lifeless or stupid; the part of an instrument that serves as a base.

Bench – a long seat of wood of stone; a carpenter's table.

The majority of linguists, however, understand this process only as a change in the meaning of a word that may result in the appearance of homonyms, as is the case with flower - a blossom and flour – the fine meal, powder made from wheat and used for making bread.

magazine – a publication and

magazine – the chamber for cartridges in a gun or rifle.

The application of the term word – formation to the process of semantic change and to the appearance of homonyms due to the development of polysemy seems to be debatable for the following reason.

As semantic change does not, as a rule, lead to the introduction of a new word into the vocabulary it can searuly be regarded as a word - building means.

Neither can we consider the process a word – building means even when an actual enlargement of the vocabulary does come about through the appearance of a pair of homonyms. Actually, the appearance of homonyms is not a means of creating new words, but it is the final result of a long and laborious process of sense – development.

Furthermore, there are no patterns after which homonyms can be made in the language.

Finally, diverging sense – development results in a semantic isolation of two or more meaning of a word, whereas the process of word – formation proper is characterized by a certain semantic connection between the new word and the source lexical unit for these reasons diverting sense development leading to the appearance of two or more homonyms should be regarded as a specific channel through which the vocabulary of a language is replenished with new words and should not be treated on a part with the processes of word – formation, such as affixation, conversion and composition.

The shortening of words also stands apart from the above two fold division of word – formation. It can not be regarded as part of either word derivation or word composition for the simple reason that neither the derivational affix can be singled out from the shortened word.

Ex: lab, exam, v-day.

Nor are any derivational patterns new shortened words could be formed on by the speaker.

Consequently, the shortening of words should not be as a way of word – formation on a pr with derivation and compounding. For the same reasons such ways of coining words as an acronym, blending, lexicalization and some others should not be treated as means of word – formation. Strictly speaking they are all together with word – shortening, specific means of replenishing the vocabulary different in principle from affixation, conversion and compounding.

What is said above is especially true of sound and stress – interchange may be regarded as way of forming words only diachronically, because in Modern English not a single word can be coined by changing the roof – vowel of a word or by shifting the place of the stress, sound – interchange as well as stress – interchange in fact has turned into a means of distinguishing primarily between words   of different parts of speech and as such is rather widespread in Modern English.

Ex: to sing – song, to live – life, strong – strength.

It also distinguishes between different word – forms.

Ex: man – men, wife – wives.

Sound – interchange falls into two groups:

Ex: vowel – interchange and consonant – interchange.

By means of vowel – interchange we distinguish different parts of speech.

Ex: full – to fill, blood – to bleed.

In some cases vowel – interchange is combined with affixation.

Ex: long – length, strong – strength.

In transitive verbs and corresponding transitive ones with a causative meaning also display vowel – interchange.

Ex: to rise – to raise, to sit – to sit, to lie – to lay, to fall – to fell.

The type of consonant – interchange typical of Modern English is the interchange of a voiceless fricative consonant in a noun and the corresponding voiced consonant in a noun and the corresponding voiced consonant in the corresponding verb.

Ex: use – to use, mouth – to mouth, house – to house, advice – to advice.

There are some particular cases of consonant – interchange: [k] - [tʃ] to speak – speech; to break – breach;

[s] - [d] defence – to defend, offence – offend; [s] - [t] evidence – evident; importance – important;

Consonant – interchange may be combined with vowel – interchange.

Ex: bath – to bath; breath – to breathe; life - to live;

Many English verbs of Latin – French origin are distinguished from the corresponding nouns by the position of stress. Here are some well – known examples of such pairs of word: export (n) – to export (v), import (n) – to import (v), conduct (n) – to conduct (v), present (n) – to present (v), contrast (n) – to contrast (v), increase (n) – to increase (v).

Stress – interchange is not restricted to pairs of words consisting of a noun and a verb. It may also occur between other parts of speech for instance, between adjective and verb.

Ex: frequent (a) – to frequent (v)

absence (a) – to absent (v)

1.3. BASIC NOTIONS OF AFFIXATION

According to the role they play in constructing words, morphemes are subdivided into roots and affixes. The latter are further subdivided, according to their position, into prefixes, suffixes and infixes and according to their function and meaning, into derivational and functional affixes, the latter also called ending r outer formatives.

When a derivational or functional affix is stripped from the word, what remains is a stem (or a stem base). The stem expresses the lexical and the part of speech meaning.[1] For the word hearty and for the paradigm heart (sing) – hearts (pl) the stem may be represented as heart this stem is a single morpheme, it contains nothing but the root, so it is a stem. It is also a free stem because it is homonymous o the word heart.

Unlike roots, affixes are always bound forms. The difference between suffixes and prefixes, it will be remembered, is not confined to their respective positions, suffixes being "fixed after" and prefixes "fixed before" the stem. It also concerns their function and meaning.

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[1] Sobolova P.A. "Ob osnovah slov, svyazannih otnosheniyami konvarzii" Inostranniye yaziki v visshey shkole – 1963

A suffix is a derivational morpheme following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class, -en, -y, -less in hearten, hearty, heartless. When both the underlying and the resultant forms belong to the same part of speech, the suffix serves to differentiate between lexico-grammatical classes by rendering some very general lexico-grammatical meaning. For instance, both -ify and -er are verb suffixes, but the first characterizes causative verbs, such as the second is mostly typical or frequentative verbs: flicker, shimmer, twitter and the like.

If we realize that suffixes render the most general semantic compound of the word's lexical meaning by marking the general class of phenomena to which the referent of the word belongs, the reason why suffixes are as a rule semantically fused with the stem stands explained. A prefix is a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying meaning of to hearten - to dishearten it is only with verbs and statives that a prefix may serve to distinguish one part of speech form another, like in earth (n) – unearth (v), sleep (n) – asleep (stative).

Preceding a verb stem, -some prefixes express the difference between a transitive and an intransitive verb: stay (v) and outstay (smb) v.t. with a few exceptions prefixes modify the stem for time (pre-, post-), place (in, -ad-), negation(un-, dis-) and remain semantically rather independent of the stem. An infix is an affix placed within, the word, like –n- in stand. The type is not productive. An affix should not be confused with a combining form. A combining form is also a found form but it can be distinguished from an affix historically by the fact that it is always borrowed from another language, namely, from Latin or Greek, in which it existed as a free form, i.e. a separate word, or also as a combining form cycio and its variant cycl- are derived from the Greek word **kuklos** "circle", giving the English word cuclic. The French adjective mal "bad" gives the English combining form mal- , as in malnutrition. The same meaning we observe in the Greek combining form kako derived from kakos "bad". They differ from all other borrowing in that they occur in compounds and derivatives that did

not exist in their original language but were formed only in modern times in English, Russian, French, etc. cf. policlinic, polymer; stereophonic, stereoscopic, telemechanics, television.

Combining forms are mostly international. Descriptively a combining form differs from an affix because it can occur as one constituent of a form whose only other constituent is an affix, as in cyclic.[1]

There are certain structural features which enable us to identify some words as borrowings and even to determine the source language. We have already established that the initial sk usually indicates Sean dinavian origin. You can also recognize words of Latin and French origin by certain suffixes, prefixes or endings. The two tables below will help you in this. This historical survey above is far from complete. It's aim is just to give a very general ideas of the ways in which English vocabulary developed and of the major events thought which is acquired its vast modern resources.

In conclusion, I can say according to the role they play in constructing words morphemes are subdivided into roots and affixes. Unlike roots, affixes, are always bound forms. There are difference between suffixes and affixes.

So in conclusion we can say that the basic principles of word formation is the result of word formation on a foreign basis of coining we understand derivation on the morphologic basis of another language.

I. Latin Affixes

Nouns	The suffix -ion	Communication, legion, opinion, session, union, etc.
	The suffix -tion	Relation, revolution, starvation, temptation, unification, etc.
Verbs	The suffix –ate	Appreciate, create, congratulate, etc.
	The suffix -ute [ju:t]	Attribute, contribute, constitute, distribute
	The remnant suffix – et	Act, conduct, collect, connect, etc.

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[1] M.D. Stepanov, E.S. Kubryakova and many others, "Chto Takoye Slovoobrazovaniye" M. 1965

	The remnant suffix -d(e)	Applaud, divide, exclude, include, etc.
	The prefix dis-	Disable, distract, disown, disagree, etc.
Adjectives	The suffix -able	Detestable, curable, etc.
	The suffix -ate [it]	
	The suffix -ant	Arrogant, constant, important, etc.
	The suffix -ent	Absent, convenient, decent, evident, etc.
	The suffix -or	Major, minor, junior, senior, etc.
	The suffix -al	Cordial, final, fraternal, maternal, etc.
	The suffix -ar	Lunar, solar, familiar, etc.

II. French Affixes

	The suffix -ance	Arrogance, endurance, hindrance
	The suffix -ence	Consequence, intelligence, patience
	The suffix -ment	Appointment, development, experiment
	The suffix -age	Coverage, marriage, passage, village
	The suffix -ess	Tigress, Lioness, actress, adventuress
Adjectives	The suffix -ous	Curious, dangerous, joyous, serious
Verbs	The prefix -en	Enable, endear, enact, enfold, enslave

1. The tables present only the most typical and frequent structural elements of Latin and French borrowings.

2. Through all the affixes represented in the tables are Latin or French borrowings, some of the examples given in the third column are later formations derived from native roots and borrowed affixes.

3. By remnant suffixes are meant the ones the are only partially preserved in the structure of the word. It seems advisable to sum up what has been said in a table.

How English Words Are Made
Word Building

Before turning to the various processes of making words, it would be useful to analyze the related problems of the composition of words, i.e. of their constituent parts. If viewed structurally, words appear to be divisible in to smaller units, which are called morphemes. Morphemes do not occur as free forms but only as constituents of words. Yet they posses meaning of their own.

All morphemes are subdivided into two large classes; **roots and affixes**. The letter, in their turns, fall into prefixes which precede the root in the structure of the word (as in the re-read, mis-pronounce, un-well) and suffixes which follow the root (as in teach -er, cur -able, dist-ate).

Words which consist of a root and an affix (or a several affixes) are called derived words or derivatives and are produced by the process of word–building, known as affixation (or derivation).

Derived words are extremely numerous in the English vocabulary. Success fully completing with this structural type is the so-called root word, which has only a root morpheme in its structure. This type is widely represented by a great number of words belonging to the origin of English stock or to earlier borrowings (house, room, book, work, port, street, table, etc.), and, in Modern English, has been greatly enlarged by the type of word-building called conversion (e.g. to hand, v. formed from the noun hand, to can, v. from can, n; to pale, v. from pale, adjective; a find, n. from to find, v; etc.)

Another wide-spread word-structure is a compound word consisting of two or more stems (e.g. dining room, blue-bell, mother-in-law, good-for-nothing). Words of this structural type are produced by the word-building process called composition.

The somewhat odd-looking words like flu, pram, M.P, V-day, H-bomb are called shortening, contractions or curtailed words and are produced by the way of word building called shortening (contraction).

The four types (root words, derived word, compounds, shortenings) represent the main structural types of Modern English words, and conversion and composition the most productive ways of word-building.

To return to the question posed by the title of this chapter, of how words are made, let us try and get a more detailed picture of each of the major types of Modern English word-building and, also, of dome minor types.

The process of affixation consists in coining a new word by adding an affix or several affixes to some root morpheme. The role of the affix in this procedure is very important and therefore it is necessary to consider certain facts about the main types of affixes.

From the etymological point of view, affixes are classified into the same two large groups as words: native and borrowed.

Some Native Suffixes

Noun - forming	-er	Worker, miner, teacher, painter, etc.
	-ness	Coldness, loneliness, loveliness, etc.
	-ing	Feeling, meaning, singing, reading, etc.
	-dom	Freedom, wisdom, kingdom, etc.
	-hood	Childhood, manhood, motherhood, etc.
	-ship	Friendship, companionship, mastership, etc.
	-th	Length, breath, health, truth, etc.
Adjective – forming	-ful	Careful, joyful, wonderful, sinful, skillful, etc.
	-less	Careless, sleepless, cloudless, senseless, etc.
	-y	Cozy, tidy, merry, snowy, showy, etc.
	-ish	English, Spanish, reddish, childish, etc.
	-ly	Lonely, lovely, ugly, likely, lordly, etc.
	-en	Wooden, woolen, golden, silken, etc.
	-some	Handsome, quarrelsome, tiresome, etc.
Verb –	-en	Widen, redden, darken, sudden, etc.

forming		
Adverb forming	-ly	Warmly, hardly, simply, carefully, goldly, etc.

The table gives examples of especially frequent native affixes.

Borrowed affixes, especially of Romance origin are numerous in the English vocabulary. It would be wrong, though, to suppose that affixes are borrowed in the same way and for the same reasons as words. An affix of foreign origin can be regarded as borrowed only after it has begun independent and active life in the recipient language as to affect the native speakers' subconscious to the extent that they no longer realize it's foreign flavor and accept it as their own.

Affixes can also be classified into productive and non-productive types. By productive affixes we mean the ones, which take part in deriving new words in this particular period of language development. The best way to identify productive affixes is o look for them among neologism and so-called nonce-words, i.e. words coined and used only for this particular occasion. The latter are usually formed on the level of living speech and reflect the most-building. When a literary critic writes about certain book that it is unputdownable thriller, we will seek in vain this strange and impressive adjective in dictionaries, for it is a nonce word coined on the current pattern of Modern English and is evidence of the high productivity of the adjective – for borrowed suffix –able and the native prefix un-.

Consider, for example, the following: Professor Pringle was a thinnish, baldish, dyspeptic – lookingish cove with an eye like haddock.

The adjective thinnish and baldish bring to mind dozens of other adjectives made with the same suffix oldish, youngish, mannish, girlish, fattish, yelowish, etc. but dispeptic – lookingish is the author creation armed at a humorous effect, and, at the same time proving beyond doubt that the suffix -ish is a live and active one.

The same is well illustrated by the following popular statement: "I do not like Sunday evenings: I feel so Mondayish: (Mondayish is certainly a nonce-word).

One should not confuse the productivity of affixes with their frequency of occurrence. There are quite a number high frequency affixes which nevertheless, are no longer used in word-derivation (e.g. the adjective – forming native suffixes -ful, -ly; the adjective forming suffixes of Latin origin -ant, -ent, -al which are quite frequent).

Some Productive Affixes

Noun - forming	-er, -ing, -ness, -ism (materialism), -ist (impressionist), -ance
Adjective – forming	-y, -ish, - ed (learned), -able, -less
Verb – forming suffixes	-ize, -ise (realize), -ate
Adverb – forming suffixes	-ly
Prefixes	un- (unhappy), re- (reconstruct), dis- (disappoint)

Examples are given only for the affixes which are not listed in the tables.

Some Non – Productive Affixes

Noun - forming suffixes	-th, -hood
Adverb – forming suffixes	-ly
Verb – forming suffixes	-en

The native noun forming suffixes -dom and -ship ceased to be productive centuries ago. Yet, professor I.V.Arnold in the English Word gives some examples of comparatively new formations with the suffixes -dom: bore -dom, serfdom, slavedom[1], the same is true about -ship salesmanship. The adjective forming -ish, which leaves no doubt as to productivity nowadays have comparatively recent regained it, after having non-productive for many centuries.

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[1] Arnold E.V. "Leksikologiya sovremennogo angliyskogo yazika" M., Visshaya shkola 1982

Semantics of Affixes

The morpheme, and therefore, which is a type of morpheme, is generally defined as a smallest invisible component of the word possessing a meaning of its own. Meanings of affixes are specific and considerably differ from those of root morphemes. Affixes have widely generalized meanings and refer the concept conveyed by the whole word to a certain category, which is vast and embracing. So, the noun-forming suffix -er could be roughly defined as designating persons from the object of their occupation or labour (painter –the one who paints) or from the place of origin or abode (southerner the one living in the South). The adjective forming suffix -ful has the meaning of "full of", "characterized by" (beautiful, careful) whereas -ish may often imply insufficiency of quality (greenish – green, but not quite' youngish –not quite young but looking it).

Such examples might lead one to the somewhat nasty conclusion that the meaning of a derived word is always a sum of the meaning of its morphemes: un /eat/ able – "not fit to eat" where not stands for un – and fit for able.

There are numerous derived words whole meanings can really be easily deduced from the meanings of their constituent parts. Yet, such cases represent only the first and simplest stage of semantic readjustment within the derived words. The constituent morphemes within derivatives do not always preserve their current meanings and are open to subtle and complicated semantic shifts. Let us to random some of the adjectives formed with the same productive suffix -y, and try to deduce the meaning of the suffix from their dictionary definitions; brainy (inform) –intelligent, intellectual, e.g. characterized by brains

Catty – quietly or styly malicious, spiteful, i.e. characterized by the features ascribed to a cat

Chatty – given to a chat, inclined to a chat

Dressy (inform) – showy in dress, i.e. inclined to dress well or to be overdressed

Fishy – improbable, hard to believe (like stories told by fishermen)

Foxy – foxlike, cunning or crafty, i.e. **characterized by features** ascribed to a fox

Stagy – theatrical, unnatural, i.e. inclined to

Affectation, to unnatural theatrical manners **touchy** –apt to take offence on slight provocation, i.e. resenting a touch or contact (not at all inclined to be touched)

The Random House Dictionary defines the meaning of the –y suffix as "characterized by or inclined to the substance or action of the root to which the affix is attached". Yet even the few given examples show that, on the hand, there are cases, like touchy or fishy that are not covered by the definition. On the other hand, even those cases that are roughly covered, snow a wide variety of subtle shades of meaning. It is not only the suffix that adds its own meaning to the meaning of the roof, but the suffix is in its turn, affected by the root and undergoes certain semantic changes, so that mutual influence of the roof and creates a wide range of subtle nuances.

But is the suffix –y probably exceptional in this respect? It is sufficient to examine further examples to see that the other affixes also offer an interesting variety of semantic shades. Compare for instance, the meanings of adjective forming suffixes in each of these groups of adjectives.

1. **Eatable** (fit or good to eat)

Lovable (worthy of loving)

Imaginable (capable of being imagined)

Questionable (open to doubt, to question)

2. **Lovely (**charming, beautiful)

Lonely (solitary, without company; lone; the meaning of the suffix does not seem to add anything to that or the root)

Friendly (characteristic of or befitting a friend)

Heavenly (resembling or befitting heaven; beautiful, splendid)

3. **Childish** (resembling or befitting a child)

Tallish (rather tall, but not quite, approaching the quality of big size)

Girlish (like a girl, but, often, in a bad imitation of one)

Bookish (1) (given or devoted to reading or study)

(2) (more acquainted with books than real life, i.e. possessing the quality of bookish learning)

The semantic distinctions of words produced from the same root by means of different affixes are also of considerable interest, both for language studies and research work. Compare: **womanly – womanish, flowery – flowered – flowering, starry – starred, reddened – reddish, shortened – shortish.**

The semantic difference between members of these groups is very obvious: the meanings of the suffixes are so distinct that they colour the whole words. Womanly is used in a complimentary manner about girls and women, whereas womanish is used to indicate an effeminate man and certainly implies criticism.

Flowery is applied to speech or a style, flowered means "decorated with the pattern of flowers" and flowering is the same as blossoming.

Starry means "resembling stars".

Derivational and Functional Affixes

Lexicology is primarily concerned with derivational affixes, the other group being the domain of grammarians. The derivational affixes in fact, as well as the whole problem of word-formation, from a boundary are between lexicology and grammar and are therefore studied in both.

Language being a system in which the elements of vocabulary and grammar are closely interrelated, our study of affixes cannot be complete without some discussion of the similarity and difference between derivational and functional morphemes.

The similarity is obvious as they are so often homonymous. Otherwise the two groups are essentially different because they render different types of meaning. Functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning.

Functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning They build different forms of one and the same word.

A word – form, or the form of a word, is defined as one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection.

Complete sets of all the various forms of a word when considered as inflectional patterns, such as declensions or conjugations, are termed paradigms. A paradigm is therefore defined as the system of grammatical forms characteristic of a word, e.g. **near, nearer, nearest; son, son's, sons, sons'.**

<u>Derivational</u> affixes serve to supply the stem with components of lexical and lexico – grammatical meaning and thus form different words. One and the same lexico – grammatical meaning of the affix is sometimes accompanied by different combinations of various lexical meanings. Thus, the lexico- grammatical meaning supplied by the suffix –y consist in the ability –to express the qualitative idea peculiar to adjectives and creates adjectives from noun stems. The lexical meaning of the same suffix are somewhat variegated: "full of, as in **bushy** or **cloudy,** "composed of, as in **stony**, having the quality of as in **slangy,** resembling, as in **baggy** and some more.

The American structuralists B.Bloch and G.Trager formulate this point as follows: "A suffixal derivative is a two morpheme word which is grammatically equivalent to (can be substitute for) any simple word in all the constructions where it occurs.[1]

The semantic and functional difference that has already been stated is supposed by statistical properties and difference in valency (combining possibilities) of the three main types of morphemes, namely roots, derivational affixes and functional formatives, the roots are by far the most numerous. There are many thousand roots in the English language;[2] the derivational affixes, when listed, do not go beyond a few scores. the list given in Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary takes up five pages and a half comprising all the detailed explanations of their origin and meaning and even then the actual living suffixes are much fewer. As to the functional formatives, there are hardly more than ten of

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[1] B.Bloch and G.Trager, Outline of Linguistic Analysis, Baltimore, 1942.
[2] H.A. Gleason., An introduction to Descriptive linguists., New York 1961

them. Regular English verb, for instance have only four form: **play, plays, played, playing,** as compared to the German verbs which has as many as sixteen.

The valency of these three groups of morphemes is naturally in inverse proportion to their number, functional affixes can be appended, a with a few exceptions, to any element belonging to the part of speech they serve. The regular correlation of nouns can serve to illustrate this point. Thus, **heart**; **hearts; boy; boys;** etc.

The relies of archaic forms, such as **child; children** or foreign plurals like **criterion; criteria** are very few in comparison with these.

Derivational affixes do not combine so freely and regularly. The suffix   -en occurring in **golden** and **leaden** cannot be added to the root steel - . nevertheless, as they serve to mark certain more than two oppositions, e.g. **boy – boyish, child – childish, book – bookish, gold – golden, lead – leaden, wood – wooden.** The valency of roots is of a very different order and the oppositions may be sometimes isolated It is for instance difficult to find another pair with the root **heart** and the same relationship as in **heart – sweetheart**. Knowing the plural inflectional suffix –s. We know how the countable nouns are inflected. The probability of a mistake is not great.

With derivational affixes the situation is much more intricate. Knowing, for instance, the complete list of affixes of feminization[1] i.e. formation of feminine nouns from the stems of masculine ones by adding a characteristic suffix, we shall be able to recognize a new word if we know the root. This knowledge, however, will not enable us to construct words acceptable for English vocabulary, because derivational affixes are attached to their particular stems in a haphazard and unpredictable manner. Why, for instance, is it impossible to call a **tadyguest** a **guestess** on the pattern of **host – hostlees?** Note also: **lion – lioness, tiger – tigress,** but **bear – she – bear, elephant – she – elephant, wolf – she – wolf** : very often the correlation is assured by suppletion, therefore we have **boar – sow,**

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[1] Mario Pei and F. Gainer. A dictionary of Linguists. New York 1954

buck – doc, bull – cow, cock – hen, ram- ewe. On the whole this state of things is more or less common to many languages; but English has stricter constrains in ths respect than, for example, Russian: indeed the range of possibilities in English is very norrow. Russian not only possesses a greater number of them to the same stem: malchik, malchishka, malchishichka, malchonka, malchugan, malchugashka: nothing of the kind is possible for the English noun stem boy, With the oun stem girl the diminutive –e/-ie can be added but not –ette, -let, -kine, -kins. The same holds true even if the corresponding noun stems hsve much in common: a short lecture is a lesturette but a small picture is never called a picturette. The probability that a given stem will combine with a given affix is thus not easily established.

After having devoted special attention to the difference in statictical characteristics of the various kinds of morphemes we shall also notice that they are different positionally. A functional affix marks the words boundary, it can only follow the affix of derivation and come last, so that no further derivation is possible for a stem to which a functional affix is added. That is why functional affixes are called by E. Nida the outer formatives as contrasted to the inner formatives which is equivalent to our term derivational affixes, it might be argued that the outer position of functional affixes is disproved by such examples as the **disableds, the unwanfes.** It must be noted, however, that in these words **–ed** is not a functional affix, it receives derivational force so that the **disableds** is not a form of the verb **to disable,** but a new word –a collective noun.

A word containing no outer formatives is, so to say, open because it is homonymous to a stem and further derivational affixes may be added to it: **boy+ish=boyish, boyish+ness=boyishness.** Once we add an outer formative, no further derivation is possible. The form **boys** is not homonymous to a stem and cannot constitute the underlying form for a new derivative. The form may be regarded as closed. To sum up: derivational and functional morphemes may happen to be identical in sound form, but they are substantially different in meaning, function, valency, statistical characteristics and structural properties.

Semi – Affixes

Consider the following examples."… The Great Glass Elevator is shockproof, water proof, bombproof, Bulletproof and Knidproof…" Lady Malvern tried to freeze him with look, but you cannot do that sort of thing to Jeeves, he is look-proof.

Better sorts of Lip – stick are frequently described in advertisement as kissproof. Some building materials may be advertised as fireproof. Certain technical devices are foolproof meaning that they are safe even in a fool's hands.

All these words, with -proof for the second component, stand between compound and derived words in their characteristics, on the one hand, the second component seems to bear all three features of a stem preserves certain semantic assosiations with the free from proof. On the other hand, the second component seems to bear all the features of a stem preserves certain semantic form roof. The meaning of –proof in all the numerous words built on this pattern has become so generalized that it is certainly approaching that of a suffix.

The high productivity of the pattern is proved, once more, by the possibility of coining nonce-words after this pattern: look-proof and Knidproof, the second produced from the nom-existent stem Knid.

The component – proof, standing thus between a stem and an affix, is regarded by some scholars as a semi – affixes.

Another example of some – affix is – man in a vast group of English nouns denoting people: sportsman, gentleman, nobleman, seaman, fisherman, countryman, statesman, policeman, chairman, etc.

Semantically, the constituent -man in these words approaches the generalized meaning of such noun – forming suffixes as –er, -or, -ist (e.g. artist), -ite (e.g. hypoctite). It has corresponding free from **man**, that such word - groups as **woman policeman** or **Mrs. Chairman** are quite usual. Nor does the statement lady, you are no **gentleman** sound eccentric or illocal for the speaker uses the word **gentleman** in it's general sense of a noble upright person, regardless of sex.

It must be added though that this is only an occasional usage and that and **gentleman** is normally applied to man.

Other examples of semi – affixes are land (e.g. **Ireland, Scotland, fatherland, wonderland), - like** (e.g. **ladylike, unladylike, businesslike, unbusinesslike, starlike, flowerlike,** etc.), - worthy (e.g. **seaworthy, trustworthy, praiseworthy).**

CHAPTER II. AFFIXATION AS A SOURCE OF ENRICHING THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

2.1. AFFIXATION AND ITS SUBDIVISION

Affixation is the formation of words with the help of derivational affixes. Affixation is subdivided into prefixation and suffixation. If a prefix "dis" is added to the stem "like" (dislike) or suffix "ful" to "law" (lawful) we say a word is built by an affixation. Derivational morphemes added before the stem of a word are called prefixes and the derivational morphemes added after the stem of the word are called suffixes. Prefixes modify the lexical meaning of the stem meaning i.e. The prefixed derivative mostly belongs to the same part of speech. E.g. like (v) – dislike (v), kind (adj) – unkind (adj) but suffixes transfer words to a different parts of speech, e.g. Teach (v) – teacher (n). But new investigations into the problem of prefixation in English showed interesting results. It appears that the traditional opinion, current among linguists, that prefixes modify only the lexical meaning of words without changing the part of speech is not quite correct. In English there are about 25 prefixes which can transfer words to a different parts of speech.

E.g. head (n) – behead (v), title (n) – entitle (v). If it is so we can say that there is no functional difference between suffixes and prefixes. Besides there are linguists who treat prefixes as a part of a word-composition. They think that a prefix has the same function as the first component of a compound word. Other linguists consider prefixes as derivational affixes which differ essentially from root-morphemes and stems. From the point of view of their origin affixes may be native and borrowed. The suffixes **-ness, -ish, -dom, -ful, -less, ship** and prefixes **be-, mis-, un-, fore-, etc.** are of native origin. But the affixes –**able, -ment, -ation, -ism, -ist, re-, anti-, dis-,** etc. are of borrowed origin. They came from the Greek, Latin and French languages. Many of the suffixes and the prefixes of native origin were independent words. In the course of time they have lost their independence and turned into derivational affixes[1].

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1. Kruisinga, E. A handbook of present day English. Groningen. 1932.

Another problem of the study of the affixes is homonymic affixes. Homonymic affixes are affixes which have the same soundform, spelling but different meanings and they are added to different parts of speech.

e.g. –ful (1) forms adjectives from a noun: love (v) – loveful (adj).

-ful(2) forms adjective from a verb: forget (v) – forgetful (adj).

The verb suffixes –en (1) added to a noun and adjective stem is homonymous to the adjective forming suffixes -en (2) which is added to a noun stem. E.g . to strengthen, to soften, and wooden, golden.

The prefix un- added to a noun and a verb stem is homonymous to the prefix un- (2) which is added to an adjective stem. E.g. unshoe, unbind, unfair, untrue.

In the course of the history of the English as a result of borrowings there appeared many synonymous affixes in the language. E.g. the suffixes **–er, -or, -ist, -ent**, -**ant, -eer, -ian, -man, -ee, -ess** form synonymous affixes denoting the meaning "agent". Having the meaning of negation the prefix **un-, in-, non-, dis-mis-** form synonymic group of prefixes. It is interesting to point out that the synonymous affixes help us to reveal different lexico-semantic groupings of words. e.g. the words formed by the suffixes **–man, -er, -or, -ian, -ee, -eer, -ent, -ant, etc**. belong to the lexico-semantic groupings of words denoting "doer of the action". The affixes may also undergo semantic changes, they may be polysemantic. E.g. the noun forming suffix **"-er"** has the following meanings:

1)   persons following some special trade and profession (driver, hunter, teacher);

2)   persons doing a certain action at the moment in question (packer, chooser, giver);

3)   tools (blotter, atomizer boiler, transmitter).

The adjective forming suffix **"-y"** also has several meanings;

1)   composed of, full of (bony, stony);

2)   characterized by (rainy, cloudy);

3)   having the character of resembling what the stem denotes (inky, bushy, etc).

Thus, affixes have different characteristic features.

The comparative analysis of the English language with other languages showed that English is not so rich in suffixes, for example, the Uzbek language. The total number of suffixes is 67 in English but the Uzbek suffixes are 171 and, vice versa, prefixation is more typical to the English language than Uzbek.

Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word-building throughout the history of English. It consists in adding an affix to the stem of a definite part of speech. Affixation is divided into suffixation and prefixation[1].

Suffixation

The main function of suffixes in Modern English is to form one part of speech from another, the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. (e.g. «educate» is a verb, «educatee» is a noun, and « music» is a noun, «musicdom» is also a noun).

There are different classifications of suffixes:

1. Part-of-speech classification. Suffixes which can form different parts of speech are given here:

a) noun-forming suffixes, such as: -er (criticizer), -dom (officialdom), -ism (ageism),

b)   adjective-forming   suffixes,   such   as: -able   (breathable),   less (symptomless), -ous (prestigious),

c) verb-forming suffixes, such as -ize (computerize) , -ify (micrify),

d) adverb-forming suffixes, such as: -ly (singly), -ward (tableward),

e) numeral-forming suffixes, such as -teen (sixteen), -ty (seventy).

2. Semantic classification. Suffixes changing the lexical meaning of the stem can be subdivided into groups, e.g. noun-forming suffixes can denote:

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[1] www.ziyonet.uz

a) the agent of the action, e.g. -er (experimenter), -ist (taxist), -ent (student),

b) nationality, e.g. -ian (Russian), -ese (Japanese), -ish (English),

c) collectivity, e.g. -dom (moviedom), -ry (peasantry, -ship (readership), -ati (literati),

d) diminutiveness, e.g. -ie (horsie), -let (booklet), -ling (gooseling), -ette (kitchenette),

e) quality, e.g. -ness (copelessness), -ity (answerability).

3. Lexico-grammatical character of the stem. Suffixes which can be added to certain groups of stems are subdivided into:

a) suffixes added to verbal stems, such as : -er (commuter), -ing (suffering), - able (flyable), -ment (involvement), -ation (computerization),

b) suffixes added to noun stems, such as : -less (smogless), ful (roomful), -ism (adventurism), -ster (pollster), -nik (filmnik), -ish (childish),

c) suffixes added to adjective stems, such as : -en (weaken), -ly (pinkly), -ish (longish), -ness (clannishness).

4. Origin of suffixes. Here we can point out the following groups:

a) native (Germanic), such as -er,-ful, -less, -ly.

b) Romanic, such as: -tion, -ment, -able, -eer.

c) Greek, such as: -ist, -ism, -ize.

d) Russian, such as -nik.

5. Productivity. Here we can point out the following groups:

a) productive, such as : -er, -ize, --ly, -ness.

b) semi-productive, such as : -eer, -ette, -ward.

c) non-productive, such as : -ard (drunkard), -th (length).

Suffixes can be polysemantic, such as: -er can form nouns with the following meanings: agent, doer of the action expressed by the stem (speaker), profession, occupation (teacher), a device, a tool (transmitter). While speaking about suffixes we should also mention compound suffixes which are added to the stem at the same time, such as -ably, -ibly, (terribly, reasonably), -ation (adaptation

from adapt).There are also disputable cases whether we have a suffix or a root morpheme in the structure of a word, in such cases we call such morphemes semi-suffixes, and words with such suffixes can be classified either as derived words or as compound words, e.g. -gate (Irangate), -burger (cheeseburger), -aholic (workaholic) etc.

There are a great number of affixes in Modern English. But not all of them are used nowadays as word-formative elements. The analysis of affixation derivatives shows that the following characteristic features are inherent in affixes[1]:

a). Affix must express the definite meaning adding to the productive stem.

b). Affix must be distinguished-easily as word-formative elements and must be realized distinctly as a part of speech in the conscious of the speaking one and productive stem must possess the ability to be used in the language without affix or to derive new words by means of other affixes.

c). Affix must be used for the formation of new words not only from the stem of that origin, which it appeared first in the language with, but from the stems of other origins.

d). Affix must posses the definite frequency of use. The more that or other affix gives the formation, the more productive it is. This feature must be taken into consideration because most of affixes are appeared from independent words in the process of word adding. One of the components of compound words begins to be used often and often in the combination with other stems, losing its initial meaning, gaining an abstract meaning, which is already inherent in the whole class. The more words with these elements are met in the language, the more bass are considered it as affix, but not component of compound word.

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[1] Ginzburg R.S. "English Lexicology". - Moscow-1983.

e). Live affix must give new-formation. For the new formation we can ascribe not only those words which had been already registered by the dictionary of neologisms and lists of new words, but potential words, i.e. such new formation which are created in the process of speech from the material and are in the vocabulary according to patterns existing in language. These formations are understood by all using language, though they are not part of the vocabulary yet, as ready units of the language. Out coming of the above-mentioned features, the affix is the morpheme, which in its development gained an abstract meaning inherent in the whole class of words and adding to the stem, it changes its meaning.

It is quite naturally, that all productive affixes are live, but not all live affixes are in the equal measure of productive. Under Productive we understand that number of words, which appeared in the period of existing in the language of that word-formative affixes and frequency of appearing of new-formative ones with the given affix. Out coming of it, affixes may be under productive, productive, but some of them may be under productive but some of them may be called absolute productivity, i.e. such ability of word-formation, under which affix has minimum limitations in the sphere of its use as word-formative elements.

Under affix-homonyms we understand the coinciding word-formative elements by its appearance (sounding and way of writing), which are used for the formation of words from the stems of different part of speech and express different meanings.

Affix-homonyms are appeared and developed by different ways:

a). As a result of loan-word of affixes coinciding by its appearance with affixes already existed in the language (Example: English adjective suffix –ish and borrowed from French verbal suffix -ish).

b). As a result of differentiation of meanings of that or another affix when using it for formation of words from different part of speech. Owing to this the same affixes acquire the ability to express not only different shades of the same meaning, but at the same time absolutely different meanings, i.e.

polysemy of affix may turn into affix-homonym. By this way in modern English adjective suffix-homonyms are developed (-ish, drawish — яхши ривожланган, freakish - қайсар) and - ish (forming adjectives from adjectives) - yellow - yellowish, light-lightish, black - blackish).

c). Affixes-homonyms may occur as a result of changing the function of affix which has already existed on the language. Foe example: adjective suffix - ed appeared and developed from verbal form - building suffix.

d). Affix-homonyms often appear as a result of different affixes in the origin, initially differ not only by their meaning, but by form of definite phonetically and other reasons acquire the same sounding and even way of writing. By this way, for example homonyms un- 1, forming adjectives from the stem of adjectives, and un- 2, productive verbs from verbs.

A great number of loan-word elements number in the affix inventory of English language. For example, - ant, - ent, - ine, - in, - ile, - id, -ute, -ete and others are loan-word affixes. Academic V.V.Vinagradov calls them Morphological signs, because they don't play any word-formative role in the modern language[1].

An English word can be divided into three parts: a prefix, a stem and a suffix. Pre-means before. A prefix, there fore is what comes before the stem.

Consider, as an example, the prefix de- (meaning 'reduce' or 'reverse') in a word like de magnetize (meaning "to deprive of magnetism).

Prefixes do not relate the formed words to the new part of speech in most cases. But linguists do not take into consideration that a particularly in English there are prefixes, which are able to derive verbs from nominal stems, for example, be-, en-, (head - to behead, doctor - to bedoctor, dew - to endew, serf- to enserf).

Prefixes as word-formative formats are usually more independent in phonetical, morphological and semantical relations in comparison with the

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suffix when forming a new word prefix is a added to the root morpheme of the deriving stem, which is more ponderable in phonetical and semantical relations.

Suffixes change the word from one part of speech to another. For example, -ly added to the adjective quick gives the adverb quickly. Prefixes, on the other hand, usually change the meaning of the word. For example, un-changes a word to the negative. Unmagnetizable means 'not capable of being magnetized'.

2.2. THE CLASSIFICATION OF AFFIXES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Word formation is the creation of new words from the elements existing in the language. After certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. It is self – evident that word – formation can deal only with words which are analyzable both structurally and semantically.

As a subject of study, word – formation is that branch of lexicology, which studies the patterns on which a language, in this case the English language, build new words. The study of the simple word has no place in it. Therefore, **writer, displace, atom – free,** are relevant to word – formation, but to write, to **please, atom, free** are not.[1]

Like any other linguistic phenomenon word – formation m be studied from two angels – synchronically and diachronically. It is necessary to distinguish between these two approaches, for synchronically the linguistic investigates the present – day system of the types of word – formation while diachronically it is concerned with the history of word building. Synchronically the most important and most productive ways of word formations are:

<div align="center">

Affixation   (teach + er = teacher)

Conversion   (to jump – a jump)

Word composition (pillow case)

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While diachronically it is concerned with the history of word building.

Besides them there are other types of word – formation such as:

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[1] R.S.Ginsburg " A course in Modern English lexicology" M.1966

Shortening (Abr, Acc)

Blending (smoke+fog=smog)

Back – formation (to beg – beggar)

Sound interchange (blood – bleed)

In the source of he historical development of a language the productivity of this or that way of word formation changes.

Some of the ways of forming words in present –day English can be resorted to for the creation of new words whenever occasion demands – these are called productive ways of word – formation, and the words that cannot now produce new words are called non-productive for instance, affixation has been a productive ways of forming words ever since the old English period.

Sound interchange (blood – bleed, strike – stroke) was a productive way of word formation in old English but it has lost it's productivity in Modern English and no mew words can be formed by means of sound – interchange. There are two types of word formation in English:

Word – derivation

Word – composition (or Compounding)

Word formed by word – derivation have only one stem and one or more derivational affixes.

Kind – kindness, clean – cleanness.

Some derived words have no affixes because derivation achieved through conversion.

To paper – paper, to fall – a fall

Words created by words –composition have at least two or more primary stems.

Bookcase, note – book

Besides there are words created by a simultaneous application of composition and derivation (suffixation or conversion) derivational compounding.

Long – legged , open – minded

So the subject matter of word formation is to study the patterns on which the English language builds words. The shortening of words stands apart from the above twofold division of words stands apart from the above twofold division of word - formation. It shortening regarded as part of either word – derivation or word – composition for the simple reason that neither the root morpheme not the simple reason that neither the root – morpheme not the derivation affix can be singled out the from he shortened word.

Hab, exam, Erratum, V – day

Consequently, the shortening of words should be treated separately as a specific type of word – formation. Within the types, further distinctive may be made between ways of forming words. The basic ways of forming words in word – derivation are affixation and conversion shortening, abbreviation, blending, back – formation, sound interchange are referred to minor ways of word – formation.

If we conquer he English and Uzbek languages they differ in the types of word – formation. Their ways of word – formation are also different. Affixation composition, shortening is very productive ways of word – formation in both languages. In Uzbek conversion, blending, sound interchange, backformation are less common type of formation.

As for as the English language concerned these types of word formation in the Uzbek language. The comparative value of the word formation of English and Uzbek languages demand further investigation.

Affixation –is generally define as the formation of words by adding derivational affixes to stems. On the morphemic level every word formed by means of affixation has only one root – morphemes, which is its semantic center and one or more derivational affixes.

Affixation is one of the most productive ways in replenishing the English word – stock with the new words. The four types represent the main structural types of Modern English words.[1]

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[1] I.V. Arnold "Leksikologiya sovremennogo angliyskogo yazika" Visshaya shkola 1988

They are: **root words, derived words. Shortening, compounds.**

Word structure of which include one root morpheme and one or more affixes which are collect derived words derivatives.

For instance, the words **displease** and **realism** have each only one root – morpheme   and one derivational affix the prefix **dis-** and the suffix **–ism**, where as the noun reappearance consists of the prefix re-, the root – morpheme appear and the suffix **–ance**.

Once, the derivational level derived words compose a primary stem (the stem being in itself a simple, a derived or a compound stem) and a derivational affix.

For instance, **violinist = n + ist, friendliness = n + ly + ness.**

The stems of words making up a word duster enter into derivational relations different degrees. The zero degree of derivation is ascribed to simple words i.e. words whose stems are homonymous with a root – morpheme, e.g. atom, haste, devote. etc…

Derived words whose stems consist of a root – morpheme and a derivational affix are described as having the first degree of derivation is ascribed to simple words i.e. words whose stems is homonymous with a roof – morpheme, e.g. Atom, haste, devote, etc…

Derived words whose stems consist of a root- morpheme and derivational affix are described as having the first degree of derivation e.g. atomic, hasty, devotional, etc. in conformity with the division of derivational affixes into suffix and prefix, prefixation is subdivided into suffixation and the prefixation. Distinction is naturally made between prefixal and suffixal derivatives, of unjust rearing, justify, arrangement. Word like reappearance, unreasonable, denationalize, are generally qualified prefixal-suffixal derivatives. The reader should clearly realize that this qualification is relevant only in terms of the consequent morphemes such words are made up.

e.g. from the angle of morphemic analyzes. Form the point of view of derivation analyze such words are mostly suffixal ar prefixal derivatives.

Derivational affixes are affixes which when added to the derivational bases, make new words. Derivational affixes fall into prefixes which proceed the root in the structure of the words as: Re-read, mis – pronounce, un – well

Suffixes which follow of the words as: read – er, girl – ish, cure – able.

A careful study of a great many suffixal and prefixal derivatives has revealed and essential difference between them. In the Modern English suffixation is characteristic of noun and adjective formation, while Prefixation typical of verb formation. As a general rule, prefixes modify the lexical meaning o stems to which they are added. A prefixal derivative usually gains the part of speech the unprefixed word belongs to e.g.: un – usual – of usual; indefinite- come from definite in a suffixal derivative the suffix does no only modify the lexical meaning of the stems it is affixed to, such the word itself is usually transformed to another part of speech, e.g.: care – less= care; suitable = suit (noun) good – ness = good (adj). Furthermore, it is necessary to point out that a suffix closely knid together with a stems forms a fusion retaining less of its independent than a prefix which is as a general rule, more independent semantically.

Reading – ability to read. To re-read – to read again

While examining the stock of derivational affixes in Modern English from the point of view of their origin distinctions should first all be made between native and foreign affixes.

First you must know does prefix and suffix mean itself "fix" and "suf". That is a bit more difficult to explain " " is actually from the beginning last word "ad", and the meaning is the some as the English word add.

"Suf" is the Latin word "sub" like in submarine, subway, suburb.

The meaning is under after (outside. So both "affix" and "mean to attach some-things (a word).

By native affixes we shall mean those that existed in English in the old English period or where formed from old English word.

The latter category needs some explanation. The changes a morpheme undergoes in the course of language history may be of very different kinds. Many of he affixes of native origin where independent words. In the course of time they have gradually lost their independence and turned into derivational affixes, for instance, such noun –affixes as **–dom, -hood, -ship-** may be traud back to their independent existence as words: **-dom** represent the old English nouns –had which meant state condition; **-ship has** developed from the noun scribe mean from state, the adjective – suffix –**ly** (e.g. manly, friendly) as also traced back to old English noun its (body, shape)

In a few cases suffixes have developed put pr grammatical morphemes. As a result of the process of lexicalization of grammatical forms e.g.: -s (colours), -ing (interesting).

Some suffixes are know to have originated as result of separation. An instable of the case is the suffix –ing occurring in words like duckling, yearling, its: the suffix is simple extended from the old English suffix –ing and has sprung from words in which –ing has tasked on to a stem andimg in –e, as lifting.

Many suffixes, however, have story of the English language, for instance – tsh, -less, -ness etc.

The same is true a prefixes: some have developed out of independent out of independent words, e.g. out-, under-, others have a always been known as derivational affixes: miss-, un-. In the course of its historical development the English language has adopted a great many suffixes and prefixes from foreign language s. these process does not consist in borrowing derivational affixes, as such its words that the borrowing from a foreign language, and the borrowed words bring with their derivatives formed after the word building patterns of the foreign languages.

When such pairs of words as derive and derivational, loud, and loundation had found their way into the English vocabulary, it was natural hat the suffixation, should be recognized by English speakers as an allowable means of forming nouns of action out of verbs. In this way a great many suffixes and prefixes and prefixes of foreign origin have become in integral part of system of word − formation in English, among borrowed derivational affixes we find both suffixes, e.g. –able, -ible, -all, aged, -ance, -ist, -ism,- ess, atc.: mdis-, en-, (in-), inter-, re-, mon-, and many others.[1]

Well, there are many affixes which come to English from Greek, Latin, and French languages. Here are some Latin prefixes:

Ab- (away) abrupt, absent, absolve

Ad- (to) adverb, advertisement

In- (not) incapable, indecisive, intolerable

Inter- (between, among) intercept, interdependent

Intra- (within) intramural, interpersonal

Pre- (before) preface, prefer

Post- (after) postpone, postscript, postwar

Sub- (under) submarine, subscription

Trans- (across) transfer, transit, translate

The terms borrowed affixation is not very exact as affixes are never borrowed a such, but only as part of Loan words. To enter the morphological system of the English language a borrowed affix has to satisfy certain.

The borrowings of the affixes is possible only if the number of words containing this affix is considerable, if it is meaning and function are definite and clear enough, and if it is structural patterns corresponds to the structural pattern already existing in language.

If those conditions are fulfilled the foreign affix may even become productive and combine with native stems or borrowed stems with in the English

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[1] Galperin I.R. "Leksicologiya angliyskogo yazika" M., 1956

system vocabulary, it is to be marked that quite a number of borrowed derivational affixes are of international currency. For instance the suffix –ist of Creak is used in many European languages to form a known denoting one who adheres to a given doctrine or system or one who makes a practice of a given action: socialist, communist, artist, realist, and their Russian equivalents of internal currency is also the suffix –ism of Greek origin is used to from abstract nouns denoting philosophical doctrines, political and scientific theories, etc. Materialism, realism, Darwinism.

Such prefixes as anti-, pre-, extra-, ultra-, are also used to join new words in many languages, especially in political and scientific terminology:

Anti-fascist   pro-German

Transatlantic   ultra-violet

Automobile

The adoption of countless foreign words exercises agreed influence upon the system of English word – formation, one of the result being the appearance of many hybrid words in the English vocabulary.

The term "hybrid words" is needless to say, of diachronic relevance only. Here distraction should be made between two basic groups: 1) cases when a foreign stem is combined with a native affix as in colorless uncertain. After complete adoption the foreign stem is subject to the same treatment as native stems and after the adoption new words derived from at it a very early stage. For instance, such suffixes as –ful, -less, -ness, were used with French words as early as 1300. 2) Cases when native stems are convenient within foreign affixes such as drinkable, joyous. Here the assimilation of a structure pattern is involved therefore some time must pass before a foreign affix come to be comes recognized by speakers as a derivational morpheme than can be tacked on to native words. Same of reign affixes as –ance, -al, -ity, have never become productive with native stems.

Reinterpretation of borrowed words save rise to affixes which may not have been regarded as such in the course language. For instance, -scape according in such words as seascape, cloudscape, etc. results from landscape of Dutch origin. The noun election of Greek origin contributed the suffix -torn very widely used in coining scientific and technical terms.

Cyclotron, magnetron, hydration, etc.

English also adopted some French derivational affixes. Those affixes could now be used to derive new words from French stems. The following suffixes and prefixes become productive in English from French.

Dis –gives negative meaning: Disappoint, disagree, distrust.

En- (from Latin in-) encircle, encmpass.

-ance: engnorance, entrance, arrogance

-ence: innocence, excellence, independence.

-ment: government, treatment, agreement.

-ess: princess, countess, goddess.

The comparative analyses of the English language with other languages showed that English is not so rich in suffixes as, for example, the Uzbek language. The total number of suffixes is 67 in English but in Uzbek 171 and vice versa prefixation is more typical to English language than Uzbek.

In Uzbek there are following prefixes: **be-, no-, bo-, ba-, -hum, bu** the origin the Uzbek language affixes like English ones are divided into different samantic groups. There semantic groups of affixes may be different in different languages. For example, diminutive affixes in Uzbek are more than in English.

2.3. TYPES OF AFFIXES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The synchronic analysis of the preceding paragraphs studies the present-day system and patterns characteristic of the English vocabulary by comparing simultaneous exiting words. In diachronic analysis lexical elements are compared with those from which they have been formed and developed and their present productivity is determined.

The diachronic study of vocabulary establishes whether the present morphological structure of element of the vocabulary is due to the process, which took place within the English vocabulary in the course of its development, whether it has some other source.[1]

Synchronic analysis concentrates on structural types and treats word – formation as a system of rules, aiming, at the creation of a consistent and complete by which the observed facts can be classified and the noun – observed facts can be predicted. This an has not been achieved yet, so that a consistently synchronic description of the English language is still fragmentary, still requires frequent revision.

Diachronic consternating to word – forming processes is more fully worked out. Also for going treatment has been strictly synchronic, i.e. only the present state of the English vocabulary has been taken into the consideration. To have a complete picture of affixation, however one must be acquainted with the development of the stock of morphemes involved.

A diachronic approach is thus indispensable the basic convent that must be dealt with in this connection is the opposition of productive and non-productive affixes. This to say, the word form of the affixes may change in the course of time: some affixes remain productive while others become non-productive.

The process may continue so that in the long run some affixes become "dead".[2]

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[1] Muminov O. "Lexicology of the English language" T-2006.
[2] Smirnitskaya A. I. "leksikologiya angliskogo yazika" M-1956

Productive affixes – are those which are characterized by their ability to make new words. Distinction is usually made in linguistic works on affixation and between dead and living affixes.

Dead affixes – are described as those which are longer felt in modern English as component parts of words:

Thy have so fused wit the stem of the word as to fuse with the stem of the word as to lose independence completely. It is only by special etymological analysis and they may be singled out e.g.: - d in deed, seed, -le, -e, -ee. In bundle, sail, novel" -ock in hillock: -lock in wedlock, -t in flight gift, height. It is quick clear that dead affixes are irrelevant to present-day English word – formation, they belong in its diachronic study.

Living affixes may be easy singled out from a word , come from the noun – forming affixes –ness, -dom, -hood, -age, -ance, as in darkness, freedom, childhood, marriage, assistance, atc. Or the adjective – forming affixes –en, -ous, -ive, -ful, -v as in wooden, poisonous, active, hopeful, stony, etc.[1]

Productivity of derivational affixes should not be identified with their frequency of occurrence in speech of those there may be some international between them. Frequency of occurrence is characterized by the fact that a great number of words containing a given derivational affixes are often used in speech, a particular in various text.

Productive is characterized by the ability of a given suffix to make new words. It has been pointed out that linguist disagree as to what is meant by productivity. The some refers to their fills on the productivity of derivational affixes.

Some linguists characterized productive affixes as those which participate in the Modern English, neologism in particular irrespective of the number of new words actually formed with those affixes whether they may be employed whenever occasion requires the coining o a new words. Other linguists emphasize

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[1] Buranov G, Muminov D." apractical course in English lexicology" T-1990

that the main characteristic features of productive affixes is their ability to create an unlimited number of new words which all who apeaks find no difficulty in interesting, in particular, their ability to great what are calleds occasional words or nonce – words. the term suggest that a speaker coins such words then he needs them, of on another, he coins it afresh.

Nonce – words are built from familiar language material patterns which are in most cases the most productive ones. Needless to say dictionaries do not record occasional words. The following words may serve as illustration: collarless, (appearance), a lungful (of smote), a Dicsensist (office), (a couple of) towers, etc.

Besides, the ability to coin nonce words it is also characteristic of productive affixes, that they are very easily extracted from words, because of the transparence of the words structure and the definite character of their meaning. The suffixes –less and –ness are good examples of productive affixes. Meeting of the all the requirement just stated of youngness, naturalness, availableness, windowless, sugarless, umbrellas. The treatment of certain affixes are non – productive natural depends on he concept at productivity. The current definition of non-productive affixes are those which can not be used in Modern English for the coining of new words is rather vague and may be interpreted in different ways. Following this definition the term" non-productive refers only to the affixes unlikely to be used for the formation of new words, e.g.: -ous, -th, -fore-, and some others. As in famous, depth, to foresee.

As for the affixes that are occasionally employed be the purposes word – formation they are all referred as productive in varying degrees.

There degrees of productivity are distinguish for derivational affixes:

1. Productive (or even highly productive) affixes: e.g. –un, -ist, -ish (announcer, guitarist, abolish);

2. Semi – productive affixes: e.g. –eer, -ese, -ette, -ward (mountaineer, burmese, seaward);

3. Non – productive affixes: e.g. –ard, -ey, -ive, -en (laggard, obstinacy, defensive, flaxen).

4. I one accepts the other concept of productivity stated above, then non – productive affixes must be defined as those that can be used for the formation of occasional words with a given pattern and such affixes as **–dom, -ship, -full, -en, -ity, -ate** and many others are to be regarded as non – productive.

Productivity of derivational affixes is relative in may respects. One might even say that there are no absolute productive and non – productive affixes that there are only affixes with different degrees of productivity. Each affix plays certain in word formation. Therefore it is important that conditions favoring productivity and the degree of productivity of a particular affix should be established. For instance, a lexico-grammatical analysis at the stem from the suffix –ize can derive verbs reveals that it is most productive with noun – stems; adjective – stems also favour its productivity where as verb – stems and adverb-stems do not.

E.g. criticize- critic, organize – organ, mobilize-mobile. The lexical meaning of a non-productive suffix of ten fades off so that only its lexico-grammatical meaning remains. The past of non-productive affixes may be different. For some them (as –hood, -ship, -th) there was a time when they were productive English suffixes.

It should be also noted that there are cases when affixes non-productive in general speech can be found in technical neologisms. Example: -ance (conductance, transmittance), or –ic (antibiotic), -ile (tactile) etc.

Dead affixes are those which are no longer felt in Modern English as component parts of words. They can be singled only by an etymological analysis.

Example: admit (from Latin ad+mittere)

Deed, sees (-d)

Flight briht (-t)

Bundle (-le), novel (el)

Hillock (-ock)

Wedlock (-lock)

They are combined with bound stems. Also in verbs: -k (walk, talk), -l (kneel, whirl) these sufixes are fused with their stems. A suffix can also drop from the language altogether like the old English verbal suffix –et – tan (dropettan) or be substitute by some other suffixes (OE stanint: made stony).

Derivational affixes are affixes which are added to the derivational affixes fall into precede he root and suffixes which follow the root in the structure of the word.

Re-read – read-er

Mis-pronounce – girl-ish

Un –well –cure –able

Derivational affixes in fact, as well as the whole problem of word – formation, from a boundary area between lexicology and grammar and are therefore studied in both.

Language being a system in which the elements of vocabulary and grammar are closely interrelated, our study of affixes can't be complete without some discussion of the similarity and difference between derivational and functional morphemes.

The similarity is obvious as they are so often homonymous. Otherwise the two groups are essentially different because they render different types of meaning.

Functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning. They built different forms of one and the same word. Derivational affixes serve to supply the stem with components of lexical and lexico-grammatical meaning, and thus form different words. One and the same lexico-grammatical meaning of the affix is sometimes accompanied by different combinations of various lexical meanings.

Thus, the lexico-grammatical meaning supplied by the suffix –y consists in the ability to express the qualitative idea peculiar to adjective and create adjective from noun-stems. The lexical meaning of the some suffix are somewhat variegated: "full of" as in bushy or cloud "composed of as in stony having the quality of "as in slandy, and some more. This suffix sometimes conveys emotional components of meaning.

E.g.: My school reports used to say: "not amenable to discipline: too ford of organizing"; which was only a kind way of saying: "Bossy", Bossy not only means "having the quality of a boss" it is also a kind of derogatory word. This fundamental difference in meaning and function of the two groups of affixes results in an interesting relationship:"the presence of a derivational affix does not prevent a word from being equivalent to another word, in which this affix is absent, so that they can be subsided for one another in context", the presence of a functional affix changes the distributional properties of a word so much that it can never be substituted for a simple word without violating grammatical standard. To see this point we can consider the following quotation from Shakespeare:

Covards die many times before their death:

The valiant never taste of death but once:

Here no one – morpheme word can be substituted for the words cowards, times of death because the absence of a plural mark will make the sentence ungrammatical. The words containing the derivational affixes can be substituted by morphilolgcial different words, so that the derivative by a root word like "brave".

An American stucturalist B.Bloch and G Trader say: "a suffixal derivative is at two – morpheme word which is grammatically equivalent to any simple word in any constructions where it occurs.[1]

A derivative is always capable of further derivation and is therefore homonymous to a stem. Foolish derived from the stem fool- and its homonymous to the stem foolish – occurring in the word – form fools, where the stem fool – os followed by the functional affix –s inflected words are neither structurally nor functionally equivalent to (the morphological simple words) belonging to the same parts of speech.

This is different from business functionally because these two words can not occur in identical context, and structurally, because of the different character of their immediate constituent and different word forming possibilities. Such semantic and functional difference in valence of the three main types of morphemes, namely roots, derivational affixe sand functional formatives, the roots are by far the most numerous. There are many thousand roots in the English Language.

The list given in chamber's twenties century Dictionary gives all the detailed explanation of their origin and meaning and when them the actual loving suffixes are much fewer.

As to the functional formatives there are hardly more than ten of them. Regular English verbs, for instance, have only four forms:

Play, plays, played, playing.

As compared to the German verbs which have as many sixteen.

The valence of these groups of morphemes is naturally min inverse proportion to their number. Functional affixes can be appended to any element belonging to the part of speech they serve. The regular correlation of singular and plural forms of nouns can serve to illustrate this point.

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[1] B.Bloch and G Trader "outline in linguistic analysis" Baltimore 1942

Thus,

Heart – Harets, Boy – Boys, Etc

The relics of archaic forms, such as child – children of foreign plurals like criterion – criteria are very few in comparison with this.

Derivational affixes do not combine so freely and regularly. The suffix –en occurring in golden and leaden cannot be added to the root steel. Never the -less as they serve to mark certain groups of words, their correlations are never isolated and always contain more than two oppositions, e.g.

Boy – boyish; child – childish

A functional affix marks the word boundary, it can only follow the affix of derivation and come last, so that no father derivational is possible for a stem to which a functional affix is added. That's why affixes are called by E. Nida the formatives which is equivalent to the term derivational affixes. The outer position of functional affixes is disproved by examples as a the disable, the unwanted

In these words –ed is not a form of the verb to disable, but a new word a collective noun. A word open because its homonymous to a stem and further derivational affixe may be added to it:

Boy+ish, boyiness+ness=boyishness.

Once we added on outer formatives., no further derivational is possible. The form boys is not homonymous o a stem and can not construct the underlying form for a new derivative. The form may be regarded as closed.

In conclusion we can say, derivational and functional morphemes may form, but they are substantially different in meaning, function, valence statistical characterized and structural and properties.

The branch of linguists which specialized in the study of meaning is called semantics. As with many terms, this term is ambiguous for it can stand, as well for the expressive aspect of language in general and for the meaning of the particular word in all it's varied aspects and nuances.

Ex. "the semantic of a word=the meaning of a word". The morpheme and therefore affix, which is type pf morpheme, is generally defined as the smallest+ indivisible component of the word possessing a meaning of its own.

Semantics of affixes are specific and considerable differ from those of root morphemes.

Affixes have widely generalized meaning and refer the concept conveyed by the whole word to a certain category which is   and all – embracing.

For example, the suffix –er could be defined as designating persons from the object of the occupation or labour (painter the one who paints) on from their place origin or adobe (southerner – the one living in the south)

The adjective forming suffixes –full and –y have the same meaning as: 1) full of 2) having the character of ex. Bony = successful, cheerful-inky.

The Random House Dictionary defines the some meaning about the suffix – y but some given examples show that there are cases like touchy or fishy that are not covered by the definition. On the other hand even those cases show a wide variety of subtle shades of meaning. It is not only the suffix that add its own meaning to the meaning of the root, but the suffix is, in its turn, affected by the root and undergoes certain semantic changes so that the mutual influence of root and affix a wide range or subtle nuances.

There are numerous derived words meanings can really be easily deduced from the meaning of their constituent parts. Yet, such cases represent only the first and simplest stage of semantic readjustment within derived words. Te constituent morphemes within derivatives do not always preserve their current meanings and are open to subtle and complicated semantic fields.

Let us take the productive suffix preserve their current meaning and are open to subtle and complicated semantic fields.

Let us take the productive suffix –y and try to deduce the meanings: **brainy** (inf) –intellectual; i.e. characterized by brains.

Catty – quietly or styly malicious: characterized by features ascribed to a cat.

Dressy (inf) – showy in dress, included to dress well.

Foxy –fox like, cunning or cratty, ascribed to a fox.

Stagy –theatrical, unnatural: as a theatrical manner.

It will be good to compare other affixes which offer an interesting variety of semantic shades.

Eatable (fit or good to eat)

Lovable (worthy of loving**)**

Questionable (capable of being imagined)

Childish (resembling a child)

Tallish (rather tall but not quite)

Girlish (like a girl but in bad imitation of one)

The semantic distinction of words produced from the same root by means of different affixes are also of considerable interest, both for language studies and research work.

Womanly – womanish

Reddened – reddens

Flowery - flowered - flowering

Shortened - shortest

The semantic difference between the members of these groups is very obvious the meanings of suffixes are so distinct that they occur the whole words.

Affixation is subdivided into prefixation and suffixation. Prefixation is the formation of words with the help of prefixes. Derivational morphemes added before the stems are called prefixes. Prefixes modify the lexical meaning of the stems but in so doing they seldom affect its basic lexico-grammatical component. Therefore both the simple word and its prefixed derivative mostly belong to the same part of speech. But new investigations into the problem of predication in English showed interesting results.

It appears that the traditional opinion, current among linguists that prefix modify only the lexical meaning of the words without the part of speech is not quite correct. In English there are 25 prefixes which can transfer words to a different part of speech.

Ex. Head (n) – behead (v)   bus (n) – debus (v)

Brown (adj) – embrown (v)   title (n) = Entitle (v)

Large (adj) – enlarge   war (n) – Prewar (adj)

If it is so we can say that there is no difference between prefix an suffix because suffixes transfer the words to a different part of speech. Besides there are some ideas that prefixes are part of word – composition. Some linguists think that a prefix has the same function as the first component of a compound word.

We call prefixes such particles as can be prefixed to full words but are themselves not words with an independent existence. Native prefixes have developed out of independent words. Their number is small: a-, be-, un-, (negative and refractive) **fore-, mind-, and-, (party) mis-.** Prefixes of foreign origin come into the language ready made, so to speak. They are due to systematic loans from other languages: when a number of analyzable foreign words of the same structure had introduce into the language , the pattern could be extended to new formation, t.e. the prefix then become a derivative morpheme. Some prefixes have secondarily developed uses as independent words as counter sub – arch which does not were particles with no independent existence. The same phenomenon occurs with suffixes also.

Depending on the purpose research, various classifications of prefixes have been and suggested. Prefixes are described either in alphabetical order or subdivided into several classes in accordance with their origin, meaning of function and never according to the part of speech formed. Some linguists even hold the view that one and the same prefix may be added to different perts of speech.

Un – kind, un – tie

All this testifies to the fact that the problem of prefixation wants further investigation. It is hardly possible, for instance, to regard un-, in unkind and un- in untrue as the same prefix, for these two morphemes differ in meaning: in the case un- has a negative meaning, and in the second it indicates reversal of an action.

Therefore, it would be more correct to consider them as being two homonymous prefixes: un- added to adjectival stems and affixed to verbal stem. Prefixes may be classified on different principles. Diachronically, distinction is made between prefixes of native and borrowed origin, synchronically, prefixes are classified according to the meaning. It will be of great practical value in discussion.

Prefixes are classified according to their meanings:

1) Prefixes of negative meaning

2) Prefixes denoting space and time relations

3) Prefixes denoting reversal or repetition of an action

1) The group of negative prefixes is so numerous that some scholars even find it convenient to classify prefixes into negative and non – negative ones.

De-, dis-, un-, in-, it-,ie-, im-, non- are prefixes of negative meaning.

The existence of different negative prefixes **(a, dis-, non-, un-)** poses potential problems for English teaching and learning. English is one of the few languages that have been intensively studied throughout the world in the century and much has already been writing on negative prefixation, both by traditional linguist and from the generative perspective, by Chomskyan linguists.

Earlier works on this subject include Jesperson (1917), Zimmer (1964), Marchand (1969), Funk (1971), Quirk etal (1985), Horn (1989), etc. Most linguists however have either resorted to the information contained in dictionary entries,

which by itself has often proved to be unreliable or have depended on a few selected examples in order to validate pre-existing theories.

Most of the traditional approaches have been restricted o the semantic distinction between approaches have been restricted to the semantic distinction between the individual negative prefixes, at the level of the words, from a semi intuitive point of view.

In real language use, however, words not seen to remind in their pattern. The co-occurrence of words could provide useful dues to various pattern of lexical variation in negative prefixation. The basic assimulation of this study is that not only the individual element of the words but also the context within which its used are involved in lexical variation.

The aim of the paper is to provide and overview of the studies in negative prefixation and to give some idea of the scope for language analysis and language teaching that corpus data (e.g. the bank of English and British national corpus) offer. The paper compares the results of previous studies with those obtained from authenic corpus texts and describes the similarity and difference between this different courses of information. It also provides inside into the nature and extend of negative prefixation present – day English. The -**de** occurs in many neologism such as decentralized, decontaminate remove contamination fro the yare or the clothiers)

The general idea of negative is expressed by **dis-;** it may mean "not away apart"

Disagree, disappear deckhouse. The most frequent by far is the prefix un- it may convey to different meanings.

a) simple negation when added to adjective stems or participles: unhappy, unkind, uneven

b) the meaning shows contrary action when –un is use when verbal stems:

Prefixes denoting space and time relations such as: **fore-, pre-, post-, over-**supper – and the other mφy occur as free forms have a combining power at least equal and sometimes even superior to that of the affixes. There are functions and meaning are exactly as prefixes do. There also similar to prefixes they modify the respective stems for time, place or manner exactly as prefixes do. They are also similar to prefixes in their statistical properties of frequency. And yet prefixes are bound forms are free. They prefixes pre-, post-, non-, unti-, and some other Romanic and Creac prefixes veup with a certain part of speech, way as the letter is, as a general rule, nature to the distinction between different part of speech.

They are quit number of polysemantic, homonyms and synonyms and derivational affixes in Modern English derivational affixes way at one time independence words. Other have been know as suffixes or prefixes with in the history of the English language. Besides affixes to native origin their numerous borrowed suffixes in the English vocabulary, some of them are international currency productive in present day English serve to form adjectives retaining at the sometime a very clear –cut lexical meaning.

Unti-war, pre-war, post-war, non-party. Some linguists distinguish between two types of prefixes:

1) Those which are like functional words (such as prepositions or adverbs) (ex. out-, over-, up-)

2) Those which are not correlated with any independent words: ex. un-, dis-, re-, mis-). Prefixes (out-, over-, up-, under-) are considered as semi bound morphemes.

However, this view is doubtful, because these prefixes are quite frequent in speech and like other derivational affixes have a generalized meaning. They have no grammatical meaning like the independent words.

We think, they are bound morphemes and should be regards as homonyms of the corresponding independent words. Ex. the prefix "out" in outdoor,

outcome, outbreak is homonymous to the preposition "out" in "out of door" and the verb "out" in "He went out".

Prefixes denoting reversal or repetition of an action: un-, dis-, re- a very frequent prefix with a great combining power is re- denoting repetition of the action expressed by the stem. It may be prefixed to almost any verb or verbal noun:

Rearrange, recast: "to put into a new shape"

Reinstate: "to place in a former position"

Revetment: |repairs or renewal"

Reread: "to read one more"

Remake: "to make or do something as it was"

But we mast remember that there are some constrains. Thus, while reassembled or resent do not occur at all.

CONCLUSION

Affixation is the formation of words with the help of derivational affixes. Affixation is subdivided into prefixation and suffixation. If a prefix "dis" is added to the stem "like" (dislike) or suffix "ful" to "law" (lawful) we say a word is built by an affixation. Derivational morphemes added before the stem of a word are

called prefixes and the derivational morphemes added after the stem of the word are called suffixes. Prefixes modify the lexical meaning of the stem meaning i.e. The prefixed derivative mostly belongs to the same part of speech. E.g. like (v) – dislike (v), kind (adj) – unkind (adj) but suffixes transfer words to a different parts of speech, e.g. Teach (v) – teacher (n). But new investigations into the problem of prefixation in English showed interesting results. It appears that the traditional opinion, current among linguists, that prefixes modify only the lexical meaning of words without changing the part of speech is not quite correct. In English there are about 25 prefixes which can transfer words to a different parts of speech.

SUFFIXATION

The function of suffixation in Modern English is to form one part of speech from another, the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. E.g. "educate" is a verb, "educate" is a noun, "music dom" is also a noun).

1. Part of speech classification. Suffixes which can fprm different parts of speech are given here :

a) Noun – forming   suffixes, such as: -er (criticizer), -dom (officialdom), -ism (ageism)

b) Adjective – forming suffixes, such as: -able (breathable), -less (symptomless), -ous (prestigious)

c) Verb – forming suffixes, such as: -teen (sixteen), -ty (seventy).

2. Semantic classification. Suffixes changing the lexical meaning of the stem can be subdivided into groups, e.g. noun – forming suffixes can denoted:

a) The of the action, e.g. –er (experimenter), -ist (taxist), -ent (student)

b) Nationality, e.g. –ian (Russian), -ese (Japanese) –ish (English).

c) Collectivity, e.g. –dom (moviedom), -ry (peasantry)-ship (readership), -ati (literati)

d) Diminutiveness, e.g. –ie (horsie), -let (booklet), -ling (gooseling), -ette (kitchenette)

e) Equality, e.g. –ness (copelessness), -ity (answerability)

3. Lexico – grammatical character of the stem. Suffixes wich can be added to certain groups of stems are subdivided into:

a) Suffixes added to verbal stems, such as: -er (commuter), -ing (suffering), able(flyable), -ment (involvement), -action (computerization).

b) Suffixes added to noun stems, such as: -less (smogless), -ful (roomful), -ism (adventurism), -ster (pollster), -nik (filmnik), -ish (childish).

c) Suffixes added to adjective stems, such as: -en (weaken), -ly (pinkly), -ish (longish), -ness (clannishness).

4. Origin of suffixes. Here we can point out the following groups:

a) Native (Germanic), Such as: -er, -ful, -lass, -ly,

b) Greek, such as: -ist, -ize.

c) Russian, such as: -nik

5. Productivity. Here we can point out the following groups:

a) Productive, such as: _er, -ize, -ly, -ness.

b) Semi-productive, such as: -eer, -ette, -ward.

c) Non-productive, such as: -ard (drunkard), -th (length)

Suffixes can be polysemantic, such as:-er can form nouns with the following meanings: agent, doer, of the action expressed by the stem (speaker), profession, occupation (teacher), a device, a fool (transmitter). While speaking about suffixes we should also mention compound suffixes which are added to the stem at the same time , such as –ably, -ibly (terrible, reasonably), -ation (adaptation from adapt). There are also disputable cases whether we have a suffix or a root morpheme in the structureof a word, in such cases we call such morphemes semi-suffixes and words with such suffixes can be classified either as derived words or

as compound words, e.g. –gate (irangate), -burger (cheeseburger), -aholic (workaholic) etc.

PREFIXATION

Prefixation is the formation of words by means of adding a prefix to the stem. In English it is characteristic for forming verbs. Prefixes are more independent than suffixes. Prefixes can be classified according the nature of words in which they are used prefixes used in notional words and prefixes used in functional words. Prefixes used in notional words are proper prefixes which are bound morphemes, e.g. un- (unhappy. Prefixes used in functional words are semibound morphemes. Because they are met in the language as words, e.g. over- (overhead) (of over the table). The main function of prefixes in English is the to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. But the recent research howed that about twenty-five prefixes in Modern English form one part of speech from another (bebutton, interfamily, postcollege etc.). Prefixes can be classified according to different principles:

1. Semantic classification:

a) Prefixes of negative meaning, such as: invaluable), non- (nonformals), un- (unfree) etc.

b) Prefixes denoting repetition or reversal actions, such as: de- (decolonize), re- (revegetation), dis- (disconnect)

c) Prefixes denoting time, space, degree relation, such as: inter- (interplanetary), hyper- (hypertension) ex- (ex-student), pre- preelection), over- (overdrugging) etc.

2. Origin of prefixes:

a) Native (Germanic), such as: un-. over-, under-.

b) Romanic, such as: in-, de-, ex-, re-.

c) Greek, suh as: sym-, huper-.

When we analyze such words as: adverb, accompany where we can find the verb, accompany where we can find the root of the word (verb, company) we may treat ad-, ac-, as- prefixes to form new words in English and were borrowed from Romanic languages together with words. In such cases we treat them with a disputable structure are such as: contain, retain, detain and conceive, receive, deceive where we can see that re-, de-, con-, act as prefixes and –tain, -ceive can be understanding as roots. But in English these combinations of sounds have no lexical meaning and called pseudo-morphemes. Some scientists treat such words as simple words, others as derived ones.

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