Affixation as the most productive way of word formation in English language

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Abstract. In this paper, we consider such a common way of forming new words as affixation. Affixation is a way to form new words by joining word-forming affixes to a word. A review of word formation through the use of unproductive, semi-productive, productive affixes is given here.

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One of the most productive ways of word formation in the English language is affixation or progressive derivation - "the morphological process of affixing to roots or bases". Depending on which affix participates in the formation of a new word, the following types of affixing are distinguished:
The prefixal method is used in word formation to express various meanings, most often spatial and negative values, for example: usual (обычный) - unusual (необычный);

Suffix method - used to express various derivation values and form parts of speech, for example: to write (писать) - writer (писатель);

Suffix-prefixal way, for example: appear (появляться) - disappearance (исчезновение)

The word-formation structure of a word presupposes the presence of three obligatory elements: the basis, the affix, and the model by which the affix is attached to the producing basis. Consequently, any derived word is the result of the interaction of these three elements: the derivational basis, based on its structural, semantic and grammatical characteristics, attaches to itself possible affixes for objectively existing models. These models, in turn, reflect real connections existing along the basis of the compatibility of the base and the affix [2, p.156].

Considering the derived words regarding their composition and the word-formation model, one should pay attention to the fact that in English there are models with the same word-formation meaning. For example, as a result of adding the suffix -ing, -ment, -ance, -ation to verb stems, nouns are formed that call action, n., To prepare (подготавливать) - preparation (подготовка), to appear (появляться) - appearance (явление), the prefixes un-, de-, dis- are called reversible, because in combination with the verb stems they convey the meaning opposite to that which is designated by the stem, n.

R. Narro (несчастливый) - unнáрро (исчастливый); appear (появляется) - disappear (исчезает).

Such a phenomenon, indicating the relationship of synonymy at the level of morphology (synonymous affixes), can not have a real embodiment without taking into account the value of the generating base. At the same time, the base is the dominant factor in the formation of words with the help of multi-valued affixes. For example, the suffix -er in combination with the fundamentals of nouns conveys the meaning of place or gathering, n.

fish (рыба) - fishery (рыбная ловля), pot (горшок) - pottery (глинолепное дело), combined with adjectival fundamentals, meaning quality or condition, but brave (смелый) - bravery (смелость). Joining the basics of the verbs, this suffix sends the name of the action to deliver (доставить) - delivery (доставка) [3, p.187].

The participation of the basis in word production depends on its lexical and grammatical meaning. Thus, in suffixing word formation, the foundations of nouns and adjectives have the greatest potency, then the verb bases follow; extremely low potency for suffixing at the base of numerals and adverbs. A similar pattern can be traced in the prefixal word formation. The potency of the base is also influenced by its structural characteristic: the maximum word length, the ability to "build up" elements, determined by the laws of the language. At the same time, a simpler (by structure) word has a higher word-formation potency [3, p. 190].

Investigating the phenomena of affixation, linguist R.G. Zytakovskaya concluded that the basis of nouns that have the meaning of objectivity plays a leading role in suffixing word formation. Nominal bases allow you to form derivatives with the meaning of a columnist figure (корреспондент), abstract nouns fellowship (партнерство), nouns with a collective meaning jewelry (драгоценности), nouns emotional value streamlet (ручей), nominal bases serve to form adjectives that convey a wide range of quality characteristics of snowy objects (снежный), moneyless (бесденежный), babylight (легкий), brotherly (братский), to form verbs with the meaning of action motivated by subject a sign of monopolize (монополизировать), dignify (поизднивать) [3, p.199].

Adjective bases are less active in suffixing word formation. They are most often used to form nouns with a value of great (великий) - greatness (величие, мощь) or metty (несколько) - merriment (веселье), in rare cases with a face value natural (природный, естественный) - naturalist (натуралист). Adjective bases also serve to form verbs expressing the qualitative transformation pure (чистый) - purify (очищать); glad (радостный) - gladden (радоваться).

Verb bases are almost infinitely active in the formation of nouns - give (давать, дарить) - giver (даритель); take (получать) - taker (получатель) and establish (установить) - establishment (установление), create (создавать) - creation (создание), as well as verbal adjectives sleep (спать) - sleepy (сонный), trouble (трепетать) - troublesome (трепетный), frighten (пугать) - frightened (испуганный) At the same time, the activity of the bases does not depend on their potentials. It is determined by the degree of their participation in the formation of new words arising in the language due to the need for communication. Activity is a characteristic feature of the base, while productivity is the main indicator of affixes and derivational models [4, p.54].

By prefix we mean that part of the word (morpheme), which in its development has acquired a corresponding abstract meaning and which is placed before the word-forming base, changing its meaning. Prefixes as word-formation formats are usually more independent in phonetic, morphological and semantic relations in comparison with suffixes. This is due to several reasons. First, preceding the producing basis, the prefix does not merge into a single phonetic and morphological complex with formative suffixes (flextions), while word-forming suffixes interact closely with formative suffixes. Secondly, prefixes arise, as a rule, from independent words
(most often from the service parts of speech), therefore the meaning of the production basis with which the prefix is combined is usually preserved to some extent, i.e. does not merge with the value of the prefix itself as a whole, is the case with suffixing. A very significant factor that brings a prefix closer to a suffix is the similarity of the relations of derivation between the prefixal and suffixal derivatives and the corresponding generating bases. At the same time, there is also an analogy of the word-formation meanings of prefixes and suffixes, which also brings them together as varieties of affixal word production.

Productivity, as is known, is one of the main characteristics of the most diverse language units. Productivity is of particular importance, in particular, in characterizing the derivational model, which is the central mechanism in the creation of new words. Since, in word formation, the concept of productivity, apart from models, extends to affixes, bases, i.e. word-building elements, as well as on the word-formation methods, the semantics of the very word “productivity” is very wide. Perhaps it is this fact that caused the single opinion among researchers on certain aspects of this concept and even on its main characteristics [5, p. 243].

It is important to note that in the theory of word formation “productivity” has a synonymous term — “word-formation activity”, by which is meant the ability of one or another entity, for example, a word-formative element, to form new words. A model, an affix, a basis can be active in creating new words and, on the contrary, can be passive, i.e. with their help, a small number of words are formed or not formed at all. In this regard, it is customary to distinguish the following types of affixes:

1) Unproductive or dead affixes. Unproductive or dead affixes are those that werearchaized during the historical development of a language, so that they merged with the root and are not distinguished as word-building morphemes at the current stage of language development, for example, for — in the word forbid (прещать), forgive (прошать).

2) Semi-productive affixes. Be- is a prefix of Germanic origin; in modern English, in combination with the verbal bases, it forms transitional verbs from intransitive: moan (стонать), bemoan (жаловаться), bend (называть), etc. With the help of prefixes, stems of words are formed. With the prefix stem of the grudge verb with the same meaning; beda (беда) — development (развитие), -apce — appearance (внешность), -ly — slowly (медленно), -ity — curiosity (любопытство).

3) Productive affixes. These include the following prefixes: uni-: unhappy (несчастливый), unhappy (несчастливый), pre- means precedence; sometimes corresponds to the Russian prefix predetermined (предопределенный), predisposition (предрасположение), post - means subsequent (после). Postwar (поствоенный), postmeridian (посполуденный), re- means repeating the action rewrite (переписать), reread (перечитать), counter - in Russian, the corresponding prefixes are counter, counter-: counteraction (противодействие), counter-attack (нападение), anti is synonymous with the counter-prex; in Russian, the prefix anti - matches the prefixes anti-, anti-: antitank (противотанковый), anti-aircraft (противовоздушный). The remaining foreign language prefixes are productive mainly in the field of terminology: sub - in Russian often corresponds to the prefix sub-: subdivide (разделять), inter-in Russian often corresponds to the prefixes of inter-, inter-, inter-: international (международный) and extra - in Russian corresponds to the prefixes of super-, external-, especially: extranational (необыкновенный), ultra - gives the meaning "on the other side, above"; ultramarine (заморский).

A characteristic feature of modern affixes is that they are strictly terminologized and assigned to a specific scientific and technical field (for example, muson (элементарная частица), histosol (плёжные почвы), пидик (нудный человек), репризаш (пищетельский стиль), ecological (экологический)).

Today, affixation is the most productive method of word formation, which consists in attaching affixes to the roots or bases of words. With the help of affixation, nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs and adverbs are formed. A characteristic feature of affixation, proving its productivity, is a huge number of occasional neologisms, or potential words, created according to the norms of the language and perceived by native speakers as informative.

Литература: