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**STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES OF  
NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMING SUFFIXES (IN ENGLISH,  
UZBEK, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)**

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## **Introduction**

It's unanimously acknowledged among linguists that the language like any living organism, as one of the major attributes of social life, is always in action, it develops and gets perfect. This process is closely connected with the history, stages of development of the society and the people the language used by. Like any human society the language has its present, past and future. So, while studying the language phenomenon it's desirable to take into consideration historical development of it as it gives most valuable and full historical and practical information to the scholars who are involved in this field of science.

Therefore said mostly belongs to the lexical layer of the language. Enrichment and growth of the vocabulary as one of the most essential factors of language development represents its dynamic character. Changes in the lexical layer is notable than other (phonological, grammatical) layers. All the changes take place in conformity with language laws.

There appear new objects, phenomenon, notions belonging to social life, science, technology, medicine, physics etc. with the development of all spheres of life. Exactly speaking, they first come into being among small groups of people then they become known through mass media, on the pages of special literature. But they get the official status of a new entry in dictionaries, after being engraved in them. They are represented by new words, which express new meanings or shades of meanings. They may be of different structures, various meanings and functions.

The problem of the rise and usage of new words is not a new one .It was and is still in the focus of attention of such prominent linguists as V.V.Vinogradov, R.G.Zyatkovskaya, P.M.Kaushanskaya, V.S.Kubryakova, O.D.Meshkov, I.V.Arnold, S.R.Rakhimov, U.K.Yusupov, Adams, V.G.Gak, A.D.Zverev, O.M.Muminov, A.Khojiev.

Having studied the existing literature on the theme it turned out that the problem of suffixation has not fully been solved yet. To such problems belong the following:

- determination the status of suffixation among other word creating means;
- working out the acceptable classification, based on structural, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional peculiarities;
- making up the list of noun creating, adjective creating suffixes, basic models and their possible variants in the languages under comparison;
- throwing light to the nature of a group of suffixes in English.
- studying the best and possible ways of interlanguage correspondences of suffixational lexemes pointing out common and specific features;
- finding out the most effective technologies of teaching the theme “Word creation with the help of suffixes” to the learners of English;

So, **the actuality of the theme** is seen in the above mentioned theoretical and practical issues connected with suffixation.

**The main objective of the dissertation** is to systematize, as well as to create many-sided classification of suffixes and to solve linguo-didactic and translation problems of suffixes as a means of word creation.

**The object of the dissertation** is the system of the noun and adjective forming suffixes of the English and Uzbek language.

As **the subject matter of the dissertation** serve such essential peculiarities of suffixes as morphemic structure, lexical meanings, functional features, expressive potentials, corresponding forms and linguo-didactic tasks. So the following tasks will be solved during the investigations:

- selection and study of theoretical sources connected with suffixation;
- contrastive study of all existing ways of word building and to determine the place and role of suffixation in this process;
- working out major criteria and principles of classification of suffixes from morphological, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional points of view;

- systematization of suffixes, synonymic, homonymic and antonymic relations of suffixes amongst one another;
- translation issues of suffixes from English into Uzbek and vice-versa; the foremost technology of teaching the theme word creation (suffixes) to the learners of English as a second language;

**The hypothesis** is that suffixation is one of the most productive means in the process of enriching and widening of the word stock of English language, having isomorphic and allomorphic peculiarities with Uzbek suffixes.

**The novelty of the work** is seen in the following:

- the functional status of suffixation, as well as certain types of suffixes is determined;
- multi-sided classification of suffixes based on structural, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional features of suffixes are suggested;
- basic models of suffixational lexemes are presented;
- asymmetric peculiarities of certain types of suffixes are disclosed and productivity and non-productivity of suffixes are shown;
- chief means of correspondence of English and Uzbek suffixes are determined.
- an effective technology, including a system of exercises, of teaching word creation ways to the learners of English is worked out.

**Theoretical value of the dissertation** is seen in the following:

- new theoretical views concerning suffixation (or postfixes) can be used in lecturing the part “ Word building” of lexicology, comparative typology of English and Uzbek languages, the part of “Translation units” of the theory of translation;
- the results of the investigation can also be used while writing graduation papers, dissertations for getting doctors and masters degrees, course papers as well.

**Practical significance** can be explained by the following:

- materials and results can be used while compiling English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionaries;
- the list of suffixes is available at the seminar classes;
- the scope and means of interlanguage correspondencies of suffixes will be helpful to the specialists, who are engaged in the practice of translation;
- the technology of word creation skills helps the language learners to get rid of possible mistakes and to master the language within a short period of time;
- The concrete approaches done in the work help the learners when and how to use suffixes in concrete situations and styles etc.

**The materials of the work:** Works of well-known Uzbek and English writers, Webster's third new international dictionary (1993, Konemann), Complete English-Russian, Russian-English Dictionary (2013, Moscow, Oxford) Advanced learners dictionary of Current English (1982, Oxford), English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary (2013, Tashkent ), O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language), (2006, Tashkent) and others, selected for analysis served as sources for the materials.

In accordance with the tasks contrastive, selective, translation, componential, modeling and statistic methods have been used in the study of English language.

## **Chapter I Theories and means of word creation in world languages**

### ***1.1 Affixation as a word and a form creating means***

It is universally acknowledged that languages (except dead ones), like living organisms change, develop and become perfect. These changes take place and can be seen in the phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems. Changes and development in the phonetic and grammatical forms take place slowly. But it is vice versa in lexics. Enrichment of the vocabulary of the language is one of the important factors of the development of any national language. New words appear in the language in connection with extra-linguistic and linguistic factors. By extra linguistic factors we mean appearance of new words in accordance with necessity to call new subjects, phenomenon belonging social life, technology science, economy etc. By intra linguistic factors of word creation we understand all the linguistic means of word creation within one language or other languages.

As the word reflects all the changes taking place in the life of speaking collective, we dare call it “the mirror of life”. They call it as the central unit of the language, because of its multifunctional character. Phonetic changes, grammatical forms get realized within the word, the latter plays a chief role in the formation of the sentence as a communicative unit.

For the absence of the unanimously adopted term for the case under study, they use the terms “word-formation”, “word building” in English, “словообразование” in Russian, “Wort bildung” in German, “сўз ясам” in Uzbek.

In our opinion the terms word formation and word building are far from expressing the real feature of the phenomenon under study. They seem to express formal (morphological) structure of the word. That’s why we suggest the term word creation (сўз яратиш) instead of them.

So, the term word creation has got two major meanings:

1) the term expresses the constant process of creation of new words in the language;

2) it denotes the part of linguistic science, which studies processes and laws of creation of lexical units.<sup>1</sup>

We suggest calling this part of lexicology as “Word creation”. The chief task of word creation part is to study formal, semantic, genetic and other laws, peculiarities of creation of new lexical units, appearing in the process of language development.

Every language has got its word creating models. They may be productive models or means of word creation. English has various means of word creation. To them belong word creation, word compounding, conversion, abbreviation, adjectivization, substantivization, reversion, lexical-semantic way, sound interchange, phonological way (change of the accent of the word, sound imitation, back-formation). (Arnold, 77-163)

Some of the above mentioned means take an active part in the word formation process, some of them are considered to be passive means of word creation. Before turning to the definition of word creating means we'd like to throw light to the morphological structure of words.

The word is an autonomous unit of language that has a particular meaning and a particular sound complex and capable of a particular grammatical use mainly to be a sentence.

There is a difference between the word and the morpheme. The morpheme has also a meaning and a sound form. But unlike the word, it's not autonomous. Morphemes occur in speech only as constituent parts of words. This means that they can't be used independently. Besides they are indivisible

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1. <sup>1</sup> Arnold I. The English word: Moscow-Leningrad, 1966

2.



units, they can't be divided into smaller meaningful units. In other words morphemes are minimum meaningful language units.

The term morpheme is of Greek origin, morph “form”+eme, the smallest distinctive unit.

According to I.V.Arnold a form (morpheme) may be of two types: free and bound (Arnold, 77)

L.Bloomfield shares the same opinion and says that a word may occur alone with its exact meaning. That's why he is right saying that a word is a minimum free form.

Bound forms are forms that have lost their independence and always bound to something inside the word structure. For example, ball, help, six, south are all free forms, but -ship, -er, -ist, -ism, -teen, -ful – кор, - паз, - чи, - бон in friendship, photographer, socialist, pluralism, sixteen, southward, helpful, маккор, пахтакор, боғбон, ишчи, ошпаз are bound (or dependent) forms. They never occur outside the structure of the word. However one should take into consideration cases of homonymy between free and bound morphemes.

While speaking about the morphological structure of the word, one should differ roots and affixes, the latter can be divided into prefixes, infixes and suffixes according to the position. In their turn affixes may be derivational and functional affixes.

I.V.Arnold calls functional prefixes and suffixes as endings or outer formatives.

In connection with word structure, we'd like to express our points of view concerning the term “stem” (“ўзак” in Uzbek). So the part of the word without a derivational and functional affix is the stem.

The stem unlike affixes expresses lexical and the part of speech meanings:

**Happy**= glad (хурсанд), an adjective

**To die**= be killed in action (ўлмоқ), a verb

**Dance**= an original social event where people go to dance (пакс), a noun

The above mentioned words are the examples for simple stems. Or the stem of paradigm **busy-** (*банд*) **busier-** (*бандорк*) - **the busiest** (*жыда банд*) **is busy** (*банд*). “Busier” and the “busiest” are grammatical forms of the word “busy”.

As “busy” consists of a root morpheme and an affix it is not simple but derived. As we see a stem consisting of one or more affixes is a derived stem. Thus in the word dedicatory, dedicative, dedicate the adjective forming affixes -ory, -ive, -ate the remaining part “dedicate” can not form a separate form, because it is bound. But it’s vice versa in such derivative words as deafen (verb), citizen board (noun), carpetless (adjective), clockwise (adverb), nineteen (numeral), where the derived stems (deaf, citizen, carpet, clock, nine) are free.

Our analysis showed that bound stems are characteristic of loan words. They are the words of French, Latin, Greek origin: radical, cosmical, economical, hysteria, benzyl, importance, coward, courage, legible, tolerable.

If we take away the affixes the remaining stem look like rad, cosm, econom, hyster, benz, import, cow, cour, leg, toler and have no independent meanings.

A root as the common element of words within a word-family can be regarded as the constituent element. The point can be illustrated by the following word-family, given by I.V.Arnold: heart (common root), hearten, dishearten, heartily, heartless, hearty, heartiness, sweetheart, heart-broken, kind-hearted, whole-heartedly etc. (Arnold,78)

They may be classified into one (single) root and multiroot (compound) words.

Among them “heart”, being the common root, is unsegmentable. Other members of the word-family are segmentable, consisting of two or more distinct morphemes.

They may be of three subtypes:

- 1) those formed by affixational derivatives. The basic models of them will be English stem+suffix; prefix+ English stem, prefix+English stem+suffix: prefix+English stems: English stems+suffix: traitor, prewar, manship, piggy, slowly
- 2) the second group of words are such compound words which are made up of two or more simple or derived stems: bookkeeper, ball-terrior, bunk-feeder, sweetheart, heart-broken.

They are usually built according to the following basic models:

Stem-stem+suffix (es), stem+stem+suffix (es), stem+stem

I.V. Arnold differentiates one more subtype. He calls it a derivational compound or phrasal derivation (kind heart) +ed (Arnold, 78-79). But we think that the second and the third types represent the same subtype. That's why we accept the first two subtypes.

As we said before affixation comprises prefixes, infixes and suffixes. The difference among them is not only in their position but in their function and meanings also.

I.V. Arnold defines the suffix in the following way "A suffix is a derivational morpheme, following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class (Arnold, 80)

Approving this definition we'd like to give more detailed definition of the suffix:

"A suffix is a derivational bound morpheme, standing after the stem alone or next to other suffixes, creating words belonging to the same or to different word class (es), polysemantic, stylistically coloured or neutral, native or borrowed, productive and non-productive.

Suffixes render general lexico-grammatical meaning. Here below most common suffixes express the following meanings:

Suffix	Meaning	Word class	Examples
-able, -ible	can be done	adjective	comfortable

-al, -ible	having characteristics of	adjective	personal
-er, -or	one who	noun	actor, hunter
-ion,-tion	act, process	noun	occasion, attraction
-less	Without	adjective	fearless
-ous,- eous	possessing the qualities	adjective	Joyous
-ious	Of	adjective	coin, historian
-ian	activities of a man	noun	Canadian, Russian

A prefix is a derivational morpheme which stands at the beginning of the root and gives a certain type of meaning. Most common prefixes in English are:

Prefix	Meaning	Key word
Anti-	Against	Antifreeze
De-	Opposite	defrost
Dis-	not, opposite of	disagree
En-, em-	cause to	encode, embrace
Fore-	Before	forecast
In-, im-,il-,ir	Not	impossible, injustice
Inter-	Between	interact
Mid-	Middle	midway
Mis-	Wrongly	misfire
Non-	Not	nonsense
Over-	Over	overlook
Pre-	Before	prewar
Re-	Again	return
Semi-	Half	semicircle
Sub-	Under	submarine
Super-	Above	superstar

Trans-	Across	transcontinental
Un-	not	unfriendly
Under-	Under	underground

The four most frequent prefixes account for 97 percent of prefixed words in printed school English (Hemigway, 62). P.V.Tsaryeva (1977'87-116) divided prefixes into two groups:

- 1) prefixes with negative meaning:
- 2) prefixes expressing relation to place, time, degree.

To the first group of prefixes belong un-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, dis-, mis-, non-, de-, anti- and counter- (unfamiliar, unseen, incapable, immoral, dislike, disapprove, to misunderstand, to misprint, non-religious, non-stop, nongovernmental, degasify, devalue, deforest, anticolonial, anti-tank, counterblow, counter-revolution etc.

Prefixes belonging to the second group, are divided into 5 subgroups by P.V. Tsaryeva and she calls them:

- 1) prefixes expressing existence out of something, excess, superiority, redundancy of something. To this subgroup belong words with such prefixes as out-, extra-, ultra- and trans-: outdoor, outsider, extrahuman, extraformal, ultracomplex, ultra-English, transmarine.

- 2) prefixes expressing situation over(upon) something, excessiveness of something;

For example; overproduce, oversadly, overdeepen, superpower, supernatural, superprofit;

- 3) prefixes expressing situation;

Under something, lower something, subordination to someone: underbuy, undertime, underground, subfloor, subway, subtractive, subtype etc.

- 4) prefixes expressing presence of something between some things, relation with something: inter-for example: interlibrary (Кутубхоналараро

(алоқа, алмашинув), interurban ( икки шаҳар ўртасида турувчи), interdependent (ўзаро бир бирига боғлиқ, тобе) interactive (интерфаол), intercontinental rockets (қитъалараро ракетаалар);<sup>2</sup>

5) prefixes expressing fore going, posteriority in time; pre-, post-: prearrange, preborn, preseason, post-war, post-graduate, post-roman.

From the point of view of etymology, affixes can be subdivided into two main groups: the native affixes and the borrowed affixes. The term affix refers both to suffixes and prefixes. By native affixes we mean original suffixes and prefixes that existed in English in the old English period and formed from old English words. We know that affixes are bound forms but some of them developed from free forms once upon a time. To such kind of affixes belong “-dom”, “-hood”, “-lock”, “-ful”, “-less”, “-like”, “-ship”. Suffixes “-dom” and “-hood” developed from the word “state”. They were the second elements of compound words. Later on they lost their status of being a stem and became suffixes. The same can be said about the following suffixes and prefixes: “-dom”, “-hood”, “-d”, “-ed”, “-en”, “-fold”, “ful”, “-ing”, “-ish”, “un-”, “over-”, “under-“, “in-”, “de-”, “ex-”, “re-” are Romanic, “sym-”, “hyper-” are Greek prefixes.

But there are some disputable cases concerning some prefixes as ad-, “ac-“, “re-“, “de-“, “corn-“. A group of linguists consider that words with them are all simple words. But we think that “ad-“, “ac-” should be treated as prefixes accompany, adlink, borrowed from Romanic languages.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary Toshkent “O’qituvchi” Nashriyot Matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2013

<sup>3</sup> Fries Ch. The structure of English New York, 1953

Like suffixes prefixes may be mono-and polyfunctional. For example, the verb-forming, prefixes “be-” and “en-” can express functional meaning with a certain variety of lexical meanings at once.

“Be-” forms transitive verbs with adjective, verb and noun stems and changes intransitive verbs into transitive verbs: belittle (v). “to make little” benumb (v) to make numb “,” befriend (v) “to treat”.

As we mentioned before the language is the mirror of the society we live in. It reflects all the changes taking place in social, cultural, scientific, political, economic life. These changes take their names as new concepts, objects and ideas. As we know these new words are not created from nowhere. The process of coining new words, besides affixation covers some more major and minor processes.

We can point out three major processes, namely, affixation, conversion, abbreviation and compounding.

We have discovered eight minor types, namely, blending, clipping, acronymy, back formation, words from proper names, reduplication, neo-classical formation and miscellaneous.

The other subgroup consists of initial abbreviation with the alphabetical reading retained. In other words they are pronounced as a series of letters:BBC-the British Broadcasting Corporation; H.P-Horse-Power; MM-Motor Mechanic, MC-Dissertation Control; PP-Power Plant; O.S.-Oversize; MT-Mechanical Transport;VH-Vehicle, MP-Member of Parliament.

One of the essential features of abbreviations is its freely use in colloquial speech.

The term abbreviation can also be used for a shortened form of economy of space and effort. Abbreviation is made by omission of letters from one or more

parts of the whole: Bedg-for building, govt- for government, LTD- for limited, “BA-” for Bachelor of Arts.<sup>4</sup>

Abbreviation of words means clipping a part of a word. As a result of this process we get a new lexical unit where either the lexical meaning or the style is different from the full form of the word. In “fantasy” and “fancy” and “defense”. We have different lexical meanings and we have different styles with “laboratory” and “lab”. Unlike affixation and conversion abbreviation does not change the part of speech meaning. It produces words belonging to the same part of speech. U and unit (аппарат, механизм) are both nouns.

Our analysis of the “English-Russian dictionary of agricultural machinery (Publishing House Sovetskaya encyclopedia, Moscow, 1985) showed that nouns mostly undergo abbreviation. But this phenomenon can be observed with verbs (to rev from to revolve) and adjectives combined with suffixation (in school slangs): tptr-transporter (конвеер, транспортер), TIMTD-Trailer-Mounted (прицепга уланган), coller=collector (йиғувчи, тўпловчи);

Pronouns, numerals, interjections, conjunctions are usually not abbreviated. Fif (fifteen, teenager), in one’s focus are exceptions. English lexical abbreviations are classified according to the part of the word which is clipped. Usually the end of the word is clipped, because the root makes up the beginnings of the word and it expresses the lexical meaning of the word. In linguistics this type of abbreviation is called either “deflexion” or “apocope”: cov (for cover), colf (for colficient), col (for collector), cond (for condenser), eng (for engine), diaph (for diaphragm), dig (for digging), inst (for installation) etc.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Barantsev C.T. English Lexicology in Practice, Kiev, 1954

<sup>5</sup> Arnold I. The English word: Moscow-Leningrad, 1966



But there are cases beginning of the word or middle of it is clipped: chute (parachute), versity (university), copter (helicopter), dvr (driver), dnge (drainage).

Composition is considered to be one of the most productive word creating processes. Compound words are lexical units consisting of at least two stems which occur in English as free forms: depth-charge (чукурлик бомбаси) end-game (шахмат ўйинининг охирги якунловчи палласи). English man (инглиз), fir-needle (арчанинг игнали барги).

The elements of a compound word function as a separate lexical unit in a sentence. Compounding (composition) is the way of word creation when a word is formed by forming two or more stems to create one word.

As we see the structural unity of a compound word depends upon:

- a) the unity of stress;
- b) solid or hyphenated spelling;
- c) semantic unity;
- d) unity of morphological and syntactical functioning.

English compounds usually have one uniting stress (on the first component); hard-cover, best-seller. Double stressed English compounds have the main stress on the first component, secondary stress on the second component; blood-vessel.

Compound words may be idiomatic and non-idiomatic. The first type of compounds is such compounds where the meaning of the whole is not made of meanings of its components: skinhead, to ghostwrite, brain-drain etc.

In the second case semantic units in non-idiomatic compounds is not strong: airbus, to bloodtransfuse etc.

There are more than one classification ways of compound words. The first is the type according to the type of composition and the linking element:

1) juxtaposition without connecting elements: heartache, heart-felt, heart-break etc.

The second type is made of a vowel or a consonant as a linking element: speedometer, Afro-Asian, handicraft etc.

The third type is represented by preposition or conjunction stress: down-and-out, mother-in-law, pepper-and-salt, wall-to-wall.

According to the structure we may classify them into:

- a) compounds consisting of simple stems: headache, film-star;
- b) compounds with at least one derived stem: chain-smoker, smooth-tongued, smoking-carriage etc.
- c) compounds with at least one clipped stem: moths-stress, H-bag (handbag), Xmas(Christmas)
- d) compounds with at least one constituent is a compound stem: wastepaper-basket

**According to the parts of speech compounds may be:**

**1. Noun compounds.** They may be of six subtypes:

- subject+verb; headache- the head aches, crybaby-the baby cries;
- verb+object: pickpocket - to pick pockets, house-keeping - to keep house;
- verb+ adverbial: swimming pool- to swim in the pool, drinking cup-to drink out of a cup;
- subject+object: gaslight-the gas produces light, honeybee- the bee produces honey;
- restrictive elements where the first element restricts the meaning of the second: raindrop of raining; evening school, “a school in the evening”;
- appositive relations where the first element is in opposition to the second one: a peasant girl - the girl is a peasant.

**2. Adjective compounds.** They also may be classified into the following subtypes:

- subject+verb: thunder-struck (houses), weather-beaten (rocks);
- verb+object: fault-finding “to find fault”, peace-loving- “to love peace”;

-verb+adverbial: ocean-going “to go across oceans”, hardworking “to work hard”;

-noun+adjective: taxfree “free from tax”, seasick “to fall ill sailing in the sea”;

-coordinating relationship: bittersweet “sweet but bitter”;

**3. Verb compounds** fall into the following groups according to the way of formation;

- those formed by back-formation ( a reversal of derivation) house keep is formed by deleting “-ing” and “-or” from housekeeping, housekeeper;

-those formed by conversion: to blue pencil, to honeymoon, to machine-gun, to nickname.

So according to their structure compounds are subdivided into:

- a) compound words consisting of two stems: train-sick;
- b) derivational compounds: ear-minded, hydro-skimmer;
- c) compound words consisting of three or more stems: cornflower blue, eggshell thin;
- d) compound shortened words: V-day, camford, tourmobile etc.

4. There may be the following types according to the relations between the components of compound words:

a) subordinate compounds. One of the elements of them is semantic and structural centre and the second is subordinate;

The relations between them may be:

-comparative: honey-sweet’, eggshell-thin, dog-cheap;

-objective: gold-rich, cause: love-sick, space: top-heavy, time: spring-fresh;

b) coordinative compounds are such compounds the elements of which are semantically independent: women-doctor, Oxbridge, fifty-fifty, no-no, walkie-talkie etc.

One can observe direct and indirect order of the components inside compound words: kill-joy, nuclear free, rope-ripe etc.

Though not productive sound interchange, also takes part in the word creation processes. It can be considered as a remnant of ancient stages of language development. That's why I.V. Arnold is right saying "Synchronically sound interchange should be considered as a method of word-building at all, but rather as a basis for contrasting words belonging to the same word- family and different parts of speech or different lexico-grammatical groups" (Arnold, 145) "Some of them, he says, are due to ablaut or vowel gradation characteristics of Indo-European languages and consisting in a change from one to another vowel accompanying a change of stress absolute can differentiate words too. The examples are: bite(v)-bit(n), ride(v)-road(n), abide(v)- above(adv) etc".

## ***1.2 The status of suffixation as a word creating means***

As we have pointed out extralinguistic (external) and intralinguistic (internal) factors play an important role in the growth of the vocabulary of any language. By extralinguistic factors we mean the necessity of naming changes, relations in social, economic, political life's, science and techniques. Such factors do not depend on language laws.

By intralinguistic factors we understand creating of new words in accordance with the human language laws. We consider that prefixation, suffixation, conversion, compounding, shortening, change of word stress happen within the framework of the language rules.

In this part of the dissertation work we try to throw light to the following items of the theme: role and place of suffixation among other means, its definition, meanings, degrees of productivity of suffixes in creating certain class of words.

The language as a means of communication among people has its past, today and future. In this sense the language like any living beings changes, develops, grows and becomes perfect and rich. Language development depends on the life of the society. In other words all the changes taking place in social, cultural, economic and scientific life are registered in the language owing to the necessity of naming anything new. This process is called differently in world languages as we said before.

The major task of this branch is to study specific features (formal, semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, genetic) and laws of newly created lexemes.

They are not created by chance, but according to the basic models existing in this or that language. This also refers to the derived words (with suffixes) the basic general model for all of them is  $S + \text{suf} = \text{NW}$ .

In modern English one can differentiate the following methods of word creation: creation of new words for something new (sugar-cane, underground), word compounding (hedgehog, blackmail, daydreamer, shortening (VIP-very

important person, GM-General Motors, UFO- Unknown Flying Object), conversion.

1. “S” for the stem, suf. for the suffix, NW for the new word  
adjectivization (harm-harmful, beauty- beautiful), substantivization (to play-  
player, to act-actor), verbalization (wide-widen, deep-deepen), adverbialization  
(quick-quickly, deep=deeply), reversed word building (top-pot, tip-pit), lexical-  
semantic way (nose: (1) бурун 2) тумшук (самолёт, кема, кайик кабиларни  
олд (бурун) томони.<sup>6</sup>

2. hard: а) кучли, 2) қийин, 3) қаттиқ, 4) совуқ, 5) шиддатли,  
ўткир, кулоқни қоматга келтирадиган, 6) хасис, очкўз.

3. change of sounds (cat-fat, mice-rice, tall-fall) change of word stress  
[‘mankind-эркак зоти], man’kind- инсоният, одамзод, to ‘garage-гаражга  
қўймоқ, ..ga’rage (n)-гараж), imitation (ding-dong, cuckoo, tick-tack). As we  
see they are thirteen of them.

All of them can be productive, less productive and minimum productive  
suffixes according to the degree of productivity.

Our analysis of the Oxford Dictionary of Current English (2006, Oxford  
University Press) by Catherine Snows showed that new word creation and word  
compounding are productive (86%), conversion, lexic-semantic way less  
productive, change of sounds and word stress change as the degree of minimum  
productivity (2%).

The term productivity refers to word creating models and their meanings  
too.

We discovered the following models that create different parts of speech:

Verb+suffix=NW (noun): teacher, sailor, development;

Noun+suffix=NW (noun): childhood, mankind;

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<sup>6</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати Тошкент “Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси”  
Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006

Noun+verb+suffix=NW (noun): potatomasher, woodcutter;

Adjective+ suffix=NW (adverb); clearly, perfectly, recently;

Noun+suffix= NW (adverb): Southward, Northward;

Noun+Verb+ suffix= NW (noun): baby-sitting, baby-jumper, baby-sitter, day-dreamer;

Adjective+ suffix=NW (verb): to widen, to realize, to deepen;

According to the number of stems and suffixes we discovered the following basic models:

One stem+ one suffix= NW: Kingdom, traitor, important;

Multistem+ one suffix= NW: stagemanager, day—dreamer;

One stem+ multisuffix= NW; reactionist, activity, heartlessness;

Multistem+ multisuffix=NW; multinationality, ballpointedness;

Taking into consideration that suffixes stand after stems (stem+one (or more than one) suffix) we discovered the following;

-ary+ly= fragmentarily (adv);

-less+ness= friendlessness (noun), heartlessness (noun);

-ible;-abli+ty: irresponsibility (noun);

-tion +ist: reactionist (noun);

-ize+er+ fertilizer (noun);

-er+ship: membership (noun);

-iza+ tion: colonization (noun);

-iv+ity: activity (noun);

-ive+ness: activeness (noun);

-al+dom: officialdom (noun);<sup>7</sup>

According to the degree of activeness or passiveness in use a certain period of language development suffixes may be:

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<sup>7</sup>Царев П.В. Производные слова в английском языке Москва “Издательство Московского Университета” 1977

- 1) synchronic word creating suffixes: protector, spaceship;
- 2) diachronic word creating suffixes: kingdom, freedom;

To the first group belong- fy (clarify), -er (fighter), -ment,-en,-al, -ly, -we, -ity, -tion. etc.

The second group of suffixes are those which were actively used in Old and Middle English but rarely occurring in Modern English. They are “-dom”, “-aster”, “-ule”, “-esque”, “-us”, “-ia”;

Some of the suffixes are specialized to form only one group of word classes, but others may be used to create more than one word classes. Accordingly they may have one or more than one meanings. According to this criteria we classify them into the following types:

- a) monofunctional and monosemantic;
- b) polyfunctional and polysemantic;

To the first group of suffixes belong:-ship, -ism, -ify, --let etc.

To the second group of suffixes belong:-ant, -ive, -an, -ea, -ly, -y,-er, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ful, -etc.

Statistic analysis of the English-Uzbek dictionary by SH.Butayev (2013, 218-236 p.p) showed the degrees of activeness of derived words (belonging to this or that part of speech);

	Word class	Suffixational words	%
	Nouns	343	56,9
	Adjective	157	25,9
	Adverbs	39	6.3
	Verbs	66	10,9
	Total	605	100%

As we see from the table noun forming suffixes are more productive than adjective forming suffixes.

There is a great difference between noun and verb forming suffixes.



The origin of suffixes can be morphemes or independent words.

From the stylistic point of view suffixes may be classified into two groups:

- a) stylistically neutral;
- b) stylistically marked;

The first group of suffixes can be met in official style.

According to the position of word creating suffixes we divide them into two groups. That's why -ship, -hood, -ness, -al are absolutely postpositive suffixes (readership, heartlessness, abstractionism). But -er, -less, -ive, -al, ous, are interpositive suffixes.

We came across the following noun creating suffixes which precede other suffixes:

Verb+er+ship= Noun: leadership, sponsorship;

Verb+iz(a))+tion=Noun: mechanism, legalization, popularization;

Noun+iv+ity=Noun: activity, correlativity;

Noun+ive+ness= Noun: competitiveness;

Noun+al+dom= Noun: officialdom;

S+ibi+ity= Noun: possibility, responsibility;

Adjective forming suffixes -ive, -ful, -less may precede -ly: attentively, beautifully, harmlessly.

A Russian linguist P.M.Karashuk, in his book "Word formation in English" divides derived nouns into nouns with agentive suffixes and nouns with abstract suffixes".

The suffix **-er** is a productive affix. It is added to noun and verb stems and denotes the doer of the activity (action) expressed in the stem: drinker, carter, writer. This agentive suffix can be found in old English texts as -ere. In Middle Ages it created builder, bookbinder, hatter, hunter, saddler, weaver. In this period -er gained a new meaning a resident of a place: Londoner, Englander, villager, New Yorker.

From time to time hand made machines and apparates started to do things. So –er was added to their names. This way –er gained the meaning of “a tool”: a roller- валик, knocker- эшик зулфи (дверной молоток).

Nowadays –er can be added to adjectives and numerals too. Such words are made of the model: S+S+er=Noun; S+er=Noun: borderer- чегара худдудида яшовчи киши, villager- кишлоқда яшовчи киши, islander- оролда яшовчи киши etc.

Noun forming suffix –er while added to a numeral means a man of that age: fifteeners or sixteeners- ўн беш ёки ўн олти ёшли ўсмирлар, forty-niner кирк тўққиз ёшли киши. (Numeral+ een+er, Numeral+Numeral +er=Nur).

There are some examples that –er can be added to a prepositional verb phrase and nouns are formed: to look on- on looker, to come by- comer by, to dine out-diner out, to find out-finder out. But in English if a stem with –er expressing a noun is a noun, there is a tendency to use the latter: student-studier. This case is possible with homonymous stems created by-er: bettingman-better (one who bets)- гаров ўйновчи is used in place of it because it expresses the comparative degree of adjectives.

Its main reason is the necessity for the choice of correcting meanings, for correct understanding and use.

Noun forming –er can be found in jargons (Verb+-er=Noun). to blight (умуман пучга чиқармоқ) –blighter (ёқимсиз, зерикарли киши) to bound (сакрамоқ, чопмоқ) –bounder (тарбиясиз, тўполончи, жанжалкаш киши), to cram (мияга қуймоқ, имтихонга мажбурлаб олиб бормоқ)-crammer (репетитор, имтихонга тайёрловчи).

Our investigations showed that –er is used to create not only simple derived nouns but compound derived nouns too: can-opener (консерва очқич), icebreaker (муз ёрап кема), tooth-picker (тиш тозалагич), better-onger (келишувчиликка бормайдиган киши), first nighter (премьерага қатнашувчи

киши), three decker (уч палубали кема), two-seater (икки ўринли автомобил), six-bedder (олти ўринли хона).

As we see compound derived nouns are created by putting together two or more words and suffixes.

We think this way of creating lexemes should be considered as an independent means of word creation.

So, suffixation occupies the third position in word creation process after word creation and compounding means.

## **Chapter II Problems of systematization of suffixes in Modern English**

### **2.1 Principles of systematization of word creating suffixes in English**

Every living language has a variety of words identical in meaning but different in form in its vocabulary. Semantically, they are the same or close to one another. They belong to the same part of speech. The term synonym is of Greek origin. Its basic form is synonymous (the same name): to die, to join the majority, to pass away, to be gone, to be no more, to kick the bucketed are synonym word families. The same can be observed in Uzbek ўлмоқ, вафот этмоқ, оламдан кўз юммоқ, ўтмоқ, охирги нафасини олмоқ, бандаликни бажо келтирмоқ etc.

Usually we often come across the following definition of synonyms. “Synonyms are words only similar but not identical in meaning”.

We think the definition is not perfect and one sided. The most acceptable one is the definition suggested by I.V.Arnold: “Synonyms are two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical or nearby identical denotational meanings unchangeable at least in some contexts without any considerable alteration in denotational meaning, but differing in morphemic composition, phonemic shade, shades of meaning, connotation, style, valancy and idiomatic use” (Arnold, 195).

The definition states that synonyms may have one or more identical or nearly identical meanings. One and the same word may belong in to several different synonym groups its different meanings.

For example, to look- to gaze-to stare, to appear (пайдо бўлмоқ), to appear (look, seem).

I.V.Arnold illustrates it by the following:

A fresh metaphor-fresh: original: novel: striking

To begin a fresh paragraph-fresh: another: different, new

Fresh air-fresh, pure, invigorating

A freshman- fresh: inexperienced: green, raw

To be fresh with smb-fresh: impertinent, rude

Though two or more words may become synonyms, one of them should be dominant of the synonymous group. This dominant can be used in all possible contexts. For example, “look” is the dominant among “gaze”, stare, ўлмоқ (to die) among other synonyms (вафот этмоқ, жон бермоқ, узилмоқ: to be no more, to join the majority etc. I.V Arnold calls this phenomenon semantic neutralization.

We fully agree with him when he writes, “synonyms may also differ in emotional colouring. Lonely and alone are synonyms. They express being apart from others. But lonely means longing for company, sadness of loneliness. Alone expresses the meaning of sadness at being by oneself.

One can see difference of synonyms in valancy. The difference may be syntactical, morphological and lexical.

After seem, appear we can see an infinitive or a that-clause. But it is impossible with look. The synonym nouns glance, look (a glance, look and glimpse are used with verbs give and have: to give a look (glance and glimpse). Glance and look can be used with cast, take, to cast a look, to take a glance. Glimpse is out of the question here.

Synonyms can be interchangeable (ask and inquire, take and receive and get); She asked (inquired) her husband.

But this does not mean that all the synonyms are interchangeable: hard words, soft words (loose can't take the position of soft here).

From this point of view I.V.Arnold is right classifying synonyms into contextual or context-dependent synonyms and total synonyms.

The first ones are such synonyms that require specific distributional conditions. To this belong to get, to buy, to like, to love, to adore, gift, talent, genius. I.V.Arnold does not consider them synonymous but we do. Because they differ in the degrees of meanings and usage.

Total synonyms are such synonyms that can replace one another in a synonymic group. Mostly it is characteristic to special (scientific) literature: химия, кимё-noun- substantive, эга- субъект, кесим-предикат.

They are usually devoid of stylistic and emotional colouring, I.V.Arnold writes that dialectal words can't be synonyms with their specific names (terms). We can not agree with him here. The reason is that, though they belong to different dialects of the language, they express the same notions with the help of different forms of words: Digitalis (a plant) = foxglove, fairy-ball, fingerflower, jimferroot, dead mans bells, шоти-нарвон.

Synonym words may be stylistically neutral, literary, borrowed and learned words. Here below we use I.V.Arnold's examples:

Native English words	Words borrowed from French	Words borrowed from Latin
to ask	to question	to interrogate
Belly	stomach	abdomen
to gather	to assemble	to collect
to end	to finish	to complete

They may have derivatives (prefixes or suffixes), synthesis= composition, periphery-circumference, sympathy-comparison. They are of Hellenic and Roman origin.

Alongside with this we should point out the fact dialects also play an essential role in enriching the synonymic vocabulary of Englishmen. We can illustrate it with the help of British-English and American-English words: radio-wireless, long distance (telephone) call- trunk-call, girl-lass, lassie or charm (Scotish).

While speaking of synonyms it's desirable to pay attention to the following aspects of the question: semantics, stylistics and functional-stylistic features.

By stylistic synonyms we understand a group of words (in our case suffixes) belonging or forming one and the same class of words, having common semantic base, differing in stylistic meanings. Taking into consideration the afore mentioned we divide suffixes into stylistically marked and neutral suffixes.

Our analysis showed that –er, -or, -ist, -ment, - dom, -ness, -hood, -ship, -age, -y, -ful, -less, as productive suffixes make up the neutral layer of the style, others, for example, -tion, -ic, -logy, -graphy, -ist, -ism etc. characteristic to this or that field of science.

Suffixes as part and parcel of lexemes can be synonymous. To noun forming synonym suffixes belong:

-er=-or: carburetor=carburetter, consigner=consignor, conjurer-conjuror, adviser=advisor

-cy=-ship: chaplancy=chaplainship, abbacy=abbotship, accountancy=accountship

-er=-aire: concessioner=concessionaire

-tion=-ture: abbreviation= abbreviature

-xion=-tion: deflexion=deflection

-er=-ist: lampooner=lampoonist

-ship=-hood: citizenship=citizenhood

-er=-ee=-y: coachee, coacher, coachy

-ship=-dom: kingship=kingdom, citizenship= citizenship

-ie=-y: chappie=chappy

-cy=-ence: decadency=decadence

-ency=-ancy: advertency=advertancy

-ance=-cy: abberance=abberancy

-ial=-ance: defial=defiance

-ance=-ing: acceptance=accepting

-ness=-ity: absurdness= absurdity, audibleness= audibility

-ment=-al: acquitment = acquittal

-ancy=-ship=ing: accountancy, accountship, accounting

Before studying the theme it's desirable to find answers to the questions "What is homonymy (synonymy and antonymy)? What are the types of homonyms (synonyms, antonyms)? How do they appear in the world languages? etc.

So, homonyms are such lexical units which have the same form but differing in their meanings. The term is of Greek origin (homos" the same, onyma-name"). It can be found in all languages of the world.

The examples are:

**back**(n) "part of the body", back (adv) away from the front, back;

**Ball**(n) a round object used in games, ball(n) a gathering of people for dancing;

**Bark**(n)-the noise made by a dog, bark(v) to utter sharp explosive cries, bark(n)-the skin of a tree, bark(v)-a sailing ship from English.

**Лук**-растение, лук-оружия для истания стрелб клуб-дыма пили клуб-учреждение культуры from Russian, **ўm** (grass), ўт (fire), ўт (to pass by), **пyx** (mood), пyx (a metal), ёш (age), ёш (young) from Uzbek.

L.L.Kasatkin and other authors of the book Russian language differentiate full and partial homonyms. Words having the same forms are full homonyms.

For example: лук <sup>1</sup>-лук<sup>2</sup>, back <sup>1</sup>-back<sup>2</sup> -back<sup>3</sup>, ўт<sup>1</sup>- ўт<sup>2</sup> -ўт<sup>3</sup> etc). Words having partially the same grammatical forms are partial homonyms.

But I.V.Arnold gives the following definition "Two or more words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning, distribution and origin are called homonyms (Arnold, 182).

Russian scholars L.L.Kasatkin and others differentiate three types of homonyms (phonetic, graphic, morphological) while I.V.Arnold classifies them into: homonyms proper, homophones and homographs. (Arnold 184-185)



According to I.V.Arnold homonyms proper are words identical in pronunciation and spelling (back<sup>1</sup>- back<sup>2</sup>- back<sup>3</sup>- back<sup>4</sup>, ot<sup>1</sup>-ot<sup>2</sup>)

Homophones are words of the same sound but of different spelling and meaning: air-heir, by-buy, night-knight, knot-not, reign-rain, right-write, вести-везти, пруд-прут, код-кот, бал-балл, рок-рог, тур-тўр, туш-туш etc.

Тўдадан ажралган тўрга тушар; Мехмонларни тўрига ўтказишди; Лайлак келди ёз бўлди, қаноти қоғоз бўлди; Укангга тез-тез хат ёз!

The night entered the palace. The night fell on earth. You are right. We write essays. They buy newspapers every morning. I read a novel by U. Khashimov etc.

Words different in speech and in meaning but identical in spelling by chance are homonyms. The examples are wind[wind]-wind [waɪnd], raw[rɔ:], -row[rɔ:], ҳозир (just now), хозир (now), тўк(ток), ток(узум), замок-замок, атлас (географический) атлас (мато тури).

By morphological homonymy I.L.Kasatkin and others mean identity of words belonging to different parts of speech in one of a number of forms: by-buy, три (numeral), три (imperative of the verb тереть), печь (verb)-печ (noun), олма (noun) - олма (verb imperative) etc.

Homonym words and homonym forms cause misunderstandings or difficulties in communication. Really, having heard or having seen the word we can't realize it in speech context. For example, *thought*<sup>1</sup> and *thought*<sup>2</sup> belonging to different parts of speech and coinciding in some of forms. Their identity is due to a common root (the past simple of think).

He thought of his future life, his thought was far from reality. Homonymy is not only the characteristic feature of words but also components (suffixes, prefixes) of them.

The author of the article "Typology of affixation in the languages of different systems" A.M.Muminov (1988, 24-30) confirms, our afore said point of view and gives the list of homonym prefixes and suffixes: --or (sailor), -or<sup>2</sup>

(minqor), -ly (brotherly), -ly<sup>2</sup> (deeply); -let (cloudlet), -let<sup>2</sup> (armlet); -er (teacher), -er<sup>2</sup> (Londoner); -ish (yellowish), -ish<sup>2</sup> (British), -ish<sup>3</sup> (jeveryish); -some (darksome), -some<sup>2</sup> (toursome); -ful (careful), -ful<sup>2</sup> (basketful); -less (endless), -less<sup>2</sup> (cloudless); -ee (adoptee), -ee<sup>2</sup> (coatee); -al (refusal), -al<sup>2</sup> (monumental); -un (untrust), un<sup>2</sup> (unloose), in- (inearth), in<sup>2</sup> (inoffensive); -for (forblack), for<sup>2</sup> (forbear); -be (bebelte), -be<sup>2</sup> (behead) in English; -ак (йўлак), -ак<sup>2</sup> (қарсак); -жон (дадажон), -жон<sup>2</sup> (рохатижон); -оқ (бакироқ), -оқ<sup>2</sup> (қочоқ); -ча (қўлча), -ча<sup>2</sup> (қисқача); -хон (китобхон), -хон (Салимахон); -чик (қопчик), -чик<sup>2</sup> (сирпанчик) etc.

As the author says the number of such suffixes is less than in Uzbek (37 to 79).

As we see homonymy is characteristic to both English and Uzbek languages. Our analysis of the existing dictionaries as well as texts gave us a chance to add some more homonymous suffixes to the list suggested by A.M. Muminov. The list includes the following:

№	Homonymous suffixes	Examples	Meanings	Word class
	-ee = -ee	Levee 1	кемалар тўхтайдиган жой	Noun
		Levee 2	давлат бошлиғининг қабули	Noun
	-ic = -ic	Cathartic 1	сурғи дори	Noun
		Cathartic 2	ич сурадиган	Adjective
	-er = -er	Writer	ёзувчи	Noun
		Longer	узунроқ	comparative adjective
	-y = -y	Coachy	аравакаш	Noun

		Sunny	куёшли	adjective
	-er=-er	Stammer Stammer	дудук дудукланмоқ	Noun Verb
	-ling=-ling	Duckling Starling	Ўрдакча Сув кесгич, муз ёрап кема	Noun Noun
	-ese=-ese	Chinese Japanese notebook	Хитойлик аёл Япон ноутбуки	Noun Adjective
	-ly=-ly	Ugly Slowly	Хунук бадбашара Секин-аста, охиста	Adjective Adverb
9	-ing=-ing	Orcharding Reading	Мевачилик ўқиш	Noun gerund
10	-ian=-ian	Canadian Armenian wine	Канадалик киши(аёл) Арман шарбати	Noun adjective
11	-ed=-ed	Wounded Closed, locked	Ярадорлар Ёпиқ (ёпилган), кулфланган	Noun Participle I as an adjective
12	-en=-en	Golden Widen	Олтин кенгайтирмоқ	Adjective verb
13	-oid=-oid	Typhoid (med)  Albinminoid	Тиф, ич терлама Оқсилсимон, оқсилга ўхшаган	Adjective Adjective
14	-ory=-ory	Declamatory	Нотиқликка	Adjective

		observatory	оид, баландпарвоз Кузатиш пункти, расадхона	Noun
15	-ate=-ate	Advocate To advocate	Ҳимоячи, тарафдор Ҳимоя қилмоқ	Noun Verb
16	-ful=-ful	Beautiful Capful	Чиройли, гўзал Қандайдир бир нарса тўла	Adjective Noun
17	-th=-th	Growth Fourth	Ўсиш тўртинчи	Noun Numeral
18	-gy=-gy	Stingy Ecology	Зикна экология	Adjective Noun
19	-ive=-ive	Attentive Representative	Эътиборли вакил	Adjective noun
20	-ite=-ite	Islamite Islomite	Мусулмон Мусулмонларга оид (хос)	Noun adjective
21	-ant=-ant	Defendant Important	Айбдор муҳим	Noun Adjective

In modern Uzbek we discovered the following homonym suffixes:

1	-лик -лик	Ёшлик, болалик, еттилик, ёзлик	Youth, childhood,  sevenfold, tenfold, summer	Noun Adjective numeral
2	-дош	Синфдош	Classmate	Nouns

		Сирдош	Person empowered to act for somebody	Phrase Noun adjective
	-дош	Ёндош	Patience, endurance, durability, parallel, adjacent, near to, close	
3	-каш	Аравакаш	Coachee, coacher, coachman	Noun noun
	-каш	Меҳнаткаш	Worker, tailor	
4	-соз	Соатсоз	Watchmaker	Noun
	-соз	Замонасоз	Opportunistic (person) Time-server, trimmer, opportunist	adjective
5	-ча	Етимча	Orphan (boy)	Noun/adjective
	-ча	Испанча	Spanish ,	adjective
		Ўзбекча	Uzbek ,	
		Русча	Russian	
6	-дор	Жиловбардор	Horse-holder	Noun
		Қарздор	Debtor	Adjective
		Лаганбардор	Toady, lickspittle,	adjective
		Елкадор	foot-man, lackey, servant, broad-shouldered, fruitful, resolute,	
	-дор	Самарадор	effective, intensive, profitable, resulting	

7	-ак	Йўлак	Passage, corridor,	Noun
	-ак	Қарсак	path, pavement, sidewalk, Pat, applause	Noun
8	-жон	Дадажон	Dad, daddy	Noun
	-жон	Рохатижон	enjoyable	Adjective
9	-оқ	Бақироқ	Loud, yelling,	Adjective
	-оқ	Қочоқ	hollering, shouting, crying refugee	Noun
10	-хон	Китобхон	Reader, bibliophile,	Noun
	-хон	Иродахон	lover of books, Irodakhon	Noun
11	-ча	Қисқача	Shortly, brief,	Noun
	-ча	Китобча	concise, booklet	Noun
		Чўчқача	Piggy	Adverb
		Бузоқча	Calfling	Noun
12	-чиқ	Қопчик	Sachet	Noun
	-чиқ	Сирпанчик	slippery	adjective

Homonymy can be seen in both compared languages. But we fully agree with A.Muminov concerning the number of homonymous suffixes. It is 37 to 79 in English and Uzbek. Lexical units with homonymous suffixes may have the following basic language models:

N+ed=N, V+er=Adj; N+en=Adj; N+oid=N; N+oid=Adj; N+ory=adj;  
 Stem+ate=N; Stem+ate=V; N+ful=Adj; V+th=N; Stem+gy=Adj; Stem+gy=N;  
 Stem+ive=N; V+ive=N; N+ite=N; N+ite=Adj; V+ant=N; Stem+ant=Adj;  
 N+лик=N; N+лик=Adj; N+дош=N; Adj+дош=Adj; N+каш=N; N+каш= Adj,  
 N+соз=N; N+соз= Adj;

Our analysis showed correctness of L.L.Kasatkin and others' opinions concerning the appearance of homonyms in the language. According to L.L.Kasatkin they appear owing to the following processes: 1) because of the coincidence of forms of the native words with the forms of the borrowed words *ўсма* (ўт), *ўсма*(касалик), club(English)- клуб (Russian), брак (German); 2) as a result of coincidence of forms of words borrowed from other languages but in different meanings (raid(English)- рейд (Russian, Uzbek) рейд (Holland) (раванадаги сув хавзаси), note -музыка нотаси, нота, дипломатик хужжат? Нота; 3) as a result of divergence of meanings of polysemantic words in the process of their historical development: hand (қўл), hand (соат стрелкаси) in English; 4) as a result of phonetic and morphological processes: лоукъ-лук, (растение)=лук<sup>2</sup> (оружие); 5) as a result of adding affixes to the stem of words (affixes, having various meanings), задуть (начать дут), задуть (пачкать) (Kasatkin, 84)

According to I.V.Arakin there are two main causes of homonymy:

- 1) homonymy through convergent sound development when two or three words of different origin accidentally coincide in sound;
- 2) homonymy developed from polysemy through divergent sense development (I.V.Arakyn, 88);

Convergent development of sound may consist of:

- a) a phonetic change only;
- b) phonetic change ombined with less of affixes, c)independent formation from homonymous bases by means of homonymous affixes;

On the other hand the second may be of three subtypes:

- a) limited within one lexico-grammatical class of words;
- b) combined with difference in lexico-grammatical class and therefore difference in grammatical functions and distribution;
- c) based on independent formation from the same base by homonymous morphemes;

## ***2.2 Structural, functional- semantic, stylistic and etymological characteristics of word creating suffixes***

In this part of the dissertation we try to systemize word creating suffixes, paying attention to their semantic, structural and stylistic, grneological features. Suffixational nouns belonging to this group express people of concrete profession, type of activities they are engaged in on social and political views. But there are cases such nouns mean different kinds of subjects or machines.

The suffix **-er(-or)** expresses:

1) a profession or type of activities:

They are made up of the following basic model:

Verb+-er(-or)=Noun

A tutor, a worker, an actor

2) action: he does or his state.

Watch (кузатиб турмоқ)=watcher (кузатувчи)

Think (ўйламоқ)=thinker (мутафаккир)

Invent( кашф этмоқ)=inventor( кашфиётчи)

Buy ( сотиб олмоқ)=buyer( сотиб олувчи, харидор)

3) a subject or a thing

Receive (олмоқ)=receiver (телефон гўшаги)

to mix (аралаштирмоқ)=mixer (миксер)<sup>8</sup>

Boil (қайнатмоқ)=boiler (сув қайнатадиган қозон, идиш)

The model N+-er=Noun creates nouns expressing:

1) a person's profession according to his activities.

A garden (боғ)= a gardener(боғбон)

A hat (шляпа)=a hatter(шляпадўз)

2) The activities of a person or his activities are disclosed by the stem:

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<sup>8</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary Toshkent “O’qituvchi” Nashriyot Matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2013



Room (хона)=roomer(хонада яшовчи);

Prison (қамоқхона)=prisoner( махбус)

3) nationality, place where he comes from or lives:

London (Лондон)=Londoner(Лондонлик)

Village (қишлоқ) =villager (қишлоқи, қишлоқдан келган киши)

Such type of nouns can also be formed by the model adjective+er: eastern (шарқий)=easterner (шарқда яшовчи киши), southern (жанубий) =southerner (жанубда яшайдиган киши).<sup>9</sup>

Our analysis showed the following differences between-er and-or.

1) -er is productive, but-or is less productive;

2) -er is of English origin, but-or is of French origin;

3) Diachronic approach to the study of the problems showed that –or(and-our) came to English with the words belonging to techniques and science. They were bookish. As a result of reduction of vowel suffixes in Latin and French words-or and-our coincided in pronunciation with the suffix-er as well as in writing. For example, the word of French origin interpretour took the form interpreter in the XXI century. The suffix-or, that's why, can be met in the words belonging to techniques and science (chemical, technical, physical terms); adopter, generator, carburetor, indicator, illuminator, radiator, refrigerator. But it's worth to point out the fact that in some cases both-er and-or can be met in one and the same words;

Carburettor= Carburetter, conjurer=conjuror, adviser=advisor, adapter=adaptor, consigner=consignor;

4) In modern English-or is added to the Roman stems, expressing only instrumental meanings, but-er can be added to the noun, verb and adjective stems;

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<sup>9</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary Toshkent "O'qituvchi" Nashriyot Matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2013

5) Verb stems with –or can express notions belonging to scientific language, forming scientific and technical terms. But –er can be met in all styles as a neutral suffix;

b) suffix –or can be formed in two syllabled and multistructure of monosyllabic words, but seldom in polysyllabic stems: prosecutor, visitor, booker, baker, collector, a book-keeper;

7) The suffix –er is usually added to a noun, verb and sometimes to an adjective stem, while –or is added to verb stems or to participle II forms of the verbs with-ate: to cultivate, cultivator, to conspire-conspirator, to direct-director, to select-selector, to collect-collector etc;

8) The words with -or are characteristic to scientific style while –er is often used in grammatical English: radiator, cultivator, deflector, carburetor, boozier(conv)-арокхёр, пиёниста, bootmaker –этикдёрз, booker-хисобчи, but this does not mean that-er can't be used as an element of scientific and technical terms: distributor, bunk-feeder (agr)- автоматик равишда ишлайдиган охур, broiler-бройлер, bumper (tech)-бампер, амортизатор.

9) The verb stands on majority of means with the suffix-or (agentive meaning). They can easily be separated and they often make up semantic classes (juridical and political). But such words are not of English origin. They were borrowed from Roman languages:-chancellor.

Every language has its own morphological, lexical and grammatical rules and structures. In any language we can see two main parts of the word: stem and affix. Stem is the part of the word which delivers the main idea. For example, “happiness” is the word with both stem and affix. Affix is divided into two: prefix and suffix. Prefix is added at the beginning of the word, for example, in “unhappy” –un is a prefix and it is making another adjective. Suffix is added at the end of the word, for example, “happiness” has suffix –ness and making a noun from adjective. According to Tom McArthur, suffixes display all kinds of relationships between form, meaning and function. Among suffixes there the

most common ones which are used widely to make new words. One of the effective ways of teaching suffixes is to group them according to their features and meanings, for instance, noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, or noun suffixes can be grouped further, as suffixes used in making job nouns, abstract nouns etc. while having a lesson on vocabulary related to jobs and professions it is pretty possible to present jobs like: teacher, lawyer, manager, builder. A piece of information learners are often taught about profession title words in English is that they (profession title words) only end in the suffix –er. This suffix is commonly used to refer a person who does a job related to the base form of the word to which –er is added. For example, teach + er = teacher and bake + er = baker. This rule, of course doesn't not always hold true. For example, cook + er = cooker, but this is not the correct word in English for a person who cooks as their job. The correct word is either “cook” or “chef”. So, the rule of adding –er to a word to indicate that a person does this job is not universal. (which means not all words that end in -er are related to jobs or professions.)

"Even though writers write, bakers bake, hunters hunt, preachers preach, and teachers teach, grocers don't groce, butchers don't butch, carpenters don't carpent, milliners don't millin, haberdashers don't haberdash--and ushers don't ush", says Richard Lederer

As everyone knows the most common jobs are made by adding –er to a verb or a noun. For example : work + er = worker – a person who works, build+ er = builder – a person who builds buildings, and of course, teach+ er = teacher – a person whose job is to teach especially at school. Examples like these can be given more. Besides –er we can see the suffix – or whose function is the same with –er. Act +or = actor, translate +or =translator, supervisor and others.

Unfortunately, not all words end with –er are not professions or jobs which means they can refer to another meaning but profession. While teaching English to learners we may confuse them if we say –er is used to make professions. You

must have heard of the word “speaker”. This word surely means someone who makes a formal speech to a group of people e.g. the guest speaker at the conference, but do we understand the same meaning when we hear “My speaker is wireless” ? “Speaker” is not someone who speaks but also the part of a radio, sound system etc where the sound comes out. The word “lighter” is made of light+ er (light means to start to burn, to make something start to burn) but it doesn’t mean someone whose job is to light fire , it does mean that a small object that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes etc. Another example can be putter (put + er). Putter is not someone who puts objects somewhere actually it is a type of golf club (=stick), used to hit the ball a short distance towards or into the hole. Any learner who is said –er makes job nouns may think putter is a job noun. Do you or people around you who is novice in English might consider the word “mixer” is a person who mixes things (especially products), though if we look up the dictionary “mixer” is a piece of equipment used to mix things together for example: an electric mixer, a cement mixer, a shower mixer.

The verb “add” is to put something with something else or with a group of things. E.g. If the mixture seems dry, add water.

The noun “adder” is not a person who performs the activity of adding, it is completely another word means a type of poisonous snake. That’s why be careful to say “I am an adder”!

The word “eraser” always means a small piece of rubber that we use to remove pencil or pen marks from paper. Even though it is made by adding the suffix –er to the verb “erase” it is a profession of ours. In the definition of “eraser” above, we used the word “rubber” which was made in the structure of verb + er. It can also be another example of our issue as it refers to an object not a job people do. This word can be used where “eraser” can come.

At school or at any teaching centers it is possible to witness the attempts of copying from each other. In those cases calling pupils “copier (copy+ er)” is not appropriate as the word does not address to a person. In actuality “copier” is a

machine that makes exact copies of writing or pictures on paper by photographing them. Are you sure that your learners will not use “copier” to call a person if we teach the suffix –er always makes professions?

In order not to confuse our learners we should not state any rule as a constant because in a language, especially in a foreign one it is natural to have exceptions or to get further explanations in terms of any theme gradually. While teaching suffixes we had better not say –er only makes jobs and professions people do. Instead, we can say –er is one of the noun suffixes and with some verbs or nouns jobs and professions can be made, though other nouns meant the functions of the word can also be made.

Nouns created with the help of –ee often express a person to whom the action expressed by the verb is directed. The universal model of words with this affix can be verb stem+-ee= Noun.

For example, adoptee- асранди бола (асраб олинган бола), advisee- маслахат берилаётган киши, employee-иш берувчи киши, consignee-юкни олиб берувчи киши, deportee- депортация (қувилган) киши, dancee-совға олувчи киши, appetite-айбдор қилинган киши, amputee-оёқ (қўли) кесилган одам.

Our analysis gave some examples where this meaning does not exist. To them belong. Noun stem+-ee=Noun models: goatee-эчки соқол, abandonee- бўладиган фалокатдан суғурталанган киши, absentee-келмайдиган киши, debtee-қарз берувчи киши, coachee-аравакаш.

The suffix –ee came to English as an element of French terms belonging mainly to jurisprudence and administration: donee, presentee, assignee, appellee etc.

The suffix is not widely used as a word creating element in English. The reason is that the verbs that can form a new word by the help of this suffix is not great. That's why it is considered to be a less productive suffix. Such verbs usually mean “to render (give) smth to smb”, to transfer-мол мулкни хатлаб

(ўтказиб) бермоқ=transferee-у ёки бу нарса хатлаб берилаётган киши, to trust-ишониб топширмоқ, trustee-оталик ҳуқуқи, ишонч берилган шахс, to legate мерос қолдирмоқ =legatee-меросхўр, to promise-ваъда бермоқ=promisee - ваъда берилаётган одам.<sup>10</sup>

Though this suffix is less productive the process of creating new words, with –ee is going on: phoneee-телефон қилинаётган шахс, quizzee-бировга ташаётган одам, selectee-харбий фаолиятга чақирилувчи шахс, amputee-оёқ-қўли кесиб ташланган одам etc.

The suffix **-ist** existed in French (-iste), Latin (-ista), in Greek (-istes). It can be met not only in words of Roman origin but in the structure of new words. In old times and nowadays too **-ist** formed new words with noun stems, rarely with objective stems. The new words with-ist are formed by the following models:

1) Noun+-ist=Noun; 2) adjective+-ist=Noun; 3) Verb+-ist=Noun.

The affix expresses a person who actively does something. It can acquire definite shades of meanings.

1) Nouns expressing tools or instruments of labour. In these cases-ist expresses a person whose activities are connected with the subject, expressed by the stem. For example; motor-motorist, harp-harpist, machine-machinist etc.

2) Nouns expressing different fields of human activities (science, culture, literature, art etc). In connection with-ist such words express persons, engaged in this or that field of activities. For example: technology-technologist, geology-geologist, physics-physicist, chemistry-chemist etc.

3) Nouns denoting names of prominent people; the authors of different theories, branches in science and teaching. The following tables are sure to give a good impression on the origin of suffixes:

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<sup>10</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати Тошкент “Ўзбек миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006

## Noun Suffixes of Germanic Origin

**Table A**

Suffixes	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
<b>-dom</b>	<b>OE.dom-</b> “judgement”; <b>Mn</b> <b>E.doom</b>	<b>Forms nouns with the meaning:</b>  1. “dignity”, “office”, “dominion”, “realm”, or “jurisdiction” 2. “state”, “condition”, or “fact of being”	<b>pr.</b>  <b>non-pr.</b>	<b>kingdom,dukedom, earldom,martyrdom, squiredom, Christiandom, freedom,wisdom, boredom,</b>	
<b>-hood</b>	<b>OE.had-</b> ‘state’, ‘degree’	<b>Noun-forming suffix denoting in general state, condition,quality, character</b>  <b>Denotes:</b>	<b>non-pr.</b>	<b>manhood,boyhood, childhood, motherhood,</b>	
<b>-ship</b>	<b>OE.scipe’sh</b> <b>ape’</b>	1. state,condition, or quality 2. office, dignity, or profession	<b>non-pr.</b>	<b>friendship, clerkship, authorship</b>	

**\*In Table A, those suffixes are included which were used in OE, both as independent words and suffixes.**

**Table B**

Suffix	Meaning	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
			I	II
<b>-en</b>	Means “to make”, “to render”	non-pr.	quicken, whiten	
<b>-er</b>	Forms; 1. nouns from verbs denoting the agent 2. nouns from nouns or adjectives of place, denoting resident of, one living in 3. nouns from nouns, with the sense of “one who has to do with”, esp.	pr.	rider, miner, worker, tea-cher Londoner, Islander, New Zealander	
<b>-ier,-yer</b>	as a matter of trade, profession,etc. Noun-suffix equivalent to -eer	non-pr.	tinner, cutter, beater, embosser gondolier, cashier, grenadier, lawyer	cavalier
<b>-ing</b>	Suffix denoting “belonging to”, “of the kind of”, “descended from” Forms nouns from verbs ,	pr.		asheling, shilling
<b>-ing</b>	It means: 1. “act”, “fact”, “art of doing”		reading, learning, feeling, teaching, bearing, boating	



**\*In Table B, those suffixes are included which have always been used as suffixes.**

**Continued**

Suffix	Meaning	Productive or non- Productive	Examples	
			I	II

### **Noun Suffixes of Romanic Origin**

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
-ade	L, ata; F, ade	Forms nouns indicating:an action done, or the product of an action	non-pr	Colonnade, blockade, Lemonade	
-age	L, - aticum; OF, age	or process on raw material Suffix used to form nouns denoting; 1. act or process 2. collection,aggregate,or sum total of things in, or arising from 3. when added to the verbs, it expresses the action 4. a person	non-pr  non-pr  non-pr	Passage, marriage, pilotage Postage,average e,shrinkage, Mileage Breakage, leakage	Savage   Dean
-an,- ian	L, -anus,		non-pr	Hostage	

	<b>-aneus</b>  <b>Fr. -ain,-en</b>	<b>Forms primarily adjectives which however, are often used substantively, with the senses of “belonging to”, “following a system of doctrine”</b>  <b>Inhabitant of a place</b>	<b>pr</b>	<b>Guardian, republican, Librarian, grammarian</b>  <b>Oxonian, Leningradian</b>	
<b>-ence,-ance</b>  <b>-ancy,-ency</b>  <b>-ant,-ent</b>  <b>-ar</b>	<b>L. -antiam, -entiam</b> <b>F.-ance</b> <b>L.-antia</b>  <b>L.-antem, -entem;</b> <b>F.-ant</b> <b>L.-aris,-are</b>  <b>Low. L-</b>	<b>Forms nouns of action as in OF, and nouns indicating state or quality as in L,</b>  <b>Suffix used to form:</b> <b>1. adjectives</b> <b>2. nouns denoting a person or thing acting as an agent</b> <b>Signies; “belonging to”, “pertaining to”, “like”, “of the nature of”</b>  <b>Forms derivative</b>	<b>non-pr.</b>  <b>non-pr.</b>  <b>non-pr.</b>  <b>non-pr.</b>	<b>guidance, hindrance, arrogance, obedience</b>  <b>brilliancy, vacancy, emergency, constituency</b> <b>errant, defiant</b>  <b>student, claimant</b>  <b>nuclear, consular</b>	<b>merchant</b> <b>podant</b> <b>servant</b>

<b>-art,- ard</b>	<b>ardus;</b> <b>Of. –ard,</b> <b>-art</b>	<b>nouns which have an intensive, often</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>drunkard, braggart</b>	<b>coward</b>
<b>-er</b>	<b>Of. -ier</b>	<b>contempiuous force</b> <b>Forms nouns denoting a person or thing connected with</b>		<b>archer, practitioner, officer, carpenter, grocer</b>	<b>butier</b>
<b>-eer,- o(u)r</b>		<b>Denotes agency</b> <b>Denotes state or quality</b>		<b>charioteer, cannoneer fervor(u)r, error</b>	

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Productiv e or non- productiv e</b>	<b>Examples</b>	
				<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>

-ate,- at	L.-atum,- ate	Forms nouns denoting chemical Terms Denotes function or person	pr.  non-pr	chlorate, hydrate, nitrate, mandate, legate, consulate, magistrate, advocate, diplomat	magnate, curate
-cy	L.-cia,tia	Forms nouns indicating state,	non-pr	ideosy, bankruptcy, diplomacy devotee,	curacy
-ee,- ey,-y	L.-atus,- ata;F.-e,- ee	Condition, office Denotes the object of an action, The one to whom an action is done or on whom a	pr  pr	absentee, refugee grandee, trustee, assignee, grantee	clergy, jury, bailee, attorney,
-ess	L.-issa; F.-esse	right is conferred Forms feminine derivatives	pr	poetess, lioness, countess, goddess, adventures, murderess leaflet,	ally
-let	F.l+et	Forms nouns with a diminutive	non-pr	brooklet, cloudlet, booklet,	hamlet
-ice	L.-ituis,- itia,- itium; Of.-ice	Sense  Denotes act, quality, condition	non-pr	service, justice  arsine, chlorine	bulletin
-ine, - in	L.-inus,- ina;F.-ine	Forms nouns indicating imitations, derivative products			

<b>-ion</b>	<b>L.-ionem -ion</b>	<b>Forms abstract nouns</b>	<b>non-pr</b>		<b>union, opinion, session, legion</b>
<b>-ive</b>	<b>L.-ivus</b>	<b>Signifies;</b> <b>1. having a nature or quality of (a thing)</b> <b>2. given or tending to</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>affirmative conclusive</b>	
<b>-ence</b>	<b>L.-entia</b>	<b>Forms nouns chiefly from verbs and means:</b> <b>1. state, quality, or condition</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>existence</b>	
<b>-ment</b>	<b>L.- mentum F.-ment</b>	<b>2. action</b> <b>3. process, continuance, manner</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>amazement, abridgement , government concealment, payment, judgement, development ,</b>	
<b>-mony</b>	<b>L.- monium F.-monie</b>	<b>Suffix in nouns denoting resulting thing or abstract condition</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>ceremony</b>	<b>testimony, patrimony, matrimony ,</b>
<b>-or</b>	<b>L.-or</b>	<b>Agent or person</b>		<b>actor, warrior, professor</b>	<b>doctor, emperor</b>

- our,- eur, -eer	L.-ator Anglo- French -our	Forms nouns indicating: 1. agent or person  2. quality or state	non-pr   non-pr	engineer grandeur, behaviour, hauteur	amateur, pioneer, favour  signatory, dormitory, fairy
-ory   -ry,- ery	L.- orius; F.-oire F.-rie,- erie F.-tion	Forms nouns denoting: a genetal collective sense, a state or condition Forms nouns from verbs and denotes action,state, and concrete instance or result Forms nouns and is equivalent to-ness	pr  pr  non-pr  non-pr	machinery, slavery, trickery, husbandry, poetry,  revolution, resolution, organization  longitude, promptitude	   dictation
-tion   -tude   -ty   -ure	L.- tudo -tude  L.-ias,- itas, F.-te L.-ura; F.-ure	   Forms nouns of quality, state, condition  Forms nouns	   non-pr  non-pr	   fraternity, liberty, cruelty, poverty, frailty	   culture, furniture, picture, seizure, (public)figure

		<b>indicating: act, process, being: or result (of an act), state; result</b>			
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## Noun Suffixes of Greek Origin

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
-asm	Gk.-	Forms abstract	non-pr		enthusiasm,
-ast	asm	nouns	non-pr		enthusiast,
	Gk.-	Forms agent			gymnast
	aster	nouns denoting			
-ic,-ics		“one who does or	non-pr		cynic,
		makes the			sceptic,
	Gk.-	practice of”, “one	non-pr	phonetics,	cleric
	ik,-os	who adheres to”		mathematics, physics,	logic, music
-ine	L.-ic,-	Forms adjectives	non-pr	herone	
	us	with the senses:			
-ism	F.-	“after the manner	pr	idealism, atheism,	
	ique	of”, “of the nature		Transcendentalism	
		of”, “pertaining			
	Gk.-	to”			
	ine;	“art or science”		occultist,	
-ist	F.-ine	Forms feminine	pr	dramatist	
	Gk.-	names			Artist
	ismos				
	L.-	Forms nouns of		Leningradite	
-ite	ismus	action naming the	non-pr		
		process, the			
		completed action,			
		or its result; forms			
	Gk.-	the name of a			



	<b>istes,- ite,L.- ista</b>  <b>L.ita</b>	<b>system or theory or practice etc.</b>  <b>Forms nouns denoting or person who practices some method or art or who adheres to, or advocates a given doctrine, system, cause</b>  <b>Forms adjectives and nouns with the senses: “connected with”or “belonging to”, “a native or citizen of”</b>			
<b>-ite</b>  <b>-oid</b>  <b>-y</b> <b>-ia</b>	<b>L.-ita</b>  <b>Gk.-o- eides</b>  <b>Gk,-ia</b> <b>L.-ia</b>	<b>“one of a party”, “sympathizer”, “follower”</b> <b>Means: “like”, “in the form of”</b>  <b>Forms abstract nouns</b>	  <b>pr</b>    <b>non-pr</b>	<b>Leninite</b>  <b>Metalloid,anthropoid colloid spheroid</b>	    <b>Academy</b> <b>Dyspepsia, hydrophobia</b>

		<b>Forms nouns, chiefly Modern Latin terms of pathology and botany</b>			
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### Adjective Suffixes of Germanic Origin

<b>-fold</b>	<b>OE.-feald</b>	<b>Used with numerals to form adjectives and adverbs, denoting multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc.</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>two fold, three fold, four fold, mani fold</b>	
<b>-ful</b>	<b>OE.-ful</b>		<b>pr</b>	<b>thankful, hopeful, powerful, dreadful</b>	
<b>-less</b>	<b>OE.-leas</b>	<b>Denotes “full of”, “abounding in”</b>	<b>pr</b>	<b>thankless, hopeless, powerless, senseless, worthless</b>	
<b>-ish</b>		<b>Denotes (with nouns) “without”, “destitute of”, “not having”, “free from”</b>	<b>pr</b>	<b>grayish, reddish, whitish, foolish</b>	
		<b>Means:</b>			
		<b>1. similar to</b>			

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
-like	OE.- lic	2. adds a depreciatory colouring  Means; ‘like that’,(or ‘those of’);	pr	childish,womanish, girlish businesslike,warlike, tigerlike,(ferocity), lifelike	
-ly		‘having the characteristic of’  Means: 1.’like in appearance,manner or nature	pr	womanly,manly  clearly,sickly,poorly, weakly,weekly,daily, monthly	
-some	OE.- sum	‘,’characteristic of’ 2.’rather’ 3.’every’		troublesome,irksome, tiresome,	handsome
-ward			pr	downward,wayward, skleward,	
-y	OE.- weard  OE.ig	Means : ‘similar to’or ‘almost the same as’  Denotes direction or course  Means;’characterized	non-pr	mighty,craity,angry	

		<b>by’,’having ‘, ’full of</b>			
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### Adjective Suffixes of Romanic Origin.

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-able	F.-able	Forms adjectives from verbs	pr	catable, fashionable, manageable,salea	necessary, contrary, ordinary  arabesqu e, grotesque
-al	L.-abilem		pr	ble,	
-an,- ean	L.-anus	Forms adjectives having the senses; 'of the kind of', 'pertaining to'	non-pr	comical, dramatical, poetical, logical	
-ary	F.ain,-en		non-pr		
	L.-aris	Means:		Roman,	
	F.-aire	'belonging or pertaining to'	non-pr	European, Pythagorean	
-ese	L.-ensis; F.-eis	Forms adjectives with the senses; 'pertaining to', 'of the kind or nature of'	non-pr		
-esque	It.-esco	Signifies: 'of', 'pertainin g to',or 'originating in'(a certain place of country)	non-pr	Japanese,Chinese	
-ic	L.icus			Picturesque	
-ine	L.-inus; F.-ine	Denotes 'in the manner or style of', 'like' Signifies: 'of', 'pertainin		Celtic,domestic,  infantine	

		g to', 'of the nature of', 'belonging to' Forms adjectives with the senses; 'of', 'like', 'pertaining to', characterized by'			
<b>-ive</b>	<b>L.-iv-us</b> <b>F.-if</b>	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'having a tendency to', 'having the nature, character or quality of', or 'given to some action', etc .	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>Talkative</b>	<b>Native</b>
<b>-ous</b>	<b>L.-os,-us</b> <b>-a,-um</b>	Forms adjectives denoting: 'characterized by', 'of the nature of', 'abounding in', 'full of'	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>Glorious, perilous, joyous, piteous, virtuous</b>	<b>Obvious, Serious, vicious</b>

## Verb Suffixes

<b>-en</b>	<b>OE.-en</b>	Has the senses of 'to make', 'to make into', or 'to make like'	<b>Pr</b>	<b>brighten,blacken, lengthen,darken,</b>	<b>aggravate</b>
<b>-ate</b>	<b>L.-atus</b>	Forms causative verbs	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>agitate,graduate, vaccinate ,</b>	
<b>-fy</b>	<b>L.-ficare F.-fier</b>	Forms verbs with the senses: 'to make', 'to produce', 'to bring to a certain state', 'to make a specified thing', etc.	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>terrify,magnify, intensify</b>	
<b>-ize,-ise</b>	<b>Gk.-iz L.-izare</b>	Forms verbs denoting: 'to make', 'to conform to', 'to charge', etc.	<b>pr</b>	<b>organize,generalize, apologize</b>	

## Adverb Suffixes

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>

<b>-ly</b>	<b>OE.-lice</b>	<b>Signifies direction</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>badly,deadly, newly</b>	
<b>-ward(s)</b>	<b>OE.weard</b>		<b>non-pr</b>	<b>backward(s), forward(s), homeward(s)</b>	
<b>-long</b>	<b>OE,-long</b>		<b>non-pr</b>	<b>headlong,sidelong</b>	
<b>-wise</b>	<b>OE.-wise</b>		<b>non-pr</b>	<b>otherwise,crosswise, clockwise</b>	

### Noun suffixes

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II



<b>-ate,-at</b>	<b>L.-atum, -ate</b>	<b>Forms nouns denoting chemical terms</b> <b>Denotes function or person</b>	<b>pr</b>  <b>non-pr</b>	<b>chlorate,hydrate, nitrate</b> <b>mandate, legate, consulate.</b> <b>magistrate,advocat</b>	<b>magnate, curate</b>
<b>-cy</b>	<b>L.cia,-tia</b>	<b>Forms nouns</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>e, diplomat</b>	<b>curacy</b>
<b>-ee,- ey,-y</b>	<b>L.-atus,- ata, F.- e, -ee</b>	<b>indicating state,condition office</b> <b>Denotes the object of an action is the one to whom an action is</b>	<b>pr</b>	<b>idiocy,bankruptcy, diplomacy, devotee,absentee, refugee, grantee,trustee,</b>	<b>clergy, jury, bailee, attorney,</b>
<b>-ess</b>	<b>L.-issa; F.-esse</b>	<b>done or on whom a right is conferred</b>	<b>pr</b>	<b>assignee, grantee</b>	<b>ally</b>
<b>-let</b>	<b>F.l+et</b>	<b>Forms feminine derivatives</b>	<b>pr</b>  <b>non-pr</b>	<b>poetess,lioness, countess, goddess,adventures</b>	<b>hamlet</b>
<b>-ice</b>	<b>L.itius, -itia,- itium; OF.-ice</b>	<b>Forms nouns with a diminutive sense</b>	<b>non-pr</b>	<b>s, murderess, leaflet,brooklet, cloudlet,</b>	
<b>-ine,-in</b>	<b>L.-inus,- ina; F.-ine</b>	<b>Denotes act,quality,condition</b>  <b>Forms nouns indicating imitations,</b>		<b>booklet, service, justice</b>	<b>bulletin</b>

		<b>Derivative products</b>		<b>arsine,chlorine</b>	
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## **Chapter III Translation issues of English suffixes and pedagogical technologies of forming to word creation skills**

### **3.1 Stylistic features of suffixes as morphemic translation units**

To begin with we'd like to point out the fact that problems of interlanguage correspondences of suffixes have not been studied in English and Uzbek yet.

Suffixes are universal morphemic units of world languages. According to their functions they can be divided into two groups. They create grammatical forms (case, tense, degree forms) and new words inside simple, compound words or word combinations. Besides that they form definite groups of parts of speech.

According to this function suffixes may be noun, adjective, verb, adverb and numeral forming suffixes. It's worth pointing out the fact that some suffixes may take part in the creation of more than two parts of speech. We call them polyfunctional suffixes. Polyfunctional suffixes express different meanings as a component of words belonging to different word classes. Such suffixes can be called polysemantic suffixes.

So, word creating suffixes belong to the lexemic meanings of words, whereas form creating suffixes are connected with grammatical meanings of words.

Derivative lexemes usually express things, subjects, action, the doer of the action, state, sign, feature, the way how action happens, direction etc.

Suffixes are devoid of the force of expressing denotative meanings, they serve to differentiate denotation meanings; General meanings of this or that suffixational word may have a connection with the meaning of the word stem.

This also refers to the meanings of suffixes.

As we know meanings of polyfunctional and polysemantic suffixes are concretized within the speech context and style of speech.

By studying English and Uzbek examples we discovered the following:

<b>Noun forming suffixes</b>	<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Examples</b>
-acy -cy	state or quality	literacy-the state of being educated: infancy- the state of being a baby or young child
-an	a person who has a trade	artisan- a tradesman, a crafts- person
-dom	a place or a state	kingdom- the territory that kings or queen reigns
-er -or	The doer of activities. An apparatus or an instrument	A barber- a person who shaves a New Yorker- a person who lives in New York, an accumulator-an apparatus that gathers power
-ful	The volume or number that fills something	Mouthful-an amount that fills mouth
<b>Adjective forming suffixes</b>	<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Examples</b>
-ible -able	Worth doing something	Solvable- able to be solved Incredible-not able to be believed
-en	Made from preparing	Silken-made from silk Woolen-made from wool
-less	Not having a thing or a feature	Penniless- a person without any money Bloodless- having no blood
<b>Verb forming suffixes</b>	<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Examples</b>
-en	To cause to change	To widen- to cause to become wide (large)

		To moisten- to cause to become moist or damp
Adverb forming suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-ly	In a manner (state)	Fluently- marked by case or movement, effortlessly smooth
-ward	A place, in the direction of	Homeward- toward home

It is common knowledge that the main task of applied translation is to transfer the meanings, contents or ideas expressed in lexemes, syntaxemes and textemes to another language. In this process an interpreter or a translator has to pay attention to the meanings and functions of suffixes. For example, derived nouns with –er/-or have more than ten meanings and equivalents in Uzbek. They may express various meanings while added to different stems:

*A driver*- хайдовчи, *a baker*- нонвой, *a Londoner*- Лондонлик, *a buffer*- буфер, *a bottle-opener*- очкич, *a carburetor*- карбуратор, *conjurer(conjuror)*- сехргар (афсунгар), *a dealer*- олиб сотар (дилер), *a defroster (technology)*- муз эритгич, *a chancellor*- канцлер, *a clockmaker*- соатсоз, *a composer*-бастакор, *a joiner*- дурадгор, *a gardener*- боғбон, *a debtor*- қарздор, *a boozier*- ичкиликбоз ( ароқхўр, пиёниста) etc.<sup>11</sup>

Uzbek nouns having –er or-op suffixes in their structure are mostly borrowed words belonging to the sphere of technology or socio-political field. Such borrowed Uzbek suffixes usually have the same correspondences in English

(-er/ or).

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<sup>11</sup> Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary Toshkent “O’qituvchi” Nashriyot Matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2013

Uzbek borrowed suffixes like *-ист, -изм, -ия, -ция, -мент* have their equivalents in English: *-ist, -ism, -tion, -ment*.

Such suffixes, besides, can be translated with the help of comments or descriptions. For example, *feudalism*- феодализм, *information*-информация, *management*- менежмент, *socialist*- социалист.<sup>12</sup>

But there are cases that new words can be created by a foreign stem+ Uzbek suffixes(Forstem+Uzbek stem=NW):

Консессионер=консессиячи, реформист =ислохотчи, декоратор= безакчи, конспиратор =фитначи etc.

The following can be examples to descriptive translation from English into Uzbek or vice-versa: *declaration*=декларация-расмий билдириш (эълон қилиш), *rationalism*- оқилона ташкил этиш, *trade unionist* трейд-юнионист, касаба уюшма аъзоси.

In some cases suffixes *-er* and *-or*, *-er* and *-ist* can be interchangeable: *conjurer*=conjuror (афсунгар). To this group of suffixes also belong *-cy* and *-ship* (chaplaincy, chaplinship), *-ic* and *-ical* (categoric, categorical), *-ic* and *-y* (chappie, chappy), *-aire* and *-er* (confessionaire, concessioner), *-tion* and *-ture* (abbreviation, abbreviature\_ *-ory* and *-ive* (dedicatory, dedicative) *-al* and *-ance* (defial, defiance), *-xion* and *-tion* ( deflexion, deflection), *-ship* and *-hood* (citizenship, citizenhood ), *-ee* and *-y*, *-er* (coachee, coacher, coachy) etc.

Our analysis showed that the following functional suffixes-*cy*, *-ship*-лик, *-ate*, *-ize*-моқ, *-ious* *-ive*- ли, *-xion*- *tion*-ция, *hood*, *-ship*-лик, *-ee*, *-y*, *-er*, *-каш* have their corresponding equivalents of suffixes. One should take into consideration stylistic features of them. For example, while translating words with *-ist* (*-ист*) in the meaning of follower (defender) of a theory, a method or of a social formation-*ist* corresponds with-ист: *Darvinist* (Дарвинист),

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<sup>12</sup> Царев П.В. Производные слова в английском языке Москва “Издательство Московского Университета” 1977

pragmatist прагматист), *opportunist* (оппортунист). In other cases –ist is translated by means of -чи, -шунос, -парвар: violinist- ғижжакчи, orientalist- шарқшунос, humanist-инсонпарвар.

While speaking about a branch of science, the meaning of –ist mixes up with the meaning of – log and it corresponds with -лог: philologist-филолог, biologist-биолог, psychologist-психолог, zoologist-зоолог.

The suffix –ist may have corresponding words with a zero suffix: agronomist-агроном, scientist-олим. But unionist-касаба уюшмаси аъзоси, leftist-сўл партияси аъзоси.

The suffix –man can have –чи, -ор, -лик, -доз, -бон, -гар correspondences in Uzbek: airman-учувчи, cameraman-оператор, Dutchman- Голландиялик, horseman-чавандоз, gateman-дарвозабон, tradesman- савдогар, railwayman-темир йўлчи, темир йўл хизматчиси, etc.

The words denoting science or it's branch with -ics, -logy, -graphy (physics, genetics, biology, oceanography are formed of noun or adjective stems. They have -ка, -логия, -графия equivalents in Uzbek and Russian. We discovered the following equivalents of –ic (-y)-let, ette, -ling (they have the meanings of petting or making small) in Uzbek and Russian: -алоқ, -ча, -жон, -им, -ка, -чик: dog-doggie-итвачча, girlie-қизалоқ, lakelet-кўлча, piggy-чўқча, kiddie-болагинам, болажон, booklet-китобча, kitchenette-ошхонача (кичик ошхона).

Such suffixes are often met in conversational and belle-lettre styles. The suffix of Scottish origin –ock also expresses the meanings of petting or making small: bourock-кичкина кулба (кичик уй), hillock- кичик адир, haddock-кичкина шляпа. It is normally used with noun stems, expressing things, not living beings.

One more interesting thing is that in compared languages there are lexemes with both prefixes and suffixes in the structure. If the prefix is a loan one it doesn't change in translation: antifascist-антифашист, transplantation-

трансплантация. But in translation the meaning of the prefix or the suffix can be expressed by a prefix or by description: immoral-беодоб, одобсиз, misunderstanding- нотўғри тушуниш, disarmament-қуролсизланиш, irresponsibility-масъулиятсизлик, disorderly-тартибсиз холда, бетартиб, non-official visit-норасмий ташриф, absenteeism-сабабсиз ишга чиқмаслик etc.

So, English and Uzbek have rich systems of suffixes with various meanings and functions. Being an element of a lexeme they are considered to be translatable morphemic elements. While a translator (interpreter) does translation of texts belonging to different styles he/she should take into consideration etymological, semantic, stylistic characteristics, valency of suffixes as well.



### **3.2 Pedagogical technologies of forming word creation skills with the help of English suffixes**

We have spoken of thirteen word creating means in world languages. Among them suffixation plays an important role in the word creation process.

As we know suffixes are added to word stems and form new words belonging to different word classes (nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, numerals). English and Uzbek have isomorphic and allomorphic features in creating words with the help of suffixes. Not knowing such rules bring to mistakes, mistranslations and misunderstandings in the process of communication. To this factors that cause interlanguage interferences belong:

- the existence of homonym suffixes;
- specific distribution of suffixes;
- word classes difference in the pronunciation and the place of stress;
- each suffix has its specific grammatical function;
- polysemantic feature of suffixes;
- polyfunctional feature of certain types of suffixes;
- lack of knowledge on loan suffixes and words;
- differences in stylistic use of suffixes etc.

Taking into consideration we recommend the following technology of teaching suffixes, that cover both class and out of class activities.

The project of the innovative lesson consists of five steps. The objective of the lesson is to form and to develop word creating skills of language learners on the one hand and to develop active use skills in oral and written speech communications. So the followings are the steps of the lesson:

1. preparation step
2. presentation step
3. forming skills and automatization step
4. self education step
5. assessment of knowledge and skills step

**In the preparation step** the list of suffixes forming word classes is made and demonstrated on the screen. Besides, schedules and source information on homonym suffixes, their phonetic, distributive, grammatical features are prepared by the teacher. This step also covers the role play games.

**In the second step** language learners are introduced to with the schedules of suffixes, their meanings and rules.

After this distributional rules of more than one suffixed words are explained. Then illustrative examples are presented. For example, adjective forming suffixes -less, -ion come after the neighbouring suffix, -nee, -ly come before the neighbouring suffixes (doublelessness, artlessly etc) All the possible changes that take place in writing, phonetics, pronunciation, stress are explained and illustrated with examples: 'mankind=man'kind, gracious, impetuous, figure, nature, signature, republican, Shakespearian etc.

No	Suffixes	models	Examples
1. Noun	-er	verb+er= noun	teacher, cleaner, worker, manager, publisher, trainer, Londoner, waiter, purser, revenger, baby-sitter, bach- hanger, Northerner
	-or	verb+or=noun	sailor, prosecutor, caster, chancellor, traitor, conductor
	-ment	verb+ment=noun	payment, punishment, abetment, development, bewilderment
	-ness	adj+ness=noun	happiness, homesickness, holiness, kindness
	-ship	N+ship=noun	championship, chairmanship, Friendship
	-ism	N+ism= noun Adj+ism=noun	Quakerism, pluralism, realism, idealism, Byronism
	-	V+tion=noun	restoration, certification,

	tion		aberration, duration
	-ee	V+=noun	employee, adoptee, advisee, Nominee
2.Adjective	-ful	Noun+ful=adj	purposeful, restful, baleful, careful, dutiful
	-less	Noun+less=adj	careless, ceaseless, centreless, Chainless
	-able/-ible	Noun+able/-ible=adj	dutiable, chewable, possible, sensible, eatable, portable, unarguable, believable, convertible
	-ous	N+ous=adj	tremendous, dangerous Humorous
	-ish	N+ish=adj	boyish, babyish, British, childish, pettish, selfish
3. Verb	-ize	N+ize=verb	hospitalize, idealize, pulverize, barbarize, categorize, centralize
	-ity	N+(i)=fy=verb	qualify, clarify, identify, codify, magnify, horrify, notify
	-en	Adj+en=Verb	widen, brighten, broaden, madden, liken
4. Adverbs	-ly	Adj+ly=adv	proudly, calmly, usually, cautiously, bigly, distantly, hourly
	-ward	Adv+ward= Adv	backwards, downwards, upwards, forward(s), onward(s), afterward(s)

**In the third step** language learners are asked to find Uzbek and English translations of derived words with suffixes. In this stage the class is divided into two or three subgroups (or subteams) and they play the game “Who can find

more examples?”. The examples are written on the blackboard. The team finding more correct examples is considered to be the winner.

**Next step** is the step that gives necessary information on homonym and synonym suffixes (similarities, dissimilarities):

- ary= adjective creating suffix: legendary, elementary
- ary=noun creating suffix: library, residentiary
- ant= adjective creating suffix: brilliant, descendant, important
- ant=noun creating suffix: servant, infant, lieutenant
- ly=adjective creating suffix: deathly, lovely, friendly
- ly=adverb creating suffix: slowly, really, truly, calmly
- er= noun creating suffix: teacher, fighter, worker,, cleaner
- er=adjective creating suffix: better, taller, bigger
- en=adjective creating suffix: wooden, brazen, silken
- en= noun creating suffix: kitten
- en= verb creating suffix: whiten, darken, widen

After these activities new words and sentences are given illustrating antonym suffixes (-ful/-less): You can take this medicine.It’s harmless. =You shouldn’t take this medicine.It’s harmful. The language learners give their examples and translate.

We can also use poems to teach suffixes especially adjective forming suffixes. In the following lines I will present some samples of poems which can be used in teaching adjective forming suffixes in primaries:

Hi my **beautiful** mother!  
You are **kind** and the **dearest**.  
I want you to be **happy**,  
I don’t want to see your tears.

In the above poem there are some adjectives and learners are asked to underline and analyse with their partners.

I have a child,  
He is so **naughty**,  
His room is **messy**,  
And his clothes are **dirty**.

In this poem adjectives are formed from nouns by adding –y.

There is the **sun** in the sky,  
The weather is **sunny** today,  
I can swim and have a rest,  
I like **sunny** days.

Another example can be like this:

I'm on duty today,  
My work is to clean the room,  
The floor is very **dusty**,  
I should sweep, where is the broom?

As everybody knows, *dust* is a noun and by adding the adjective forming suffix –y we can make a new adjective *dusty*.

We bought a **new** house,  
It is very **comfortable**,  
There is a pool in the yard,  
Our house is **likeable**

In the second and fourth lines we are forming the adjectives from verbs. It means the suffix – able is added to verbs to make adjectives.

**Self learning stage** includes the following tasks:

1) Divide the given lexemes into word classes: responsive, responsibility, specialist, special, legal, daily, monthly, electricity, electrician, policy, politician, historical, historian, can-opener, baby-sitter, tremendous, broaden, lovely, slowly, servant, important

2) Make up sentences using above given words:

He is a good specialist. My daily income is 20.000 sums

3) Study dictionaries and make up the list of polysuffixational words and define their models: harmfulness= зиеңлилик: N+ful+ness=Noun Hospitality= мехмондўстлик: S+al+-ity= Noun.

4) Divide the suffixes into native and loan ones with the help of dictionaries: kingdom, cleaner, tutor, happiness, motorist, cityite etc.

In the final stage (step) the following ways of assessment can be used:

1) Oral questions and answers

2) Testing

3) Finding suffixes having studied the models and translation

4) Writing papers on the theme (or themes). Using this technology while teaching suffixes improves the knowledge of language learners, fastens, facilitates language learning process.

## Conclusion

Having studied and the issues connected with English suffixes, we came to the following conclusions:

-the changes taking place in all spheres of life are reflected in human language. All the new notions, subjects concerning social life, economy, science and technology get their names, terms in the lexical system of any national language. These way new words come into being and they cause the growth of the word stock of any language. There are two major factors that cause the birth of a new word: extralinguistic and linguistic. The theme under study is directly connected with linguistic means of word formation.

-for the absence of a universal term for word building in world languages (word formation, word building, wort bildung, словообразование, сўз ясаш) it's better to suggest the terms word creation for English and сўз яратиш for Uzbek linguistics.

These terms cover all the word creation processes like word corresponding, conversion, abbreviation, adjectivization, reversion, lexical-semantic way, sound imitation and affixation.

Though they are thirteen of them they differ in the degree of productivity.

I can summarize my dissertation paper as following:

Suffixation as a word creating means can be observed in the majority of world languages which denotes three notions: prefixes, infixes and suffixes. Unlike words affixes are found morphemic that can't be used outside the word structure. They differentiate meanings but can't be used independently.

Affixes (prefixes and suffixes) can be divided into two types: word creating affixes and affixes creating grammatical forms of words. The first type can be called derivational and the second functional affixes.

The part of the word without a derivational and functional affix is the stem (root), which expresses lexical and the part of speech meanings: happy-glad (an adjective).

The basic models of word creation with the help of affixes are:

- 1) prefix+stem=NW
- 2) stem+suffix=NW
- 3) prefix+stem+affix=NW

A suffix is a derivational bound morpheme, standing after the stem alone or next to other suffixes, creating words belonging to the same or different word classes, polysemantic, stylistically coloured or neutral, native or borrowed, productive and non productive.

Derivational suffixes may be of the following types according to their functions in creating word classes:

- 1) monofunctional; 2) polyfunctional.

Monofunctional suffixes are suffixes which are specialized for the creation of a definite part of speech (a noun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, a numeral in compared languages). To them belong such suffixes as –ist, -ship, -ize, -tion, -ism, -ward etc. Consequently they denote only one meaning. That's why they are all monosemantic suffixes. Polyfunctional suffixes are suffixes which are able to create more than one word classes. To them belong -ant, -ive, -an, -ly, -er, -ant, -ful, -ate etc. As they express more than one meaning they are polyfunctional and polysemantic.

According to the number of stems and suffixes the following basic models of derived words can be observed:

- 1) one stem+one suffix=NW: king+dom
- 2) multisystem+one suffix=NW: day+dreamer
- 3) one stem+multisuffix=NW: heartlessness
- 4) multistem+multisuffix=NW multinationality.

The following suffixes can stand next to one another:



-ary+ly=fragmentarily (adv)  
-less+ness=friendlessness (noun)  
-tion+ist=reactionist (noun) etc.

According to the degree of activeness or passiveness in the word process creation period of language development suffixes may be of two types: a) synchronic word creating suffixes: protector, spaceship; b) diachronic word creating suffixes: kingdom, freedom.

To the first group belong –er, -ify, -ment, -en, -ly, -tion. The second group of suffixes are made of –dom, -aster, -ule, -esque, -us, -ia.etc.

Word creation and word compounding in English, lexic-semantic and word creation in Uzbek are considered to be the most productive means of new word creation.

Derived nouns and derived adjectives make up the greater part of the word stock.

Such derivational suffixes as –er, -or, -ist, -ment, -ness, hard, -age, -y, -ful, -less, -чи, -дўз, -гар, -дор, -бон, -ли, -сиз make up the neutral layer of the style. While

-tion, -ic, -logy, -graphy, -ism, -ка, -графия, -логия, -изм suffixes characteristic to scientific style.

Like words derivational suffixes can be synonymous with each other. To them belong –er and –or, -cy and –ship, -tion and –ture, -ship and –hood, -er, -ee and –y, -ance and –ing etc.

Homonym suffixes are –ee=–ee, -ic=–ic, -er=–er, -y=–y, -ful=–ful, -en=–en etc. They are 21 of them in English, eight of them in Uzbek -лик=лик, -дош=–дош, -каш=–каш, -соз=–соз, -ча=–ча, дор-дор, -жон=–жон

Antonym suffixes are very few in English and Uzbek. They are –ful and -less, -ли and –сиз(бе) etc.

While added to different stems suffixes may have different meanings, consequently may have different equivalents in Uzbek.

A driver- ҳайдовчи, a baker- новвой, a Londoner-Лондонлик, a bottle-opener - очкич, a dealer-олиб сотар, a clockmaker-соатсоз etc.

Uzbek nouns having –er, -or, -och suffixes in their structure are mostly borrowed words belonging to technology, social and political spheres. Such borrowed Uzbek suffixes have the same correspondencies in English (-er, -or). There are cases that new words can be created by a foreign stem+Uzbek suffixes: консессонер-консессиячи, конспиратор-фитначи. When –ist is used for a follower of a theory or a method it corresponds with-ист (Darvinist, pragmatist). In other cases –ist is translated by means of -чи, -шунос, -парвар (violinist-ғижжакчи, orientalist-шарқшунос, humanist-инсонпарвар) While translating texts belonging to different styles and while forming word creation skills with the help of suffixes one should take into consideration semantic, stylistic, etymological characteristics of suffixes, combinability of the latter. Besides the suggested technology and the system of exercises by us are sure to improve and to facilitate language teaching process of the English language.

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