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DEPARTMENT ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND
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GRADUATE QUALIFICATION WORK

on the theme

***«PRODUCTIVE VERB FORMING AFFIXES IN ENGLISH
AND PROBLEMS OF TEACHING WORD-BUILDING»***

DONE BY: 4th course student of the
English department **Musurmonova D.A.**

SUPERVISOR: **Khudaykulov A.E.**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality of the work: Uzbekistan paid much attention to the improvement of education system after the independence of the country, which was gained in 1991. The New Law on Education, National Program of Personnel Training and several decrees, concepts and other documents were adopted in the last 26 years.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov several times in his works has mentioned, that learning foreign languages as one of the directions of spiritual development of the society: “One more important task is – to assist the development of the language, culture, customs and traditions to the all nations and nationalities residing in Uzbekistan, further expansion of possibility and conditions in this sphere”¹.

The education, closely connected with other countries all over the globe, gives a lot to our country. People became much more educated and aware of the latest innovations in all spheres of life. And to get the best education, a person must be able to understand and to communicate with the best experts and professors of the world. Thus there is a need in widespread language education in our society in order to reach even more progress in social development of Uzbekistan.

Of course there is a necessity to learn many foreign languages but the role of English is different. English being internationally spoken language and the language of many international organizations has a dominating position in the list of required foreign languages. A person who speaks English can virtually communicate with every educated person of the world.

So the demand of English as a foreign language is significantly more than that for other languages. We can observe the significant rise in English education in Uzbekistan. Gradually English has become one of the most popular foreign languages in Uzbekistan. So a lot of scientific researches have been conducted on

¹ Каримов И.А. Наша высшая цель – независимость и процветание Родины, свобода и благополучия народа. – Ташкент, 2000 – С.65.

studying the structure of language, methods of teaching English, EFL (English as a Foreign Language) curriculum and etc.

The given qualification work deals with word-building questions in English. Word-building² is an object of lexicology. The term «lexicology» is of Greek origin (from «lexis» - «word» and «logos» - «science»).

Lexicology is the part of linguistics which deals with the vocabulary and characteristic features of words and word-groups. The term «vocabulary» is used to denote the system of words and word-groups that the language possesses [6].

The term «word» denotes the main lexical unit of a language resulting from the association of a group of sounds with a meaning. This unit is used in grammatical functions characteristic of it. It is the smallest unit of a language which can stand alone as a complete utterance.

Word – building is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word building throughout the history of English. The main function of affixation 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. As we are future teacher must know the rules of word – formation.

The term «word-group» denotes a group of words which exists in the language as a ready-made unit, has the unity of meaning, the unity of syntactical function, e.g. the word-group «as loose as a goose» means «clumsy» and is used in a sentence as a predicative (*He is as loose as a goose*).

Lexicology can study the development of the vocabulary, the origin of words and word-groups, their semantic relations and the development of their sound form and meaning. In this case it is called historical lexicology.

Another branch of lexicology is called descriptive and studies the vocabulary at a definite stage of its development.

The main unit of the lexical system of a language resulting from the association of a group of sounds with a meaning is a word. This unit is used in

² The term word-building mostly substituted with the term “word-formation”

grammatical functions characteristic of it. It is the smallest language unit which can stand alone as a complete utterance.

A word, however, can be divided into smaller sense units - morphemes. The morpheme is the smallest meaningful language unit. The morpheme consists of a class of variants, allomorphs, which are either phonologically or morphologically conditioned, e.g. please, pleasant, pleasure.

Morphemes are divided into two large groups: lexical morphemes and grammatical (functional) morphemes. Both lexical and grammatical morphemes can be free and bound. Free lexical morphemes are roots of words which express the lexical meaning of the word, they coincide with the stem of simple words. Free grammatical morphemes are function words: articles, conjunctions and prepositions (the, with, and).

Bound lexical morphemes are affixes: prefixes (dis-), suffixes (-ish) and also blocked (unique) root morphemes (e.g. Fri-day, cran-berry). Bound grammatical morphemes are inflexions (endings), e.g. -s for the Plural of nouns, -ed for the Past Indefinite of regular verbs, -ing for the Present Participle, -er for the Comparative degree of adjectives.

According to the nature and the number of morphemes constituting a word there are different structural types of words in English: simple, derived, compound, compound-derived.

Simple words consist of one root morpheme and an inflexion (in many cases the inflexion is zero), e.g. «seldom», «chairs», «longer», «asked».

Derived words consist of one root morpheme, one or several affixes and an inflexion, e.g. «deristricted», «unemployed».

Compound words consist of two or more root morphemes and an inflexion, e.g. «baby-moons», «wait-and-see (policy)».

Compound-derived words consist of two or more root morphemes, one or more affixes and an inflexion, e.g. «middle-of-the-roaders», «job-hopper».

When speaking about the structure of words stems also should be mentioned. The stem is the part of the word which remains unchanged throughout the paradigm of

the word, e.g. the stem «hop» can be found in the words: «hop», «hops», «hopped», «hopping». The stem «hippie» can be found in the words: «hippie», «hippies», «hippie's», «hippies'». The stem «job-hop» can be found in the words : «job-hop», «job-hops», «job-hopped», «job-hopping».

So stems, the same as words, can be simple, derived, compound and compound-derived. Stems have not only the lexical meaning but also grammatical (part-of-speech) meaning, they can be noun stems («girl» in the adjective «girlish»), adjective stems («girlish» in the noun «girlishness»), verb stems («expell» in the noun «expellee») etc. They differ from words by the absence of inflexions in their structure, they can be used only in the structure of words.

Sometimes it is rather difficult to distinguish between simple and derived words, especially in the cases of phonetic borrowings from other languages and of native words with blocked (unique) root morphemes, e.g. «perestroika», «cranberry», «absence» etc.

As far as words with splinters are concerned it is difficult to distinguish between derived words and compound-shortened words. If a splinter is treated as an affix (or a semi-affix) the word can be called derived, e.g., «telescreen», «maxi-taxi», «shuttlegate», «cheeseburger». But if the splinter is treated as a lexical shortening of one of the stems, the word can be called compound-shortened word formed from a word combination where one of the components was shortened, e.g. «busnapper» was formed from «bus kidnapper», «minijet» from «miniature jet».

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.

There are more than 100 affixes in Modern English. Among them, few ones form adverbs. The present qualification work gives information about the English word-building system and the types of productive affixes in English.

The aim of the work to study the types and morphological peculiarities of verb forming affixes in Modern English and to discuss the problems of teaching word-building in English classes.

The tasks of the work:

- To describe basic problems word-building system in the English lexicology, particularly morphological peculiarities of verb forming affixes in English;
- To discover the notions of “lexicology”, “word-building”, “productivity”, “affix” and others;
- To give classification of English verb-forming affixes;
- To systemize verb – forming affixes in English.
- To discuss the problems of word-building, especially affixation in English classes.

Methods of the research: comparative-typological method, translation method, statistical method, component analyses method, inductive and deductive methods.

The results and novelty of the work: to achieve the set aims I have collected more than 500 words formed by verb-forming affixes and there discussed morphological peculiarities of verb-forming affixes. In the course of the work we have looked the word-bulding models with the help of affixes –ize, -ify, -ish, -er, -ate, -en. As we know the affixes –er is a noun forming affix, -ish is a adjective forming one. In the process of writing the given qualification paper we found some other models of above mentioned affixes, where they formed verbs. While searching the verb-forming affixes I looked through different manuals and resources dedicated to study word-building system of the English language. As a resource for my paper I used a list of text–books on English lexicology, dictionaries and different sites of the Internet.

Theoretical value: to generalize existing theories on English word-formation, to accomplish basic princlples and notions of the given problem. The vocabulary of the English language is developing day by day, new word-building models are also appearing in modern English. So theoretical foundations of the word-bulding system of the English language is well-developed. The given graduate qualification work enriches the existing theories on English affixation.

Practical value: nowadays, we have a great demand for English lexicology, especially word-building system and I do hope that my qualification work could be really useful for future specialists. It also contains good material for the students of higher institutions, and could be as well appreciated by any person interested in the course of lexicology and word-formation.

Besides, the given qualification work will be helpful for teaching affixation and word-building in English classes.

The work consists of 2 main chapters, introduction and conclusion parts respectively.

CHAPTER I: THE ROLE OF AFFIXATION IN ENGLISH

WORD-FORMATION

1.1. Affixation as a productive way of word-formation

In modern English language there is a plenty of affixes as native, and borrowed. However, not all of them are used now in quality of word-forming elements. As the academician V.V. Vinogradov, affixes which have lost the value, becoming unproductive and recognizing only as a sign of this or that part of speech marks, cease to be affixes and only potentially keep properties of being distinguished.

In this connection, naturally, arise a question that it is necessary to name as an alive affix and what attributes it should have in modern language. The analysis of a language material shows, that by an alive affix the characteristic attributes are inherent the following.

- a) Joining to word-forming basis, the affix expresses the certain abstract value.
- b) The affix is easily allocated as word-forming element and in consciousness of speaker is distinct, is realized as a part of a word, and the root morpheme at branch of the given affix should have ability to be used in language without an affix or to make new words through other affixes.
- c) The affix is used for formation of new words not only from roots of that origin, which for the first time has appeared in language, but also from bases of other origin. If it is the borrowed affix, it should give formations on the English ground.
- d) The affix has determined frequency of the use. Than more formations gives this or that affix, the more productively it. This attribute is necessary for taking into account because many affixes arise from independent words in process of word-compounding. One of components of a complex word begin, is used all more often and more often in a combination to other bases, losing its initial value and gradually getting abstract value inherent already in the whole class of words. The more words

with the given element meets in language, the with the large basis we can consider as its affix, instead of component of a complex word.

e) The alive affix should give new forming. It is known, that the development of dictionary structure of language - process rather long and formation of new words occurs rather slowly. So this or that affix, having given known quantity of new formations at the certain stage of the development, can some time not make new words, while at carriers of the given language the requirement for a word for a designation of new concept will not appear.

Word-building or word-formation is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. There are four main ways of word-building in modern English: affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation. There are also secondary ways of word-building: sound interchange, stress interchange, sound imitation, blends, back formation.

The English vocabulary has increased greatly in more than 1,500 years of development. The most nearly complete dictionary of the language, the *Oxford English Dictionary* (13 vols., 1933), a revised edition of *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (10 vols., 1884-1933; supplements), contains 500,000 words. It has been estimated, however, that the present English vocabulary consists of more than one million words, including slang and dialect expressions and scientific and technical terms, many of which only came into use after the middle of the 20th century.

The English vocabulary is more extensive than that of any other language in the world, although some other languages—Chinese, for example—have a word-building capacity equal to that of English. It is, approximately half Germanic (Old English and Scandinavian) and half Italic or Romance (French and Latin) and extensive, constant borrowing from every major language, especially from Latin, Greek, French, and the Scandinavian languages, and from numerous minor languages, accounts for the great number of words in the English vocabulary.

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.

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:

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.

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 to 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 semi-bound morphemes because they are met in the language as words, e.g. over- (overhead) (cf over the table).

The main function of prefixes in English is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. But the recent research showed that about twenty-five prefixes in Modern English form one part of speech from another (bebutton, interfamilial, postcollege etc).

Prefixes can be classified according to different principles :

1. Semantic classification :

- a) prefixes of negative meaning, such as : in- (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 relations, such as : inter- (interplanetary) , hyper- (hypertension), ex- (ex-student), pre- (pre-election), over- (overdrugging) etc.

2. Origin of prefixes:

- a) native (Germanic), such as: **un-, over-, under-** etc.
- b) Romanic, such as : **in-, de-, ex-, re-** etc.
- c) Greek, such as : **sym-, hyper-** etc.

When we analyze such words as : adverb, accompany where we can find the root of the word (verb, company) we may treat **ad-, ac-** as prefixes though they were never used as prefixes to form new words in English and were borrowed from Romanic languages together with words. In such cases we can treat them as derived words. But some scientists treat them as simple words.

Another group of words 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 understood as roots. But in English these combinations of sounds have no lexical meaning and are called pseudo-morphemes. Some scientists treat such words as simple words, others as derived ones.

There are some prefixes which can be treated as root morphemes by some scientists, e.g. after- in the word afternoon. American lexicographers working on

Webster dictionaries treat such words as compound words. British lexicographers treat such words as derived ones.

Let's stop further on a problem of affixal homonymy. The publishing educational and scientific literature for last years testifies that many authors, covering questions of affixation, till now can not be released from the tendency, which has taken roots in linguistics, to make under one affix completely various on an origin and value, but identical on external registration affixes. Differently, in traditional illumination of questions word-formation the homonymy is ignored affixal, that inevitably conducts to erroneous interpretation of separate affixes.

It is necessary to understand affixes - homonyms conterminous on the external registration (sounding and spelling) of word-forming elements, which are used for formation of words from bases of various parts of speech and express by virtue of differentiating value. Hence, at interpretation of this or that affix it is necessary to proceed not only from its formal attributes, but also to consider, mainly, character of its use, origin and value.

The affixes - homonyms can arise by various ways:

a) By borrowing affixes conterminous on the external registration to affixes, available already in language, (compare, for example, native suffix of adjectives -ish and borrowed from the French language verbal suffix -ish);

b) As a result of differentiation of values of this or that affix at the use it for formation of any part of speech from bases of various parts of speech; thereof the same affixes get an opportunity to express not only various shades of the same value, but sometimes and completely different value, i.e. the multivalence of an affix can pass in affixal homonymy. For example, homonyms became in modern English language suffix -ish₁ in words dwarfish карликовый, недоразвитый, freakish-копризный, причудливый and -ish₂ in words yellowish- жёлтоватый, lightish - светловатый, blackish - черноватый.

c) The affixes - homonyms can result from change of functions already of affix, available in language, as for example: suffixes of adjectives -ed, which has arisen and was developed from the form forming suffix verbs -ed;

d) Frequently affixes - homonyms result from that different on an origin affixes, which originally differed not only value, but also form, with current of time, by virtue of certain phonetic and other reasons have got identical sounding and even a spelling (so, for example, there were affixes - homonyms un-1, forming adjectives from bases of adjectives, and un-2, making verbs from verbal bases).

At an establishment of laws of the use of affixes in modern English language the semantic connection between affixes and word derivation from the roots is taken into account. Under semantic connection there is an interrelation, by virtue of which in language through the given affix the new words not only from the certain part of speech are made, but also yet from the certain semantic class of words of that part of speech, from which the affix is capable to be combined. Such interdependence is explained by extremely value of an affix, which it expresses, forming new words, and value word deriving roots.

The knowledge of semantic classes of words combined to that or other affix, helps us to determine, when also what affix should be used for formation of the word, necessary to us.

In the present work the cases of the use only most frequently meeting both in colloquial, and in literary language alive word-forming affixes are considered.

Unproductive affixes and those affixes, which have the especially specific use in language (ability to be combined only with Latin or only with the Greek bases or used for formation only of narrowly special scientific terminology) are resulted in the application as the summary table.

In the table such affixes also are placed also which became already international and at speakers do not cause difficulties in the use, as for example, anti- (antifascist), -iana (Shakaspeariana), ultra- (ultramodern) etc.

The reason resulted for the benefit of reference word-formation in grammar, is that at word-formation other part of speech is formed. This reason can not prove references of word-formation to grammar, since at word-forming act the formation of other part of speech occurs not on grammatical (word-changing) rules, and agrees word-formation rules.

We will address now to reasons for the benefit of reference word-formation to lexicology . Word-forming act results in new lexical unit. Really, lexical unit - it a subject of lexicology, but only in that measure, in what it is a part of ready dictionary structure, instead of as a unit of word-forming system, and especially, not as a result of word-forming act.

Word-formation - the supporters of reference of this aspect of lexicology, - means of updating of dictionary structure speak. However it only one of the parties of word-formation. It is interesting to note, that in one of the books on lexicology the section about word-formation is a part of the large unit "Ways of updating of dictionary structure of language", where word-formation is put in one line with borrowings from other languages.

However, the value of word-formation is not limited to updating of dictionary structure of language. In the modern advanced languages word-formation represents form of functioning of language and the same as grammatical build, there is a necessary form of organization and functioning of dictionary structure.

Really, we shall try to imagine the English language deprived all of word-forming means. It will be not simple unite of the English language, but any language - cripple. More precisely, such language any more will not be that English language, with what we know it, and will be any absolutely by other language, on which the modern carrier of the English language hardly can speak. In such language the Englishman can not tell even such elementary phrase, as " *I milk cows* ", for a word *to milk-дойть* - derivative from *milk-молоко*.

Hence, for language with advanced word-forming system the word-formation is a necessary condition of its functioning, instead of the means of updating of dictionary structure is simple.

Moreover, for the English language the word-forming means are much more numerous and in the set by more important, than morphological means. So in the English language of a part of speech, as a rule, have no morphological distinctive attributes and markers of parts of speech quite often act of word-forming means.

At the same time, all above-mentioned has not proved yet allocation of word-formation in independent linguistic discipline. Till now we spoke only about reasons for the benefit of reference of word-formation to grammar and to lexicology, then have stated a negative part, i.e. have tried to deny these reasons, but we have not made positive judgements that word-formation - is an independent aspect of linguistic science. When, in general, any aspect of science receives the right on autonomy? It occurs in that case, when it has own object of research. Is there such object at word-formation? Yes, it - derivative word formed in result of affixation, converting, word-compounding or any another word-forming act.

To have the right be allocated in independent aspect, the branch of science should have such units, which ascension from finer to larger or the association passes more simple in more complex on the rules. So the work in word-formation is. For example, the formation of suffixal derivative occurs not by grammatical rules, and on word-forming rules.

Hence, we can speak about allocation of word-formation in independent aspect of science about language, i.e. We can speak about word-formation, alongside with grammar and lexicology, instead of about word-formation as parts of grammar or lexicology. At word-forming analysis the history is found out derivating, whether the act of addition was final (that is word-forming attribute of a complex word) or they were followed by another word-forming act, for example, suffixing, the converting (that is word-forming attribute word-derivating word).

On a material of Russian the distinction between complex and word-derivating words is well shown by V.P. Grigorev, which fairly considers, that a word "plumber" – word-derivative, since it) NS is not " *вода + проводчик* ", but " *водопровод + чик*". Abundantly clearly, that the second partitioning reflects "semantic structure", allowing to understand the given word as "*the man having the relation to a waterpipe*", the first partitioning should mean " *проводчик воды*".

Let's note, that at morpheme the analysis the question about NS is not put at all, as in this case word articulates linearly on morphemes: "вод+о+про+вод+чик". On a material of the English language distinction between complex and word

derivation by words well has shown L. Bloomfield: According to a principle is direct of components, in language usually differentiate complex words derivative of word collocations (compare. For example, old-maidish "стародевичий" - secondary derivative in which basis lays a word collocation old maid "старая дева"), and derivative from complex words (as, for example, gentlemanly "он - джентельменски", being secondary by derivative, in which basis the complex word gentleman ("gentleman") lays).

As we see, L. Bloomfield not only distinguishes complex and word-forming, but also allocates derivative from word collocations (old-maidish) and derivative from words (gentlemanly). Is thought, that in Russian there is a plenty derivative from word collocations, which usually name as complex words, for example, "five years" (пят+и+лет+ный); "multi-storey" (много+этаж/ей, (много+этаж/+ный). As against originally complex words capable to partitioning on two meaningful parts (оборонеспособный - "способный к обороне ", душераздирающий - "раздирающий душу ") such formations do not give in to similar partitioning: "multi-storey" not articulate on "много+этажный".

The very evident material for realization of distinction between morphological and word forming analysis is given by the English formations consisting of two meaning-bearing bases and formant -ed. At morphological analysis such formations, as *state-financed*, *glass-topped*, *grass-widowed*, *atom-bombed*, *air-conditioned* look as identical structures, which first component a noun (n), second noun or verb {n/v}, third -ed. However word-forming analysis hides mutual relation of these parts and shows, that above-stated formation, at their external identity, belong to five various word-forming structures:

- 1) state - financed κ financed by the state;
- 2) glass - topped κ having / with glass top;
- 3) grass-widowed κ in a state of a grass widow (thus last, as against glass topped, is set- expression)
- 4) atmobombed < a) atom + bomb κ atombomb n., b) atombomb n. - atombomb v., c) atombomb + ed κ atombombed;

5) air-conditioned < a) air + conditioning κ airconditioning, b) airconditioning - aircondition v., c) aircondition + ed airconditioned;

At a theoretical recognition of distinction between word-forming and morphological analysis in this area mistakes quite often are supposed. So, at the description of suffixes and prefixes in dictionary we can find, for example, such treatments: "... trans ... designates a means, to which help there is a change, transformation etc. transducer - converter, transformer - трансформатор, transporter - транспортер, конвейер ... ". From the point of view of word-formation such treatment is incorrect, it is incorrect also points of view of a semantic ratio of parts of the above-stated words.

Adding a Suffix to a Word

1. Adding a suffix to a one-syllable word:

a. Words of one syllable that end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: *bag, baggage; hop, hopper; hot, hottest; red, redder; run, running; stop, stopped*. There are two notable exceptions to this rule: *bus (buses or busses; busing or bussing)* and *gas (gasses or gases; gassing; gassy)*.

b. If a word ends with two or more consonants or if it ends with one consonant preceded by two or more vowels instead of one, the final consonant is not doubled: *debt, debtor; lick, licking; mail, mailed; sweet, sweetest*.

2. Adding a suffix to a word with two or more syllables:

a. Words of two or more syllables that have the accent on the last syllable and end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: *admit, admitted; confer, conferring; control, controller; regret, regrettable*. There are a few exceptions: *chagrin, chagrined; transfer, transferred, transferring* but *transferable, transference*.

b. When the accent shifts to the first syllable of the word after the suffix is added, the final consonant is not doubled: *prefer, preference; refer, reference*.

- c. If the word ends with two consonants or if the final consonant is preceded by more than one vowel the final consonant is not doubled: *perform, performance; repeal, repealing*.
- d. If the word is accented on any syllable except the last the final consonant is not usually doubled: *benefit, benefited; develop, developed; interpret, interpreted*. However, some words like *cobweb, handicap, and outfit* follow the models of *web, cap, and fit*, even though these words may not be true compounds. A few others ending in *g* double the final *g* so that it will not be pronounced like *j*: *zigzag, zigzagged*.
3. Adding a suffix beginning with a vowel to a word ending in a silent *e*: Words ending with a silent *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel: *force, forcible; route, routed; glide, gliding; operate, operator; trifle, trifler*. However, there are many exceptions to this rule:
- a. Many words of this type have alternative forms (the preferred form is given first): *blame, blamable or blameable; blue, bluish or blueish*. And in certain cases, alternative forms have different meanings: *linage* or *lineage* (number of lines) but *lineage* (ancestry).
- b. Many words ending in *ce* or *ge* keep the *e* before the suffixes *-able* and *-ous*: *advantage, advantageous; change, changeable; trace, traceable*.
- c. Words ending in a silent *e* keep the *e* if the word could be mistaken for another word: *dye, dyeing; singe, singeing*.
- d. If the word ends in *ie*, the *e* is dropped and the *i* changed to *y* before the suffix *-ing*. A word ending in *i* remains unchanged before *-ing*: *die, dying; ski, skiing*.
- e. *Mile* and *acre* do not drop the *e* before the suffix *-age*: *mileage, acreage*.
4. Adding a suffix beginning with a consonant to a word ending in a silent *e*: Words ending with a silent *e* generally retain the *e* before a suffix that begins with a consonant: *plate, plateful; shoe, shoeless; arrange, arrangement; white, whiteness; awe, awesome; nice, nicety*. However, there are many exceptions to this rule. Some of the most common are *abridge, abridgment; acknowledge, acknowledgment*;

argue, argument; awe, awful; due, duly; judge, judgment; nine, ninth; true, truly; whole, wholly; wise, wisdom.

5. Adding a suffix to a word ending in *y*:

a. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant generally change the *y* to *i* before the addition of a suffix, except when the suffix begins with an *i*: *accompany, accompaniment; beauty, beautiful; icy, icier, iciest, icily, iciness*; but *reply, replying*.

b. The *y* is retained in derivatives of *baby, city, and lady* and before the suffixes *-ship* and *-like*: *babyhood, cityscape, ladyship, ladylike*.

c. Adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually retain the *y* when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added: *shy, shyly, shyness; sly, slyly, slyness; wry, wryly, wryness*; but *dryly* or *drily, dryness*. These adjectives usually also retain the *y* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, although most have variants where the *y* has changed to *i*: *dry, drier or dryer, driest or dryest; shy, shier or shyer, shiest or shyest*.

d. Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel usually retain the *y* before a suffix: *buy, buyer; key, keyless; coy, coyer, coyest; gay, gayer, gayest*; but *day, daily; gay, gaily or gayly*.

e. Some words drop the final *y* before the addition of the suffix *-eous*: *beauty, beauteous*.

Adding a suffix to a word ending in *c*:

Words ending in *c* almost always have the letter *k* inserted after the *c* when a suffix beginning with *e, i, or y* is added: *panic, panicky; picnic, picnicker*. This is done so that the letter *c* will not be pronounced like *s*.

In the discussion that follows he makes clear that some of these are "stem" affixes and some are "root" affixes, and gives criteria that distinguish the two types.

He could also have listed common English derivational prefixes; *a-, all-, anti-, be-, bio-, circum-, co-, counter-, de-, dis- (dys-), en-, ex-, extra-, for(e)-, franco-, in-, inter-, mal-, mid-, non-, over-, philo-, phono-, pre-, re-, sub-, super-, un- and etc.*

1.2. Adverb forming affixes in English

Affixation. The affixation is the most productive way of word-formation. Affixation is a way of formation of new words by a way connection to a root the word-forming affixes. The affixes may be divided into: suffixation, prefixation and infixation.

What is productivity of the affixes?

- “the capacity of a word element ... to produce new words”

Maria's *Brian-iz-er unputdownable* in contrast to the unproductive transparency of *-th* recognize it as having formed abstract nouns like *truth, warmth, growth, length, breadth, width* but the few new formations are jocular: *coolth, thickth and etc.*

Affixes, through which in the certain period is created rather much new-formations refer to as productive. Productive in modern English language is suffixes. -ing, -y, -ee, -ist, -er, -ette, -ed and others; prefixes anti-, super-, pro-, mis-, re- and others. Through these affixes the new derivative words (simple and complex) are created. For example: *summitologist* - supporter of meeting top-level; *superwar* - war with application of the nuclear weapon; *weightlessness* - *weightlessness*; *kitchenette* - small-sized kitchen; *environmentalist* - struggling with pollution of an environment; *pedestrianise smth* - to forbid somewhere movement of transport, having permitted only foot movement; *leftist* - придерживающийся левых взглядов; *Pentagonise* - язык, угодный пентагону; *a smarty* - умница; *a cuty* - красotka; *a sweety* - милашка; *a lefty* - левша.

To new formings it is necessary to carry not only those words, which are already registered by the dictionaries neologism and lists of new words, but also potential words, i.d. Such new formation, which speakers are not reproduced, and are created during speech from a material available in dictionary structure of language, on samples, existing in language.

These formations are clear by all using language, though they are not included yet into dictionary structure as ready units of language. Further, if such words are

created successfully and if there is a public requirement for such words, they are picked up by other speakers, are reproduced in. The numerous acts of the manipulation, and thus become real language units. As potential words it is possible to consider such formations, as out - of - the - wayness (from a complex adjective out - of - the - way remote, far; Unusual, strange), Spanishness (from an adjective Spanish-Испанский), Africanness (from an adjective African-Африканский), honeymooners (from a complex verb *to honeymoon* - to spend a honeymoon) and etc. These words, obviously, for the present are not registered in the dictionaries of the English language, but they are made on alive models "a root of an adjective + suffix -ness and " a root of a verb + suffixes -er "; also be clear to the speakers in language.

Proceeding from these attributes, under affixes it is necessary to understand such morphemes, which in the development have got the appropriate abstract values inherent in the whole class of words, and which, joining to a basis of a word, change its value.

It is quite natural, that all productive affixes are alive, but not all alive affixes appear in an equal measure productive. Efficiency here is understood, first, as that number of words, which there was for the period of existence in language of the given affix in quality of word-forming element, and, secondly, frequency of occurrence of new formations with given by an affix. Proceeding from this, the affixes are be less productive, productive, and some have also so-called "absolute efficiency ", i.e. such ability of word-formation, at which the affix least has of restrictions in sphere of the application in quality of word-forming element.

At the characteristic word-building of affixes, in particular suffixes, in the linguistic literature the large attention is given to a problem of difference word-changing inflexion from the word-forming suffix, thus the tendency is sometimes observed to bypass a question on the intrinsic characteristic suffix and to change by its description of suffix on the basis of item attributes, with the help of operational receptions and other means which are not having the attitudes to value of compared units - inflexion and suffix, and etc.

In these cases intrinsic attributes the distinguishing two subjects from each other, receive less attention, than external at marks.

In one case there is a word in unique number, in multiple number and word of the same root in collective value, which is transferred suffix -ery. In the other case at the same members the word with collective value has another suffix. In the third case of a word with the given basis in collective value does not exist. Further the words which have been made out suffix. -ery can mean set of diverse subjects belonging to one wider class, for example: confectionary - confectionery products, stationary - writing goods, and also machinery, scenery, ironmongery.

So, the intrinsic distinctions between word-changing inflexion and word-changing suffix are reduced to the same registration of all words of the given category of word-changing inflexion and to formation various on value of the lexical-semantic groups which have been made out same word-forming suffix.

According to the above-stated definition of word-forming suffixes it is necessary to classify as (1) categorial, (2) digit, (3) connatative, (4) suffixes of feminization. Same suffix can carry out two functions (different time), for example, suffix -er can carry out categorial and digit function (reader, Londoner).

The distinction between by word-changing affixes and word-changing inflexion is well described V. Adams in his book " An Introduction to Modern English Word - Formation" (section: Derivation and Inflection), where the following reasons are resulted:

1. In inflexion pairs there are bilateral attitudes: the presence of an estimated noun in unique number assumes presence of multiple number and usually on the contrary. In derivatives though the affixal form assumes presence of its making basis, opposite is unessential. The formation unclear on model un + adjective, does not mean an opportunity to form undirty.

2. Word-changing inflexion are steady on function and value. Opposite many word-changing affixes have more than one value and can join more than one category of bases.

3. The class of word-changing affixes much more numerous, than class of word-changing inflexion, thus the first class from time to time replenishes with new elements.

4. The function inflexion consists in a designation of the attitudes between words, function of derivational affixes - in formation of new words.

Basic weight of suffixes is categorial, and etc. It serves for formation of any part of speech from other part of speech. It is much less digit suffixes, i.e. suffixes, translating word from one lexical and grammatical category in another within the limits of the same part of speech. Thus, digit suffixes meet mainly at nouns, it is few suffixes, forming verbs from verbs.

As to formation of adjectives from adjectives, ' that such formations, as a rule, take place with participation connotative suffixes: green - greenish. Suffixes are possible also to consider from the point of view of their valency, i.e. Abilities to join one or several parts of speech.

Usually at classification of suffixes specify, what part of speech forms given. Suffix, as forms the basis for reference suffix to the certain class, for example, the suffix of a noun, suffix of an adjective, suffix of a verb and etc. For more detailed characteristic suffix it is necessary also to specify, a basis of which part of speech joins given suffix. Then we can classify suffix on denominative, adjectival, verbal. Taking into account it, it is possible to give the two-element characteristic suffix, for example, denominative suffix of an adjective less: *home (noun) + less = homeless (adj)*.

From the point of view of a rule in a word suffixes can be terminal, and etc. After which the addition others suffix is impossible, and not terminal, after which the addition others suffix is possible.

It is possible also to allocate root suffix, and etc. Such, which join. Only is direct to a root, instead of to suffixal a basis (for example, -ly in story).

Is reasonably interesting to find out suffixal combinatorica, i. e. the combining ability of suffixes, for example, is possible compatibility -ly +ness, but is impossible -ly + ism. By consideration of suffixal combinatorica it would be important to note,

what combinations of suffixes are not supposed for the semantic reasons, and what restrictions are imposed by the only linguistic factors and what these factors.

Suffixes also are characterized by a various degree certainty and probability of the values. Thus one of them have the rather generalized value, specifying only on a lexical-semantic class, for example, -er specifies that given derivative means the agent or means of action, -ness carries derivative to a class of abstract nouns, while other suffixes are more "lexical" and have more concrete value, for example, the nouns on -ana mean assembly of the statements of the person designated - by a basis: Johnsoniana; and the nouns on -ese designate " a slang, style inherent in a volume, that is designated by a basis " officialese.

Suffixes such as -er, -ness naturally are more "productive", than suffixes type of "-ana and -ese, as last have more limited lexical-semantic compatibility.

While discovering the English affixes we found that, there only few adverb forming affixes English. The most works devoted to study affixation and English word-building lacks information about adverb forming affixes. There are given 95 affixes in the book of P.M. Karashuk named "Affixal Word-buiding in English", but there are only 3 affixes adverb –forming registered there.

Among the English affixes -ly, -wise (-wize), -ward, way(s) and others considered as the most productive adverb forming affixes.

1.3. The abilities in production new words from verb forming affixes

The world around of us is the world of colour and paints, for which a variety of combinations and shades is characteristic. The colour is one of properties of objects of the material world and is perceived as the realized visual sensation. The adjectives are used as a special part of speech serving for a colour designation.

The word-formation serves for a designation of colour shades of adjectives, and also for the parts of speech formed from them. Between that, the word-formation aspect of lexic has remained indifferently, word-formation relations inside this layer, with its originality, deserves the attention by way of their description and study in the language.

The word-formation is a system, which unites grammatical and lexical, that speaks about its enterlevel character and allows to apply the complex approach to the investigated phenomena. Essence of grammar of a word-formation suffix, which signals about the belonging a derivative word to this or that part of speech and defines its paradigm, confirms this idea. Also, on the basic purpose, which consists in creation of a new word and updating of the vocabulary, the indissoluble unity of a word-formation and lexicon is shown. Besides the word-formation, having own sphere of research, studies word-formation resources and processes conducting to creation of word-formation models, and also condition of functioning and filling the lasts.

As the adjectives of a colourmarking concern to the most ancient layer of lexicon, at their analysis there was necessary to pay attention to the facts of diachronic, and also to consider an originality of the given group of words, which is allocated with the various symbolic. This circumstance finds the reflection in formation of portable meanings which are included in lexical-semantic structure of initial adjectives, and influences the lexical filling of word-formation models their derivatives.

The study of lexical-semantic structures of colourmarking adjectives has shown unusual connection of colour and noncolour meanings, variety of their

shades, the influence of the nonlanguage validity on semantics of a word. It was established, that the contextual environment of colourmarking adjectives has the large importance for the adequate description of their lexical-semantic structures.

The word-formation model is closely connected to word-formation paradigm. Each adjective has own paradigm having unequal extent and various morpheme filling of models, included in it. On the basis of research of each separate paradigm, it is possible to deduce the generalized word-formation paradigm of the given group of words, which is characterized by presence constant, basic, facultative and even “unique” participants, that is shown in the limits of the language.

The word-formation can be made:

- 1) inside one part of speech: $A+suf=A1$
- 2) by a transposition:
 - $A+suf=N$,
 - $A+suf=V$,
 - $A+suf=D$,
 - $V+suf=N$,

where A - initial adjective, suf - word-forming suffix, A1, N, V, D - derivatives: adjective, noun, verb, adverb.

1. $A+suf=A1$.

The basic suffixes -ish, -y are the constant and obligatory members of general word-formation paradigm, i.e. enter into the paradigm of each adjective.

- 2.1 $A+suf=N$.

-ness is the conducting suffix here. The abstract nouns belong to this model in the English language: blueness.

Other derivatives, in which formation the various suffixes take part, are facultative, i.e. can be found in paradigm of one or two adjectives.

The presence of the facultative members depends on portable and minor meanings which are included in lexical-semantic structure of initial lexises. So in a derivative noun “blueism” one of meanings of the adjective “blue” - "интеллектуальный", "ученый", "премудрый" etc. is realized, and the suffix -ism introduces in the semantics of the derivative the generalized meaning.

The portable meaning of an adjective “green” - "неопытный", "незрелый" is shown in the appropriate derivatives – “greener, greenie” - carriers of this quality. It is necessary to note, that paradigmatic lines can have unequal extent because of the facultative members. “*Green - greenness, greenery, greenth, greenage, greener, greenie, greenlet, greening, greenling*”.

Speaking about the semantic of the derivatives it is necessary to note that their polysemantic is in the direct dependence on character of lexical-semantic structure of an initial basis. Depending on a context the suffix noun “blueness” one of the meanings of motivating adjectives realizes: « синева, лазурь, синий цвет » (blue – “синий, голубой” -the actualizing of the basic colour meaning), "синяк" (the actualizing of minor meaning), «ученость, премудрость, интеллектуальность» (blueism), "«непристойность" (blue-joke - « неприличная, непристойная шутка » - the actualizing of portable meaning).

The realization of the model $A+suf=N$ is connected to redistribution of semas and one-radical parts of speech in semantic structure. General-categorical sema of that part of speech, in which the initial lexis was transposed - here it is a sema of a subject inherent by a noun, become the basic one. After it, semas, subordinated to it: abstract, concrete and animate, follow, depending on character of a derivative noun. Only then the general-categorical sema of an initial adjective - sema of an attribute settles down.

$A+suf=V$.

The suffix verbs formed from colourmarking adjectives, carry facultative character (redden, blacken, whiten) and differ by the ramified lexical-semantic structure. Its size is defined not only because of entrance simultaneously of semas of transitivity and intransitivity in it, but also due to more various lexical semantics. The given model also is characterized by redistribution of semas, which occurs at a verbal transposition. The conducting place is occupied by a general-categorical sema of verbs – the sema of process, and also semas, subordinated to it, of transitivity and intransitivity. Only after them the sema of an attribute inherent in initial adjectives, follows.

A+suf=D.

This model is submitted in the English language by a suffix *-ly*, and the derivative adverbs are the constant members of the paradigm (bluely, brownly, greenly, yellowly).

V+suf=N.

In the English language this model is submitted by suffix nouns formed from verbs. To blue bluer « тот, кто воронит сталь ». The English deverbal nouns with a suffix *-ing* are characterized by constant participation in paradigm (blueing, browning, greening, redding, yellowing).

Besides the affix models, examining the word-formation opportunities of colourmarking adjectives the important role is played by models of an affixless wordmaking. They assume an obligatory transposition of parts of speech. If the distinctive feature of an affix word-making is the presence of a marker as a final word-forming suffix, then such marker is not present at the affixless (implicit) word-making. Because of its complexity the problem of an affixless word-making is examined from various points of view, and the ways for its solution are planned:

1. The word-formation means of this way of a word-making come to light;
2. The processes occurring at an affixless word-making, are examined in connection with typological features of the language and its morphological build;
3. The criteria for a synchronous establishment of a direction of a derivation are developed;
4. Various methods of the analysis are applied, supplementing each other.

Two basic models of an affixless word-making were allocated: $A \rightarrow N$, $A \rightarrow V$. The model $A \rightarrow N$ reflects the phenomenon of a substantivation.

The English language, where the category of a gender is absent, aspires to include various meanings in one lexeme structure and to expand volume of its lexical-semantic structure by that, at realization of this model. An indispensable condition of functioning derivative, formed on the given model, is the change of categorial semantics of a part of speech and redistribution of semas in their semantic

structure. Besides an obligatory general-categorial sema of a noun -the sema of a subject, for the English derivative lexeme the entry in its structure simultaneously of semas abstract and concrete, animate and inanimateness etc. is peculiar, that is the specific feature of the English language. In the English language, with its analytical tendency, there is an aspiration to a full semantic filling of a word.

The character of semantic shifts occurring at realization of this model, can be explained with help of lexical-semantic structure, where the meaning contains, which is modified in appropriate derivatives. The nouns formed on this model, are included into the structure of various phraseologies: out of blue - is "неожиданно". It shows the connection of word-formation and phraseological systems of the language.

There is an interest in the cases when in a basis of phraseologies the various colour associations lay: to fire into the brown - « стрелять мимо цели, неметко ».

The comparison of models of an affix and affixless word-making shows, that the distinctive attribute of the lasts is in their poly-semantic not as in the appropriate suffix models, the most important feature is the opportunity of being included in various phraseologies.

A→V. The typological feature of these verbs is that they include the semas of transitivity and intransitivity in their lexical-semantic structure and it expand the categorial semantic because of it.

The portable meanings of the colourmarking adjectives find their reflections in the English verbs: to green « обманывать, мистифицировать »← green « доверчивый, простодушный ».

The word addition has the wide circulation among the suffix and prefix word-formation during the all extent of development of the language.

The number of questions are allocated from all of problems concerning formation of complex words,: 1) the compatibility of the appropriate colourmarking adjectives with other categories of words; 2) what element of meaning, basic or portable, is realized there; 3) distribution of models of complex words in the parts of speech; 4) feature of their structure and functioning.

To typological criteria also belong: a) number of components forming a new word; b) a way of the connection components:

- full complete;
- is incomplete combined;
- connection with the help of service words;

c) A type of the semantic connection between the components of a complex word, which carries an attribute character in the examined models.

Complex nouns including the colourmarking adjective as one of the components, makes out the lexical groups of words. The names of plants, animal, minerals etc. concern to them. The complex words which in result of metonym carry from a part on whole serve the name of an animal or plant widely submitted among them : redbreast "малиновка". It, so-called, "bahoovrihs".

The group of words is also allocated, where the colourmarking adjectives, combining with the name of clothes, form " bahoovrihs ", used for calling the man: blue jacket "матрос". At the same time there is a number of differences in epy realization of models of complex nouns and their functioning.

In the English language there are difficulties in the differentiation of complex word from word combination. It is depend on the nonexpressed morphological structure of the English word. Frequently English language prefers word combinations: to look blue «выглядеть унылым ».

Because of that the English language has a plenty of phraseological word combinations including colourmarking adjectives : blue devils "хандра", brown study « мрачное раздумье ». The increased lexical-semantic structure with a metamorphosing of meanings is the characteristic feature of the English complex word : blue-cap «круглая плоская синяя шапочка (ее раньше носили в Шотландии)», «шотландцы», «лосось первого года жизни», «синица», «василек», «сорт пива».

The basic type of a complex word is two-componented, the basic way of connection of the components is full complete. The connection with the help of a connecting element is not very typically for the English language.

The models of complex adjectives including colourmarking adjectives as one of components, are present in the English language. As the basic part of speech expressing colour shades, are the adjectives, the basic attention is given to the appropriate complex adjectives. The English language, besides complex words, aspires to use the word combinations, and also derivative and radical lexemes: purple.

The formation of compound verbs on conversion is typical of the English language: to bluestocking « быть синим чулком », to brownbag (slang) « приносить в ресторан свою еду ». Last word is rather new, that speaks about the role of the given tendency in a word-formation of the English language, it is also possible the further word-making - brown – bagger.

The examples show that not every affix is a productive either they form noun or verb or adjective. So in Modern English more than 20 affixes form verbs. Among them we look through only productive ones in the next parts.

Summary of the chapter

In the given chapter we have looked through the different ways of word-formation used in modern English lexicology. Affixation is found as the most productive way of word-bulding. Besides, in the given chapter the notion of word-formation models are discussed.

The word-formation model is closely connected to word-formation paradigm. Each adjective has own paradigm having unequal extent and various morpheme filling of models, included in it.

The last paragraph of the chapter deals with the abilities in production of new words from verb-forming affixes. There given the examples of models.

CHAPTER II. PROBLEMS OF VOCABULARY AND WORD-BUILDING TEACHING IN ENGLISH CLASSES

2.1. Verb-forming affixes in Modern English

This table includes both suffixes and other combining forms. Linguists don't always agree in which category a form belongs; for this paper the distinction is not material.

Knowing the meaning of suffixes is important in Russian because suffixation is a highly productive process in that language; a great many more Russian nouns are derived by suffixation than by prefixation (Townsend (1975, p. 151). One adjective suffix in five is imported (Norbury 1967, p. 29).

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is usually attached to the end of a word to form a new word, as well as alter the way it functions grammatically. Depending on whether it is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb, a different suffix would be required. For example, the verb *read* can be altered to become the noun *reader* by adding the suffix *-er*. The same verb can also be turned into the adjective *readable* by adding the suffix *-able*.

It is just as important to understand the definitions of suffixes as prefixes, because they too help us to deduce the meanings of any new words that we learn. I have listed some of the most common suffixes below:

VERB SUFFIXES		
-ate	become	mediate, collaborate, create
-en	become	sharpen, strengthen, loosen
-ify, -fy	make or become	justify, simplify, magnify, satisfy
-ise, -ize	become	publicise, synthesise, hypnotise

This material contains lists of English verbs with the suffixes ATE, EN, FY, ISH, IZE, common verbal suffixes. The lists include verbs that are frequently used in ordinary speech and writing as well as verbs used mostly in formal written English, including some bookish and rare verbs.

Данный материал содержит списки английских глаголов с суффиксами ATE, EN, FY, ISH, IZE, употребительными глагольными суффиксами. Списки включают в себя глаголы, которые часто употребляются в обычной устной и письменной речи, а также глаголы, употребляемые в основном в официальном письменном английском языке, включая некоторые книжные и редкие глаголы.

The lists are intended for practicing spelling, and not for active use. Helpful materials on verbs and their suffixes in the section *Writing: Adding Suffixes; Difficult Suffixes of Verbs; Adding the Endings ed, ing to Verbs*.

Списки предназначены для тренировки написания, а не для активного употребления. Полезные материалы по глаголам и их суффиксам в разделе *Writing: Adding Suffixes; Difficult Suffixes of Verbs; Adding the Endings ed, ing to Verbs*.

The suffixes -ATE, -EN, -FY, -ISH, -IZE have the following general meanings: to do, make or become as indicated in the root. For example: to activate – to make active; to deepen – to make or become deeper; to simplify – to make simpler; to finish – to bring or come to an end; to apologize – to make an apology. Verbs with the suffixes -ATE, -EN, -FY, -ISH, -IZE are regular; they add "ed" for the simple past and past participle.

Суффиксы -ATE, -EN, -FY, -ISH, -IZE имеют следующие общие значения: делать или стать, как указано в корне. Например: to activate – активировать; to deepen – углубить или стать глубже; to simplify – упростить, сделать проще; to finish – закончить, закончиться; to apologize – извиниться. Глаголы с суффиксами ATE, EN, FY, ISH, IZE – правильные; они прибавляют "ed" для прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени.

Note: A list of verbs ending in ER is provided at the end of this material. (Список глаголов, оканчивающихся на ER, дан в конце этого материала.)

2.1.1. Verbs with the suffix IZE (IZE, ISE)

IZE

Note: In AmE, usually IZE. In BrE, IZE or ISE.

acclimatize, agonize, Americanize, Anglicize (also, anglicize), antagonize, apologize, authorize, baptize, brutalize;

canonize, capitalize, categorize, centralize, characterize, civilize, colonize, criticize, crystallize;

decentralize, demonetize, deodorize, dramatize, deputize;

economize, emphasize, equalize, familiarize, fertilize, finalize, formalize, fossilize;

galvanize, glamorize, harmonize, homogenize, hospitalize, humanize, hypnotize;

idealize, immobilize, immunize, individualize, industrialize, jeopardize, legalize, liquidize, localize;

materialize, mechanize, memorize, mesmerize, militarize, minimize, mobilize, modernize, monetize, monopolize, moralize, motorize;

nasalize, nationalize, naturalize, neutralize, normalize, notarize, organize, oxidize;

pasteurize, patronize, penalize, personalize, philosophize, polarize, politicize, popularize, publicize, pulverize;

rationalize, realize, recognize, revitalize;

sanitize, scrutinize, sensitize, socialize, solemnize, specialize, stabilize, standardize, sterilize, stigmatize, subsidize, summarize, symbolize, sympathize, synchronize, synthesize, systematize;

terrorize, theorize, tranquillize (AmE tranquilize, tranquillize), traumatize, tyrannize; urbanize, utilize, vandalize, vaporize, victimize, vitalize, vocalize.

Verbs with the suffix ISE: advertise, chastise.

Past: apologized, economized, modernized, popularized, sympathized, advertised, etc.

Note verbs ending in ISE (not a suffix): advise, comprise, compromise, despise, devise, disguise, exercise, improvise, revise, supervise, surprise, televise, etc.

Note verbs formed from nouns with ISE: franchise, merchandise.

Note spelling of these verbs: promise, premise; practise (BrE), practice (AmE).

YZE, YSE: In AmE, usually YZE: analyze, catalyze, paralyze. In BrE, usually YSE: analyse, catalyse, paralyse. Acclimatize-muhitga moslashmoq

Agonize- uzoq vaqt fikr yuritmoq

Apologize- uzr so'ramoq, kechirim so'ramoq

Authorize-ruxsat etmoq, ravo ko'rmoq, vakolat bermoq

Canonize- kanonlashtirmoq, qonunlashtirmoq

Capitalize-o'z foydasiga ishlatmoq, o'zlashtirmoq

Categorize-toiflarga ajratmoq

Centralize-markazlashtirmoq

Characterize-ta'riflamoq, baho bermoq

Civilize-madaniylash(tir)moq, madaniyatga erish(tir)moq

Colonize-kaloniya aylantirmoq, mustamlaka qilib olmoq

Criticize-tanqid qilmoq

Crystallize-kristallashmoq

Decentralize-detsentralizatsiya qilmoq

Dramatize-sahnalashtirmoq

Deputize-vakillik qilmoq, vakil bo'lmoq, o'rnini bosmoq

Economize-tejamoq, tejab sarflamoq yoki foydalanmoq

Emphasize-urg'u qo'ymoq, alohida ma'no bermoq

Equalize-tenglashtirmoq, barobarlantirmoq

Familiarize-tanishtirmoq

Fertilize-o'g'itlamoq

Glamorize-chiroyli qilib ko'rsatmoq

Harmonize-moslashtirmoq, bastalamoq

Hospitalize-kasalxonaga yotqizmoq, davolamoq

Hypnotize-gipnoz qilmoq

Idealize-ideallashtirmoq, ko'klarga ko'tarmoq

Immobilize-qotirib qo'ymoq

Immunize-immunizatsiya qilmoq

Industrialize-sanoatlashritmoq

Jeopardize-xavf ostiga qo'ymoq

Liquidize-suyultirmoq, suyuq holga keltirmoq

Localize-tarqalishini cheklamoq, ma'lum joyga to'xtamoq

Materialize-amalga oshmoq, bajarilmoq

Mechanize-mexanizatsiyalashtirmoq

Memorize-yodlab olmoq, yodda saqlamoq

Mesmerize-gipnozlamoq, gipnoz qilmoq

Minimize-minimallashtirmoq, kichraytirmoq

Mobilize-safarbar qilmoq

Modernize-zamonaviylashtirmoq

Monopolize-monopollashtirmoq

Moralize-biror narsaning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligi haqida tortishmoq

Nationalize-natsionalizatsiya qilmoq, davlat mulkiga aylantirmoq
Naturalize-fuqarolik qilmoq
Neutralize-neytrallashtirmoq
Organize-tashkillashtirmoq, uyushtirmoq
Pasteurize-pasterizatsiya qilmoq
Patronize-homiylik qilmoq, mijoz bo'lmoq
Penalize-jazolamoq, noqulay holatga solmoq
Personalize-shaxsni ko'rsatmoq, shaxsini ifodalamoq
Popularize-mashhur qilmoq, shuhrat topmoq
Publicize-ovoza qilmoq, ma'lum qilmoq, e'lon qilmoq
Rationalize-bahona qilmoq, asl sababini yashirmoq
Realize-tushunmoq, tasavvur qilmoq, anglamoq
Recognize-tan olmoq, tanimoq, bilib olmoq
Sanitize-sog'lomlashtirmoq, tozalamoq
Scrutinize-diqqat bilan qaramoq, ko'rib chiqmoq
Specialize-muayyan maqsad uchun belgilanmoq, moslashmoq
Stabilize-barqarorlashtirmoq
Standardize-standartlamoq, bir standartga solmoq
Sterilize-sterilizatsiya qilmoq
Stigmatize-tamg'alamoq, tamg'a bosmoq
Subsidize-pul bilan ta'minlamoq, yordam ko'rsatmoq
Summarize-qo'shmoq, jamlamoq, yig'indisini chiqarmoq
Sympathize-achinmoq, rahmi kelmoq, rahm qilmoq, hamdard bo'lmoq
Synchronize-bir-biriga moslashmoq
Systematize-sistemalamoq, sistemaga solmoq
Terrorize-daxshatga solmoq, qo'rqitmoq
Theorize-nazariya bilan shug'ullanmoq
Tyrannize-zulm qilmoq
Utilize-qo'llamoq, ishlatmoq, foydalanmoq
Vandalize-buzg'unchilik qilmoq, zarar yetkazmoq
Vaporize-bug'lanmoq, bug'ga aylanmoq, bug'lantirmoq
Victimize-azoblamoq, qiynamoq, aldamoq, chalg'itmoq
Vocalize-ashula aytmoq, kuylamoq
Advertise-e'lon qilmoq
Analyse-tahlil qilmoq

2.1.2. Verbs with the suffix FY (IFY, EFY)

-IFY:

amplify, beautify, calcify, certify, clarify, classify, codify, crucify;
dignify, dissatisfy, diversify, edify, electrify, emulsify, exemplify;
falsify, fortify, glorify, gratify, horrify, humidify, identify, indemnify, intensify,
justify;
magnify, minify, modify, mollify, mortify, mummify, mystify, notify, nullify;
pacify, personify, petrify, purify, qualify, quantify, ramify, ratify, rectify;
sanctify, satisfy, signify, simplify, solidify, specify, stratify, terrify, testify, unify,
verify.

-EFY: liquefy, putrefy, rarefy, stupefy.

Past: clarified, intensified, notified, simplified, terrified, stupefied, etc.

Amplify-kuchaytirmoq ample-yetarli, ko'p, katta,keng

Beautify-

Calcify-ohaklamoq

Certify-guvohlik bermoq

Clarify-oydinlashtirmoq

Classify-tasniflamoq

Codify-

Crucify-chormixga tortib o'ldirmoq

Dignify-

Dissatisfy-

Diversify-rang-barang qilmoq diverse-turli-xil

Edify-o'rgatmoq, yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatmoq

Electrify-elektrlashtirmoq

Emulsify-

Exemplify-namuna, o'rnak bo'lmoq

Falsify-soxtalashtirmoq

Fortify-mustahkamlamoq

Glorify-ulug'lamoq

Horrify-hayratda qoldirmoq

Humidify-

Identify-tanimoq, bir-biriga tenglashtirmoq

Intemnify-ozod qilmoq

Intensify-kuchaytirmoq intence-kuchli, jadal

Justify-tasdiqlamoq,zo'r dalil bo'lmoq just-oqilona,adolatli

Magnify-kattalashtirmoq

Minify-

Modify-biroz o'zgartirmoq

Mollify-
Mortify-
Mummify-
Mystify-o'yga solmoq, garang qilmoq
Notify-ma'lum qilmoq, bildirmoq
Nullify-
Pacify-tinchlantirmoq, yupatmoq
Personify-gavdalantirmoq, mujassamlashtirmoq
Petrify-toshgan aylanmoq, toshqotmoq
Purify-tozalamoq, sof holga keltirmoq
Qualify-yetarli malakaga ega bo'lmoq
Quantify-
Ramify-
Ratify-
Rectify-xatoni tuzatmoq
Sanctify-muqaddaslashtirmoq
Satisfy-mamnun qilmoq, qoniqtirmoq
Signify-ma'no anglatmoq
Simplify-soddalashtirmoq
Solidify-qattiqlashmoq
Specify-tayinlamoq, belgilamoq
Stratify-
Terrify-qo'rqmoq, daxshatga tushmoq
Testify-guvohlik bermoq
Unify-birlashtirmoq
Verify-tekshirmoq, tasdiqlamoq
Liquefy-suyultirmoq
Rarefy- nodirlashtirmoq

2.1.3. Verbs with the suffix ISH

abolish, accomplish, admonish, astonish, banish, blemish, brandish, cherish;
demolish, diminish, distinguish, embellish, establish, famish, finish, flourish,
furbish, furnish;

garnish, impoverish, lavish, nourish, perish, polish, publish, punish;
ravish, relish, replenish, skirmish, tarnish, vanish, vanquish, varnish.

Past: accomplished, furnished, published, vanished, etc.

(Adjectives with ISH: bluish, childish, English, foolish, lavish, reddish, selfish,
stylish, etc.)

(Nouns with ISH: anguish, blemish, English, finish, polish, relish, skirmish, varnish,
etc.)

Abolish- bekor qilmoq, yo'q qilmoq, tugatmoq

Accomplish-bajarmoq

Admonish-ogohlantirmoq, ogohlantirib qo'ymoq

Astonish-hayron qoldirmoq

Banish-haydamoq

Blemish-buzmoq, foydasizlantirmoq

Brandish-silkitmoq, qoqmoq

Cherish-sevmoq, g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, parvarish qilmoq

Demolish-parchalamoq, buzmoq, yemirmoq

Diminish-kamaytirmoq, zaiflashtirmoq, qisqartirmoq

Distinguish-farq qilmoq, ajratmoq

Embellish-bezamoq, bezatmoq, yasatmoq, pardoz berib gapirmoq, bo'rttirib
gapirmoq

Establish-qurmoq, tiklamoq, yaratmoq, yo'lga qo'ymoq, mustahkamlamoq

Famish-och qolmoq, ochiqmoq, ochdan o'ldirmoq

Finish-oxirlatmoq, tugatmoq, oxirigacha olib bormoq

Flourish- yashnamoq, gullamoq

Furnish-taminlamoq, yetkazib bermoq, jihozlamoq

Garnish-garnir, bezak zeb-ziynat

Impoverish-zaif holga keltirmoq, kambag'allashtirmoq

Lavish-saxiy bo'lmoq

Nourish-boqmoq, ovqatlantirmoq, hislarini kuchaytirmoq

Perish-halok bo'lmoq, o'lmoq, vafot etmoq, olamdan o'tmoq

Polish-pardozlamoq, yaltiratmoq, sayqal bermoq, jilo bermoq

Publish-nashr qilmoq, chop etmoq

Punish- jazolamoq, jazo bermoq

Relish-lazzatlanmoq

Skirmish-qisqa to'qnashuv

Tarnish-xiralashmoq, yorqinligini yo'qotmoq

Vanish-g'oyib bo'lmoq, yo'qolmoq

Vanquish-yengmoq, g'alaba qozonmoq, yutmoq

2.1.4. Verbs ending in –ER

The final -ER is found in many verbs but is not considered to be a suffix. In some verbs, the final -ER indicates quick frequent movements (e.g., flicker, shiver). In some other verbs, the final -ER does not have any particular meaning. In some verbs, the final ER is part of the root (e.g., differ, prefer).

bicker, chatter, clatter, clutter, falter, flatter, flicker, fluster, flutter, glimmer, litter, mutter; patter, quiver, scatter, shatter, shimmer, shiver, shudder, simmer, snicker, spatter, splatter; stagger, stammer, stutter, tinker, totter, trigger, utter, wander, waver, whimper, whisper; answer, banter, bother, charter, cluster, conquer, cover, enter, filter, gather, lower; master, matter, muster, order, plaster, ponder, register, render, sever, slither, wonder; administer, bewilder, consider, deliver, discover, encounter, remember, surrender; confer, defer, differ, infer, offer, prefer, refer, suffer, transfer.

Administer-boshqarmoq, ishlarni yuritmoq
Answer-javob bermoq
Banter-hazillasish
Bicker-bahslashmoq
Bewilder-xijolat tortmoq
Bother-joniga tegmoq
Charter-imtiyoz bermoq
Chatter-vaysamoq
Clatter-
Cluster-dasta bog'lam
Clutter-tartibsizlik qilmoq
Confer-maslahatlashmoq
Conquer-zabt etmoq
Consider-ko'rib chiqmoq
Cover-yopmoq, solmoq, to'shamoq, qoplamoq
Deliver-yetkazib bermoq
Defer-kechiktirmoq, keying qoldirmoq
Differ-ajralib turmoq, farq qilmoq
Discover-ochmoq, kashf qilmoq, bayon qilmoq
Encounter-uchrashmoq, to'qnashmoq
Enter-kirmoq
Falter-gandiraklamoq, chaynalmoq
Filter-filtrlamoq, suzmoq
Flatter-xushomad qilmoq
Flicker-miltillamoq, qaltiramoq

Fluster-xavotirlanmoq
Flutter-silkitmoq, qoqmoq
Gather-to'plamoq, to'dalamoq
Glimmer-miltillamoq, miltillab ko'rinmoq
Infer-xulosa qilmoq, kelib chiqmoq
Litter-supirindi, axlat
Lower-pastga tushmoq, kamaytirmoq, pasaytirmoq
Master-yehgmoq
Matter-modda, materiya
Mutter-ming'illamoq, to'ng'illamoq
Offer-taklif qilmoq, taqdim qilmoq
Order-buyurmoq, tartibga chaqirmoq
Patter-shartli til, jargon
Plaster-suvamoq
Ponder-puxta o'ylamoq, chuqur mulohaza qilmoq
Prefer-afzal ko'rmoq, ma'qul ko'rmoq
Quiver-titramoq, qaltiramoq
Refer-gapirmoq, eslatmoq, tilga olmoq
Register-ro'yxat qilmoq
Remember-yodda tutmoq, eslamoq, xotirlamoq
Render-to'lamoq
Scatter-sochilmoq, yoyilmoq, buzmoq, barbod qilmoq
Sever-bir-biridan ajratmoq, ayirmoq, judo qilmoq
Shatter-sindirmoq, chilparchin qilmoq
Shimmer-miltillamoq, miltillab ko'rinmoq, milt-milt o'chmoq
Shiver-titramoq, qaltiramoq, qaltiroq bosmoq
Shudder-seskanmoq, larzaga kelmoq
Simmer-past olovda qaynatmoq
Spatter-sochmoq, sachratmoq, purkamoq, sepmoq
Splatter-sochmoq, purkamoq, sepmoq
Stagger-chaynalib yurmoq, gandaraklab yurmoq
Stammer-duduqlanmoq, soqovlanmoq
Suffer-azob tortmoq, talofatga uchramoq
Surrender-taslim bo'lmoq
Tinker-tuzatishga urinmoq
Totter-oqsoqlanmoq, oyoqlarini sudrab qadam bosmoq, halok bo'lmoq
Transfer-kechirmoq o'tkazmoq
Trigger-tepki (harbiy qurollarda)
Utter-so'z bilan ifoda etmoq
Wander-aylanib yurmoq, kezmoq, tentiramoq, sargardon bo'lmoq
Waver-tebranmoq
Whimper-hiqillamoq, hiqillab yig'lamoq
Whisper-pichirlamoq, shivirlamoq
Wonder-ajablanmoq

2.1.5. Verbs with the suffix ATE

-ate²

1.a specialization of -ate¹, used to indicate a salt of an acid ending in -ic, added to a form of the stem of the element or group: *nitrate*; *sulfate*.

Expand

Compare -ite¹.

Origin Expand

probably originally in New Latin phrases, as *plumbum acetatum* salt produced by the action of acetic acid on lead

-ate³

1.a suffix occurring originally in nouns borrowed from Latin, and in English coinages from Latin bases, that denote offices or functions (*consulate*; *triumvirate*; *pontificate*), as well as institutions or collective bodies (*electorate*; *senate*); sometimes extended to denote a person who exercises such a function (*magistrate*; *potentate*), an associated place (*consulate*), or a period of office or rule (*protectorate*). Joined to stems of any origin, **ate**³, signifies the office, term of office, or territory of a ruler or official (*caliphate*; *khanate*; *shogunate*).

-ate¹ **suffix**

1.(**forming adjectives**) possessing; having the appearance or characteristics of: *fortunate*, *palmate*, *Latinate*

2.(**forming nouns**) a chemical compound, esp a salt or ester of an acid: *carbonate*, *stearate*

3.(**forming nouns**) the product of a process: *condensate*

4.forming verbs from nouns and adjectives: *hyphenate*, *rusticate*

Word Origin

from Latin *-ātus*, past participial ending of verbs ending in *-āre*

-ate² **suffix**

1.denoting office, rank, or a group having a certain function: *episcopate*, *electorate*

Word Origin

Word Origin and History for -ateExpand

word-forming element used in forming nouns from Latin words ending in *-atus*, *-atum* (e.g. estate, primate, senate). Those that came to English via Old and Middle French often arrived with *-at*, but an *-e* was added after c.1400 to indicate the long vowel.

The suffix also can mark adjectives, formed from Latin past participals in *-atus*, *-ata* (e.g. *desolate*, *moderate*, *separate*), again, they often were adopted in Middle English as *-at*, with an *-e* appended after c.1400.

Verbal suffix for Latin verbs in *-are*, identical with -ate (1). Old English commonly made verbs from adjectives by adding a verbal ending to the word (e.g. *gnornian* "be sad, mourn," *gnorn* "sad, depressed"), but as the inflections wore off English words in late Old and early Middle English, there came to be no difference between the adjective and the verb in dry, empty, warm, etc. Thus accustomed to the identity of adjectival and verbal forms of a word, the English, when they began to expand their Latin-based vocabulary after c.1500, simply made verbs from Latin past-participial adjectives without changing their form (e.g. *aggravate*, *substantiate*) and it became the custom that Latin verbs were anglicized from their past participle stems.

in chemistry, word-forming element used to form the names of salts from acids in *-ic*; from Latin *-atus*, *-atum*, suffix used in forming adjectives and thence nouns; identical with -ate (1).

-ate *suff.*

1. A derivative of a specified chemical compound or element: *aluminate*.
2. A salt or ester of a specified acid whose name ends in *-ic* : *acetate*.

abbreviate, abdicate, accelerate, accentuate, accommodate, accumulate, activate, advocate, affiliate, agitate, aggravate, alienate, alleviate, allocate, alternate,

amputate, animate, annihilate, annotate, anticipate, appreciate, appropriate, articulate, assassinate, associate, automate;

calculate, calibrate, capitulate, captivate, castigate, celebrate, circulate, collaborate, commemorate, communicate, compensate, complicate, concentrate, confiscate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, consolidate, contaminate, contemplate, cooperate, coordinate, create, cremate, culminate, cultivate;

debilitate, decorate, dedicate, deflate, degenerate, dehydrate, delegate, deliberate, delineate, demonstrate, depreciate, designate, desolate, detonate, devastate, deviate, dictate, differentiate, discriminate, dissipate, domesticate, dominate, donate, duplicate;

educate, elaborate, elevate, eliminate, emaciate, emancipate, emigrate, enumerate, enunciate, equate, eradicate, escalate, estimate, evacuate, evaluate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, exhilarate, exonerate, explicate, expropriate, exterminate;

fabricate, fascinate, federate, formulate, frustrate, fumigate, generate, germinate, gesticulate, graduate, granulate, gravitate, gyrate, hallucinate, hesitate, hibernate, humiliate;

illuminate, illustrate, imitate, immigrate, implicate, inaugurate, incriminate, indicate, infiltrate, inflate, infuriate, initiate, insinuate, instigate, insulate, integrate, interpolate, interrogate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, invalidate, investigate, invigorate, irritate, isolate;

levitate, liberate, liquidate, litigate, locate, manipulate, marinate (also, marinade), medicate, meditate, migrate, mitigate, moderate, modulate, motivate, mutate, mutilate;

narrate, nauseate, navigate, negate, negotiate, nominate, obligate, obliterate, obviate, officiate, operate, originate;

paginate, participate, penetrate, percolate, permeate, pollinate, populate, postulate, precipitate, procrastinate, prognosticate, proliferate, propagate, pulsate, punctuate;

radiate, reciprocate, recuperate, regulate, reiterate, rejuvenate, relate, relocate, renovate, repatriate, replicate, retaliate, reverberate, rotate, ruminare;

saturate, segregate, separate, simulate, speculate, stimulate, stipulate, subordinate, substantiate, suffocate, syndicate;

terminate, tolerate, translate, truncate, urinate, vacate, vaccinate, validate, vegetate, ventilate, vibrate, vindicate, violate.

Past: anticipated, circulated, illustrated, motivated, originated, separated, violated, etc.

Rare spelling (double "l" before ATE in verbs): oscillate, scintillate, titillate, vacillate, flagellate.

(Nouns with ATE: advocate, associate, candidate, certificate, chocolate, concentrate, delegate, estimate, graduate, pirate, magnate, syndicate, etc.)

(Adjectives with ATE: accurate, appropriate, considerate, deliberate, graduate, fortunate, immediate, legitimate, obstinate, private, separate, etc.)

To abbreviate-qisqartirmoq abbreviation-qisqartirmoq noun-ate=verb

To abdicate-voz kechmoq abdication-voz kechish noun-ate=verb

To accelerate-tezlashtirmoq acceleration-tezlashish noun-ate=verb

To accentuate-uyg'u bermoq accent-urg'u noun-ate=verb

To accommodate-joy bilan taminlamoq accommodation-joy,o'rin noun-ate=verb

To accumulate-yig'moq, to'plamoq accumulation-to'plam noun-ate=verb

To activate-harakatga keltirmoq active-harakatchan noun-ate=verb

To advocate-himoya qilmoq advocacy-himoyachi noun-ate=verb

To affiliate-birlashtirmoq affiliation-birlashish noun-ate=verb

To agitate-tashviqot yurgizmoq agitation-tashviqot noun-ate=verb

To aggravate-yomonlashtirmoq aggravation-yomonlashish noun-ate=verb

To alienate-begonalashtirmoq alienation-begonalashish noun-ate=verb

To alleviate-yengillashtirmoq alleviation-yengillashtirish noun-ate=verb

To allocate-tayinlamoq allocation-tayinlash noun-ate=verb

To alternate-galma-gal qilmoq alternation-galma-gal qilish noun-ate=verb

To amputate-kesib tashlamoq amputation-kesib tashlash noun-ate=verb

To animate-jon kiritmoq animation jonlanish noun-ate=verb

To annihilate-yo'q qilmoq annihilation-yo'q qilish noun-ate=verb

To annotate-izoh bermoq annotation-annotatsiya noun-ate=verb

To anticipate-bashorat qilmoq anticipation-oldindan sezish noun-ate=verb

To appreciate-yuqori baholamoq appreciation-yuqori baho noun-ate=verb

To appropriate-o'zlashtirmoq appropriation-o'zlashtirish noun-ate=verb

To articulate-talaffuz qilmoq articulation-artikulatsiya noun-ate=verb

To assassinate-o'ldirmoq assassination-o'ldirish noun-ate=verb

To automate-avtomatlashtirmoq automation-avtomatika noun-ate=verb
 To calculate-hisoblamoq calculation- hisoblash noun-ate=verb
 To capitulate-tam bermoq capitulation-tan berish noun-ate=verb
 To captivate-o'ziga asir qilmoq captivation-asir noun-ate=verb
 To castigate-jazolamoq castigation- jazo noun-ate=verb
 To celebrate-nishonlamoq celebration- bayram qilish noun-ate=verb
 To circulate-aylanmoq circulation-aylanish noun-ate=verb
 To collaborate-hamkorlik qilmoq collaboration-hamkorlik qilish noun-ate=verb
 To commemorate-bayram qilmoq commemoration-hamkorlik qilish noun-ate=verb
 To communicate-xabar qilmoq communication-xabar,axborot noun-ate=verb
 To compensate-mukofatlamoq compensation-mukofatlash noun-ate=verb
 To complicate-murakkablashtirmoq complication-murakkablik noun-ate=verb
 To concentrate-to'plamoq concentration-to'plash noun-ate=verb
 To confiscate-musodara qilmoq confiscation-musodara qilish noun-ate=verb
 To congratulate-tabriklamoq, qutlamoq congratulation- tabrik noun-ate=verb
 To consolidate-mustahkamlamoq consolidation-mustahkamlash noun-ate=verb
 To contaminate-iflos[kir]qilmoq contamination-iflos qilish noun-ate=verb
 To contemplate-fikr yuritmoq
 To cooperate-hamkorlik qilmoq cooperation-hamkorlikda ishlash noun-ate=verb
 To coordinate-muvofiqlashtirmoq coordination-muvofiqlik noun-ate=verb
 To create-yaratmoq,vujudga keltirmoq creation-yaratish,bunyod etish noun-ate=verb
 To cremate-o'likni kuydirmoq
 To cultivate-yerni haydamoq
 To decorate-bezatmoq decoration-bezak noun-ate=verb
 To dedicate-bag'ishlamoq dedicate-bag'ishlash noun-ate=verb
 To degenerate- zoti buzilgan shaxs,chala tug'ilgan odam noun-ate=verb
 To delegate-vakil qilib yubormoq delegation- vakil, delegatsiya noun-ate=verb
 To deliberate-maslahatlashmoq deliberation-mulohaza qilish noun-ate=verb
 To delineate-ustidan chizib chiqmoq ,tasvirlab bermoq
 To demonstrate-namoyish qilmoq demonstration-namoyish qilish noun-ate=verb
 To depreciate-kamsitmoq
 To designate-aniqlamoq, belgilamoq designation-belgi, alomat,ishora noun-ate=verb
 To desolate-xarob qilmoq
 To detonate-portlatmoq detonation-portlash,yonish noun-ate=verb
 To devastate-nobut qilmoq,xonavayron qilmoq devastation-vayron qilish noun-ate=verb
 To deviate-engashmoq,qiyshaymoq,surilmoq deviation-og'ish,chetga chiqish noun-ate=verb
 To dictate-aytib turib yozdirmoq dictation-aytib turish, diktant noun-ate=verb
 To differentiate-turlamoq,ajratmoq differentiation-farqlash, darajalash noun-ate=verb
 To discriminate-farq qilmoq discrimination-farq, farqlay bilish noun-ate=verb

To dissipate-tarqalmoq
 To domesticate-qoidaga o'rgatib olmoq domestication-qoidaga o'rgatish noun-ate=verb
 To dominate-hukmronlik qilmoq domination-hukmronlik, ustuvorlik noun-ate=verb
 To donate-tortiq qilmoq, sovg'a qilib bermoq donation-tortiq, sovg'a, hadya noun-ate=verb
 To duplicate-nusxa ko'chirmoq duplication-nusxa ko'chirish noun-ate=verb
 To educate-bilim bermoq education-ta'lim noun-ate=verb
 To elaborate-puxta ishlab chiqmoq elaboration-puxta ishlab chiqish noun-ate=verb
 To elevate-ko'tarmoq, oshiqmoq elevation-ko'tarilish, oshish noun-ate=verb
 To eliminate-bartaraf qilmoq elimination-bartaraf qilish noun-ate=verb
 To emaciate-holdan toydirmoq emaciation-
 To emancipate-ozod qilmoq emancipation-ozod qilish noun-ate=verb
 To enumerate-sanab chiqmoq enumeration- noun-ate=verb
 To enunciate-e'lon qilmoq enunciation- noun-ate=verb
 To equate-tenglashtirmoq equation-tenglashtirish noun-ate=verb
 To estimate-baholamoq
 To evacuate-ko'chirmoq evacuation-xavfli joydan ko'chirish noun-ate=verb
 To evaluate-baholamoq evaluation-baholash noun-ate=verb
 To evaporate-bug'lamoq evaporation-bug'lanish noun-ate=verb
 To exaggerate-bo'rttirib ko'rsatmoq exaggeration-mubolag'a
 To exasperate-g'azablantirmoq exasperation-g'azablanish noun-ate=verb
 To exhilarate-ko'nglini ochmoq exhilaration-vaqtichog'lik noun-ate=verb
 To exterminate-tag-tomiri bilan yo'q qilmoq extermination-yo'q qilish, qirish noun-ate=verb
 To fabricate-o'ylab chiqarmoq
 To fascinate-hayratda qoldirmoq, maftun qilmoq fascination-hayratda qoldirish noun-ate=verb
 To formulate-ta'riflamoq, aniq ifoda qilmoq
 To frustrate-buzmoq, barbod qilmoq
 To generate-sabab bo'lmoq, tug'dirmoq generation-avlod, nasl, zurriyot noun-ate=verb
 To graduate-oliy o'quv yilini tugatmoq
 To gravitate-intilish bilan tortilmoq gravitation-tortishish, tortish noun-ate=verb
 To gyrate-aylanmoq
 To hesitate-shubhalanmoq, ikkilanmoq hesitation-ikkilanish noun-ate=verb
 To humiliate-xo'rlamoq, kamsitmoq
 To illuminate-nur sochmoq, yoritmoq
 To illustrate-rasmlar bilan bezamoq illustration-rasmlar bilan bezash noun-ate=verb
 To imitate-taqlid qilmoq, o'xshatmoq imitation-taqlid qilish, o'xshatish noun-ate=verb
 To immigrate-boshqa joyga ko'chirmoq

To implicate-aralashtirmoq, qo'shilib qolmoq
 To incriminate-ayblamoq, ayb qo'ymoq
 To indicate-ko'rsatmoq indication-ko'rsatma, ma'lumot noun-ate=verb
 To infiltrate-suzgichdan o'tkazmoq
 To inflate-havo to'ldirmoq inflation-pulning qadrsizlanishi, puflab to'ldirish
 noun-ate=verb
 To initiate-boshlamoq, kirishmoq
 To insinuate-ishora qilmoq
 To instigate-boshlamoq, boshlab yubormoq
 To interrogate-so'roq qilmoq, so'roqqa tutmoq interrogation-so'roq noun-ate=verb
 To intimate-ma'lum qilmoq, e'lon qilmoq intimation-xabar, axborot noun-ate=verb
 To intimidate-qo'rqitmoq, cho'chitmoq
 To intoxicate-mast qilmoq, zaharlamoq intoxication-mastlik, zaharlanish noun-ate=verb
 To investigate- tekshirmoq investigation-tekshiruv, tekshirish noun-ate=verb
 To invigorate-tetiklantirmoq, mustahkamlamoq
 To irrigate-sug'ormoq, suv qo'ymoq irrigation-sug'orish, suv qo'yish noun-ate=verb
 To irritate-jahlini chiqarmoq, g'azablantirmoq irritation-jahl, g'azab noun-ate=verb
 To isolate- ayirmoq, ajratmoq isolation-boshqalardan ajratib qo'yish noun-ate=verb
 To liberate-ozod qilmoq liberation-ozodlik,ozod qilish noun-ate=verb
 To liquidate-to'lamoq, tugatmoq, yo'q qilmoq liquidation-to'lash, tugatish,yo'q qilish noun-ate=verb
 To locate-turgan joyini aniqlamoq location-joyini, o'rnini aniqlash noun-ate=verb
 To manipulate-ustalik bilan boshqarmoq, ta'sir o'tkazmoq
 To meditate-chuqur o'ylamoq, fikr yuritmoq
 To migrate-ko'chmoq, ko'chib o'tmoq migration-ko'chib o'tish noun-ate=verb
 To mitigate-yumshatmoq, yengillashtirmoq, oddiylashtirmoq
 To moderate-
 To modulate-tuslanmoq, o'zgartirmoq
 To mutilate-mayib qilmoq
 To narrate-hikoya qilmoq narration- hikoya, qissa, hikoya qilish noun-ate=verb
 To navigate-suzmoq, uchmoq navigation-dengizlarda kemalarning yurishi noun-ate=verb
 To negate-inkor qilmoq negation-tan olmaslik, inkor qilish, tonish noun-ate=verb
 To negotiate-muzokara olib bormoq negotiation-muzokara, muhokama noun-ate=verb
 To nominate-tayinlamoq(lavozimga)

To obligate-majbur qilmoq obligation-majburiyat, burch, vazifa noun-ate=verb

To obliterate-o'chirmoq, o'chirib tashlamoq

To obviate-qochmoq, o'zini chetga olmoq

To operate-ishlamoq, harakat qilmoq operation-harakat, ish, faoliyat noun-ate=verb

To originate-sabab bo'lmoq, tug'ilmoq, ro'y bermoq

To participate-qatnashmoq, ishtirok etmoq participation-qatnashish, ishtirok etish noun-ate=verb

To penetrate-ichiga kirmoq penetration-ichiga kirib olish noun-ate=verb

To persolate-sizib kirmoq, sizib o'tmoq

To populate-odamlarni joylashtirmoq population-aholi, xalq, istiqomat qiluvchilar noun-ate=verb

To precipitate-tezlatmoq, tezlashtirmoq

To punctuate-tinish belgilarini qo'yimoq punktuatsiya, tinish belgilarini qo'yish noun-ate=verb

To radiate-nur sochmoq, nurlatmoq

To reciprocate-sevgiga sevgi bilan javob bermoq

To recuperate-sog'aymoq, tuzalmoq recuperation-sog'ayib ketish, kuch to'plash noun-ate=verb

To regulate-tartibga solmoq, yo'lga qo'yimoq regulation-tartibga solish, tartib, qoida noun-ate=verb

To rejuvenate-yoshartirmoq, yosh qilib ko'rsatmoq rejuvenation-yoshartirish noun-ate=verb

To relate-munosabat o'rnatmoq relation-munosabat, rishta, aloqa noun-ate=verb

To renovate-yangilamoq, tuzatib yangiday qilmoq

To repatriate-o'z vataniga qaytarmoq repatriation-vataniga qaytish noun-ate=verb

To retaliate-o'ch olmoq, alamini olmoq retaliation-o'ch, qasos noun-ate=verb

To reverberate-aks etmoq, qaytmoq reverberation –aks, tasvir, aksini ko'rsatish noun-ate=verb

To rotate-aylantirmoq, buramoq, aylanmoq rotation-aylanish, galma-gal qilish noun-ate=verb

To ruminate-saqich chaynamoq

To segregate-chegaralamoq, ajratmoq, ajralib turmoq segregation-yakkalanib qolish, yakkalab qo'yish, yakkalik noun-ate=verb

To separate-bir-biridan ajratmoq, elakdan o'tkazib ajratmoq separation-ajralish, ajratish, ayirish noun-ate=verb

To simulate-simulatsiya qilmoq, o'zini yolg'ondan biror kuyga solmoq simulation-mug'ombirlik qilmoq noun-ate=verb

To speculate-o'ylamoq, fikr qilmoq, olib-sotarlik qilmoq speculation-o'ylash, fikr yuritish, mulohaza qilish noun-ate=verb

To stimulate-rag'batlantirmoq, taqdirlamoq

To stipulate-shart qo'yimoq

To subordinate-bo'ysindirmoq, qaratmoq subordination-bo'ysindirish,
bo'ysinish noun-ate=verb

To substantiate-isbotlamoq, tasdiqlamoq, mustahkamlamoq

To suffocate-bo'g'moq, bo'g'ib o'ldirmoq, siqilib krtmoq, siqilmoq

To terminate-tugatmoq, oxiriga yetkazmoq, bitirmoq, chek qo'ymoq termination-
oxir, poyon, tamom noun-ate=verb

To tolerate-chidamoq, bardosh bermoq, toqat qilmoq toleration-chidab turishlik,
beparvo qarashlik noun-ate=verb

To translate-tarjima qilmoq translation-tarjima, tarjima qilish noun-ate=verb

To validate-tasdiqlamoq, tasdiq qilmoq, kuchga kiritmoq, amalga joriy qilmoq
validation-tasdiqlash, qonunlashtirish, qonuniy deb e'lon qilish noun-ate=verb

To vegetate-o'smoq, rivojlanmoq, unmoq, ko'karmoq, katta bo'lmoq vegetation-
unish, o'sish, o'simliklar noun-ate=verb

To ventilate-shamollatmoq, havosini yangilamoq ventilation-shamollatish,
havosini yangilash noun-ate=verb

To vibrate-tebranmoq, titramoq, zirillamoq vibration-tebranish, titrash, zirillash
noun-ate=verb

To vindicate-isbotlamoq, isbot qilmoq vindication-dalil, isbot noun-ate=verb

To violate-buzmoq, chetga chiqmoq violation-bajarmaslik,buzish, rioya
qilmaslik noun-ate=verb

2.1.6. Verbs with the suffix EN

awaken, batten, blacken, brighten, broaden, burden, chasten, christen;
dampen, darken, deaden, deafen, deepen, enlighten, enliven, fasten, fatten, flatten,
frighten, glisten;
happen, harden, hasten, heighten, leaven, lengthen, lessen, lighten, liken, listen,
liven, loosen;
madden, moisten, open, quicken, redden, ripen, roughen;
sadden, sharpen, shorten, sicken, slacken, sodden, soften, stiffen, straighten,
strengthen, sweeten;
thicken, threaten, tighten, waken, weaken, widen, whiten, worsen.

Past: awakened, deepened, happened, lengthened, sweetened, etc.

(Nouns with EN: chicken, garden, heaven, kitten, pollen, specimen, token, etc.)

(Adjectives with EN: alien, golden, open, silken, sodden, sudden, wooden, woolen,
etc.)

(Past participles with EN: beaten, broken, chosen, forbidden, taken, written, etc.)

Note:

The prefix EN in many verbs is similar in meaning to the verbal suffix EN.
(Префикс EN во многих глаголах похож по значению на глагольный суффикс EN, т.е. сделать, как указано в корне.)

For example: enable, enact, enchant, enclose, encounter, encourage, endanger,
endear, endorse, endure, enforce, engage, engrave, engulf, enhance, enjoy, enlarge,
enlighten, enlist, enliven, ennoble, enrage, enrich, enroll, enslave, ensure, entail,
entangle, entwine, envisage.

Awaken-uyg'otmoq awake-uyg'oq
Batten-zich berkitmoq
Blacken-qoraytirmoq black- qora
Brighten-yorishmoq bright-yorug'
Broaden-kengaytirmoq broad-keng
Burden-vazifa yuklamoq burd-masuliyat
Chasten-ingramoq
Christen-cho'qintirmoq Christ-Iso alayhissalom
Dampen-namlamoq,ho'llamoq damp-ho'l, nam
Darken-qorong'ilashtirmoq dark-qorong'u
Deaden-kuchsizlantirmoq dead-jonsiz

Deafen-kar qilmoq deaf-kar
 Deepen-chuqurlashtirmoq deep-chuqur
 Enlighten-ogoh qilmoq, xabardor qilmoq
 Enliven-jonlantirmoq, jadallashtirmoq
 Fasten-berkitmoq, yopmoq, bog'lamoq fast-bog'langan
 Fatten-semirmoq fat- semiz
 Flatten-tekislamoq flat- tekis
 Frighten-qo'rqitmoq fright-qo'rqish
 Happen-sodir bo'lmoq
 Harden-qotirmoq hard- qattiq
 Hasten-shoshiltirmoq hast-shoshilib bajarish
 Heighten-kattalashtirmoq height-balandlik
 Leaven-ko'pchitmoq leav-xamirturish achitqi
 Lengthen-uzaytirmoq length-uzunlik
 Lessen-ozaytirmoq, kamaytirmoq les-ozroq
 Lighten-yengillatmoq,yoritmoq light-yengil, yorug'
 Listen-tinglamoq list-ro'yxat
 Liven-jonlantirmoq live-tirik
 Loosen-bo'shatmoq loos-bo'sh
 Madden-joniga tegmoq, jahlini chiqarmoq mad-aqldan ozgan
 Moisten-namlamoq mois-nam
 Open-ochmoq
 Redden-qizarmoq, qizartirmoq red-qizil
 Ripen-pishmoq, yetilmoq rip-pishgan,yetilgan
 Roughen-qo'pollashtirmoq rough-qo'pol
 Sadden-xafa qilmoq, qayg'uga solmoq sad-qayg'u, xafa
 Sharpen-o'tkirlamoq sharp-o'tkir
 Shorten-qisqartirmoq short-qisqa
 Sicken-nafratlanmoq
 Slacken-bo'sh qo'ymoq slack-bo'sh
 Soften-yumshatmoq soft-yumshoq
 Stiffen-es-xushini yo'qotib qotib qolmoq stif-qotib qolmoq
 Straighten-to'g'irlamoq straight-to'ppa-to'g'ri
 Strengthen-kuchaytirmoq,mustahkamlamoq strength-kuch,quvvat
 Sweeten-shirin qilmoq sweet-shirin
 Thicken-qalinlashtirmoq thick-qalin,yo'g'on
 Threaten-po'pisa qilmoq threat-po'pisa
 Tighten-siqmoq, mustahkamlamoq tight-mustahkam, zich
 Waken-uyg'otmoq
 Weaken-kuchsizlantirmoq weak-kuchsiz
 Widen-kengaytirmoq wid-keng
 Worsen-yomonlashtirmoq wors-yomon

2.2. Problems of teaching affixes in English classes

Affixes in the content of the word can be studied both in morphology and lexicology. Because, word is an object of lexicology and morphology. So affixes are inseparable parts of lexical units and mostly taught in teaching vocabulary. Vocabulary teaching is one of the major parts of four language skills. In Uzbekistan English is taught as a foreign language the new state standards were worked out according to CEFR standards, where the requirements of vocabulary teaching is indicated definitely.

There are some principles in teaching vocabulary. Some activities word games, language play, culture games, crosswords, different exercises with phrases, idiomatic expressions, etc. Communication activities can be a major source of planned, indirect vocabulary learning. Major components of a language learning course:

1. Meeting new vocabulary for the first time
2. Establishing previously met vocabulary.
3. Enriching previously met vocabulary.
4. Developing vocabulary strategies
5. Developing fluency with known vocabulary there is no generally accepted should meet new vocabulary in a language course.

This is most likely the result of the widely differing conditions under which English is learned through the world. But meeting new words through formal presentation in a language course is only one of the ways to meet new vocabulary. Another very important way is through extensive reading and extensive listening.

During extensive reading including reading of simplified texts or graded reader new words should one not be met at a rate greater than one or two new words per hundred known running words if learners are to gain pleasure from read. At this rate in a typical middle-level graded reader, a learner could expect to meet 50-70 words.

Lets discuss the valency of some verb-forming suffixes in modern English:
-ate

A suffix used to form the name of a salt or ester of an acid whose name ends in *-ic*, such as *acetate*, a salt or ester of acetic acid. Such salts or esters have one oxygen atom more than corresponding salts or esters with names ending in *-ite*. For example, a *sulfate* is a salt of sulfuric acid and contains the group SO_4 , while a sulfite contains SO_3 . Compare *-ite*.

According to my sources, those suffixes share roughly the same set of meanings. The choice seems to be motivated phonologically and/or etymologically. *-ify* attaches to:

- Monosyllabic words
- Words stressed on the final syllable
- Words stressed on the penultimate syllable followed by a syllable ending in unstressed /ɪ/

It differs from *-ize* in that it may be used derogatorily in some cases, as in *preachify*, *Frenchify*, etc. Like *-ate*, it is a Latinate suffix, and formations outside the neo-classical lexicon are “often facetious or pejorative” (via *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*). According to corpus findings in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, the suffix *-ify* is the least frequently occurring one out of the three verbifying suffixes with which we are concerned here (*-ize*, *-ate*, and *-ify*). The frequency orders of these suffixes between registers (academic, conversational, fiction, etc) are the same. Meanings (for a more elaborate list of meanings, see *-ize*):

make ~ (mainly with adjective bases)

make into ~ (mainly with noun bases, especially with technical words)

-ificate is either back-formation of *-ification* or the combination of *-ify* and *-ate*, the latter of which is likely to be added to words of Latin origin or modelled on Latin word-formation. It's not a suffix in its own right. *-Ate* is primarily attached to noun bases, but in rare cases, it can be attached to verb bases as well, and, according to *A Comprehensive Grammar*, it is especially productive in scientific English (*chlorinate*, *delaminate*, etc).

-ize is the most popular suffix for verb-formation in Present-day English (particularly common in academic prose), which makes mostly intransitive verbs, and which can be used to produce words with the following set of meanings:

provide with ~

make ~ (generally with adjective bases)

become ~

perform ~

act like ~

make into ~

It attaches primarily to bases ending in an unstressed syllable. Sometimes, *-ize* is interchangeable with *-ify*, though distributed across different styles (*syllabize* — *syllabify*). Different specialized meanings for the same base is also possible: *liquidize* — *liquidate* — *liquefy*.

From the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*:

-ify

1. to make something be in a particular state or condition
2. to fill someone with a particular feeling
3. to do something in a silly or annoying way
4. to make something or someone be like or typical of a person or group

-ise

1. to make something have more of a particular quality
2. to change something to something else, or be changed to something else
3. to speak or think in the way mentioned
4. to put into a particular place

-ate

1. to make something have a particular quality

Some (long) quotations of sources used:

As @Billare noted, there is lots of superfluous information for the sake of producing those quotes verbatim without distorting whatever the authors intended to convey.

You may not want to read this all.

Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*:

-ify

This suffix attaches to three kinds of base word: to monosyllabic words, to words stressed on the final syllable, and to words stressed on the penult followed by a final syllable ending in unstressed /ɪ/. Neologisms usually do not show stress shift, but some older forms do (*húmid*—*humídify*, *sólid*—*solídify*). These restrictions have

the effect that *-ify* is in (almost) complementary distribution with the suffix *-ize*. The only, but systematic, exception to the complementarity of *-ize/-ify* can be observed with the said base words ending in /ɪ/, which take *-ify* under loss of that segment (as in *nazify*), or take *-ize* (with no accompanying segmental changes apart from optional glide insertion, as in *toddy[j]ize*). **Semantically, *-ify* shows the same range of meanings as *-ize* and the two suffixes could therefore be considered phonologically conditioned allomorphs** [emphasis mine — Vitaly].

-ificate does not seem to me a genuine suffix in its own right, so I am quoting what that book has to say about (related) *-ion* instead. It doesn't say anything about *-ificate* or any possible version thereof that comes to mind. It's either back-formation of *-ication* or *-ify* + *-ate*.

-ion

This Latinate suffix has three allomorphs: when attached to a verb in *-ify*, the verbal suffix and *-ion* surface together as *-ification* (*personification*). When attached to a verb ending in *-ate*, we find *-ion* (accompanied by a change of the base-final consonant from [t] to [ʃ], *hyphenation*), and we find the allomorph *-ation* in all other cases (*starvation, colonization*).

-ize

Both *-ize* and *-ify* are polysemous suffixes, which can express a whole range of related concepts such as locative, ornative, causative/factitive, resultative, inchoative, performative, similitive. Locatives can be paraphrased as ‘put into X,’ as in *computerize, hospitalize, tubify*. *Patinatize, fluoridize, youthify* are ornative examples (‘provide with X’), *randomize, functionalize, humidify* are causative (‘make (more) X’), *carbonize, itemize, trustify* and *nazify* are resultative (‘make into X’), *aerosolize* and *mucify* are inchoative (‘become X’), *anthropologize* and *speechify* are performative (‘perform X’), *cannibalize, vampirize* can be analyzed as similitive (‘act like X’). The suffix *-ize* attaches primarily to bases ending in an unstressed syllable and the resulting derivatives show rather complex patterns of base allomorphy.

For example, bases are systematically truncated (i.e. they lose the rime of the final syllable) if they are vowel-final and end in two unstressed syllables (cf. truncated vowel-final *mémory*—*mémorize*, vs. non-truncated consonant-final *hóspital*—*hóspitalize*). Furthermore, polysyllabic derivatives in *-ize* are not allowed to have identical onsets in the two last syllables, if these are unstressed. In the pertinent cases truncation is used as a repair strategy, as in *feminine*—*feminize* and *emphasis*—*emphasize*.

The Oxford English Dictionary:

-ise

Suffix of ns., repr. Old French *-ise*, properly:—Latin *-itia*, but also, in words of learned formation, put for Latin *-icia*, *-itia*, *-icium*, *-itium*, as in Latin *justitia*, *judicium*, *servitium*, Old French *justise*, *juise*, *servise*. Hence it became a living suffix, forming abstract nouns of quality, state, or function, as in *coward-ise*, *friand-ise*, *gaillard-ise*, *marchand-ise*. In the words from Latin, *-ise* was subsequently changed in French to *-ice*, as in *justice*, *service*, in which form the suffix mostly appears in English, as in *justice*, *service*, *cowardice*; but *-ise* is found in *franchise*, *merchandise*, the obsolete or archaic *niggardise*, *quaintise*, *riotise*, *truandise*, *valiantise*, *warrantise*, and in such barely-naturalized words as *galliardise*, *gourmandise*, *paliardise*; also, in exercise, French *exercice*, Latin *exercitium*. Native formations on the same type are *inconvenientise*, *sluggardise*.

-ify

The usual form of *-fy* suffix when combined with English roots, as *acidify* v., *Frenchify* v., *personify* v., etc. Etymology: In loanwords (directly or indirectly) from classical Latin with this ending the *-i-* belongs to the stem of the preceding element. Formations on English words (in some cases ultimately of Latin origin) are found from at least the 16th cent., e.g. *gracify* v., *firmify* v., *foolify* v., *neatify* v.

-fy

<...skipped a text wall of somewhat unrelated text wall text...> It is now used as the

regular rendering of *-ficāre* in new words adopted from Latin or formed on assumable Latin types, and is also freely added to English adjs. and ns. to form vbs., mostly somewhat jocular or trivial, with the senses: ‘to make a specified thing’, as *speechify*; ‘to assimilate to the character of something’ (chiefly in pa. pple., as *countrified*); ‘to invest with certain attributes’, as *Frenchify*. (A large proportion of these vbs are from ns. and adjs. ending in *-y* or *-ey*, the suffix then having the form *-fy* instead of the usual *-ify*. An early example is *beautify*, but the analogy on which this word was formed is not clear.) In a few cases the suffix has been quite irregularly added to vb. stems, but the words are either obsolete, as *dedify*, *hindrify*, *ornify*, or merely jocular or illiterate, as *argufy*. The noun of action related to vbs. in *-ify* normally ends in *-ification*, though, by confusion of suffix, *petrification* is used in English where French has more correctly *pétrification*. The words in which *-fy* represents Latin *-facēre* having their corresponding nouns of action ending in *-faction*.

The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language:

-ate

This suffix has never been widely used in the creation of English adjectives. Such words as *celibate*, *fortunate*, *intricate* are loans, not English formations. There are numerous learned words using classical bases (*corporate*, *degenerate*, *geminate*), but the clear English formations are based on nouns ending in *-ion*: *affectionate*, *extortionate*, *passionate*.

The vast majority of verbs in *-ate*, if not direct loans from Latin, were based on Latin forms rather than on English ones. Although we may recognise the *-ate* in such words as *alleviate*, *equate*, *locate*, etc., the bases are bound and can be found only in other words borrowed from Latin or founded firmly on Latin models. Even those words which appear to have English bases are frequently, from a historical perspective, either back-formations from nouns in *-ation*, (*orientate*, *vaccinate*) or based on Latin (*captivate*, *domesticate*). Nevertheless, there are some genuinely English formations mainly from noun bases, such as *hydrogenate*, *hyphenate*, *orchestrate*, or (with adjective base) *activate*. This suffix

has also been used in the production of mock-learned words such as *absquatulate* and *discombobulate*. In addition, there are a very few verbs where *-ate* occurs with a verb base, as in *fixate* or *prolongate*; again, however, such verbs probably did not arise by the affixation of *-ate* to the bases *fix* and *prolong*, but by back-formation from the nouns *fixation* and *prolongation*.

-ify Like *-ate*, this suffix appears mainly with Latinate bases, even if the words were coined in English rather than Latin. With adjective bases it usually means “make ~”, as in *humidify*, *purify*, *simplify*. Such verbs as *falsify* and *justify* have gained other meanings through lexicalisation. With noun bases, the meaning is generally “make into ~”, especially with technical words, such as *mummify* and *personify*. Other meanings can, however, be found in this set—for example, in *beautify*, *classify*, *glorify*. In some words the suffix has a clearly derogatory flavour, as in *countrify*, *Frenchify*, *speechify*, *preachify*. The last of these, perhaps modelled directly on *speechify*, is very unusual in being formed from a verb base (but cf. also the relatively recent *scarify*, “make scared”). The *-ify* suffix has never been used to make many words, but is still productive: witness such neologisms as *yuppify*. A form *-fy* is recognisable in a number of loans, such as *liquefy*, *rarefy*, *satisfy*, *stupefy* (all of which form nouns in *-faction*), but the form used in English word-formation is always *-ify* (replacing *-y* in cases like *beautify*).

-ise, -ize These are variant spellings of a single suffix; in BrE both are widely used, AmE has *-ize*, while AusE and NZE increasingly prefer *-ise*. The variation does not apply to words ending in an *ise* or *ize* that is not a suffix but part of the base; there are a considerable number of such words in *ise* (e.g. *advertise*, *advise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *despise*, *exercise*, *improvise*, *surprise*, *televise*, etc.), but very few in *ize* (*capsize*, *size*). This is the most productive suffix for forming verbs in Present-day English; relatively recent examples include *colourise*, *computerise*, *walkmanise*. So productive is it, indeed, that prescriptive criticism is levelled against what some perceive as the unnecessary proliferation of *-ise* verbs.

Most *-ise* verbs are transitive, but we also find intransitives such as *deputise, philosophise, theorise*. With adjective bases the meaning is typically “make ~”: *equalise, italicise, legalise, liquidise, urbanise*. Often, however, there are more specialised meanings, as in *penalise, nationalise, visualise*. With noun bases, there is no single generalised meaning: compare *anthologise, burglarise, computerise, hospitalise, idolise, itemise, pasteurise, scrutinise, standardise, terrorise*, etc. Noun bases drop final *-y*, as in *apologise, colonise, economise*; there are also cases where *-ise* attaches to a bound base (or a bound form of one) and can be seen as replacing *-ic*: *dramatise, systematise, hypnotise*. The *-ise* suffix is in competition with other verbalising processes, and with some bases we find different formations with the same meaning (*legitimise*/**legitimate**, *syllabise*/**syllabify**) or with contrasted meanings (*equalise, equal, equate*).

This suffix is one of those that does not behave consistently as a Class I or Class II suffix. It is like a Class I suffix that regularly comes before *-ation* (as in *marginalisation*) and causes the base-final /n/ of *solemn* to be pronounced (contrast *solemnly*, with Class II *-ly*), but it is like a Class II suffix in that it can follow *-er* (as in *containerise*) and is normally stress-neutral (compare *masculinise* and *masculinity*, with Class I *-ity*).

Summary of the chapter

In the given chapter we have looked through the problems of vocabulary and word-building teaching in English classes. Of course, vocabulary teaching is a very big notion. So we didn't stop about the techniques of vocabulary teaching. In the paragraphs of the chapter we collected examples of words, which were formed by productive verb-forming affixes.

The 2.2. paragraph of the chapter is dedicated to the problems of teaching affixes in English classes. In the texts books of secondary schools, we can find only a few exercises directed to teach affixes. But in the given chapter we found more than 1000 examples of verbs form with the help of affixes.

CONCLUSION

Word-building or word-formation is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. There are four main ways of word-building in modern English: affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation. There are also secondary ways of word-building: sound interchange, stress interchange, sound imitation, blends, back formation.

In my graduate qualification work named «The Use of Productive Verb Forming Affixes in English» is aimed to study the morphological peculiarities of adverb forming affixes.

In modern English language there is a plenty of affixes as native, and borrowed. However not all of them are used now in quality of word-forming elements. As the academician V.V. Vinogradov, affixes which have lost the value, becoming unproductive and recognizing only as a sign of this or that part of speech marks, cease to be affixes and only potentially keep properties of being distinguished. In this connection, naturally, arise a question that it is necessary to name as an alive affix and what attributes it should have in modern language. The analysis of a language material shows, that by an alive affix the characteristic attributes are inherent the following.

- a) Joining to word-forming basis, the affix expresses the certain abstract value.
- b) The affix is easily allocated as word-forming element and in consciousness of speaker is distinct, is realized as a part of a word, and the root morpheme at branch of the given affix should have ability to be used in language without an affix or to make new words through other affixes.
- c) The affix is used for formation of new words not only from roots of that origin, which for the first time has appeared in language, but also from bases of other origin. If it is the borrowed affix, it should give formations on the English ground.
- d) The affix has determined frequency of the use. Than more formations gives this or that affix, the more productively it. This attribute is necessary for taking into

account because many affixes arise from independent words in process of word-compounding. One of components of a complex word begin, is used all more often and more often in a combination to other bases, losing its initial value and gradually getting abstract value inherent already in the whole class of words. The more words with the given element meets in language, the with the large basis we can consider as its affix, instead of component of a complex word.

e) The alive affix should give new forming. It is known, that the development of dictionary structure of language - process rather long and formation of new words occurs rather slowly. So this or that affix, having given known quantity of new formations at the certain stage of the development, can some time not make new words, while at carriers of the given language the requirement for a word for a designation of new concept will not appear.

It's known that, there are more than 200 word-forming affixes in English. Among them the adverb forming affixes consist only few. In this graduate qualification work I tried to open morphological peculiarities of verb-forming affixes as -ize, -fy, -ish, -er, -ate, -en .

While writing this graduate qualification work I got acquaintance with the works of well-known scholars such as P.M. Karashuk, I. Ivanova , L.V. Scherba, I.V. Arnold and many others. Besides it, I collected examples from different books, dictionaries and other sources. At the end I would like to say that, I studied much in the process of writing this qualification work, such as collecting data and information on the theme, the methods of conducting researches, analyzing the collected information and etc. I hope I'll continue this work in future.

Using a chance I thank everybody, who assisted me writing his qualification work. Especially, I express my gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Khudaykulov A.

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