

ABSCHNITT XX. PHILOLOGIE UND JOURNALISMUS

DOI 10.36074/logos-31.03.2023.40

ON THE QUESTION OF THE USE OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH

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An affix is a morpheme that attaches to the root and serves to form words and express grammatical meanings.

Affix (from Latin *affixus* – attached) is a part of a word that has a grammatical meaning and makes some change in the meaning of the root. Affixes can be divided into forming new words, and inflectional, i.e. expressing the relation of a word to other words or to the speaker. Relative to the root, word-forming affixes were divided into prefixes standing in front of it, suffixes after it, and infixes inside it. Certain suffixes and prefixes are used to form a word related to a certain part of speech. First of all, it will be about suffixes, as the most productive affixes in the English language.

Affix is considered one of the oldest terms in linguistics. As early as the XVI century, Reichel used this term in the grammar of the ancient Hebrew language. Later, the term affix became widely used in linguistics.

When we say that affixes give a word form, the idea arises that there are no affixes in languages without suffixes. They often attribute this to amorphous languages. In a sense, it is true that since amorphous languages do not have grammatical categories, no form is processed in them. This is a conditional concept [3].

Topicality of the problem of studying semantic classes of affixes in the English language is determined by new approaches and the need to generalize the accumulated experience in the field of syntax.

“Suffixes may accidentally end in the root of words in English, but there is a tendency for a suffix added once to become permanent. At the same time, the suffix can be multifunctional: it can perform several functions; thus, the suffix *-sly* is simultaneously the one who performs the action: as a driver, a worker and a hunter, and an object or a living being that performs an action. For example: *harvester*, *chopper*, *roller*, etc. Just like a resident of any place. For example: *Icelander*, *Londoner*, *Trobriander*, etc. At the same time Fiver “Five-pound note”; Diner, dining car on a train “and breather, pause to take breath”. In the following terms (the root is borrowed from French): for example: *michoner*, *disclaimer*, *rejoinder*. [2, p.273].

Modern English is enriched with the occurrence of new words, where word-formation processes occur. Affixation is characterized by the way new words are formed; word-forming affixes are added to various bases. In the Middle English period, new words appear with the help of affixes, which relate to verbs as well as to other parts of speech. In this regard, word-forming affixes are divided into suffixes and prefixes, affixation is divided into suffixation and prefix, which differ significantly. Affixation is one of the ways to form a derivative word. This process is a very complex

and ambiguous process. There are several views on the mechanism of formation of the lexical meaning of a derived word, which is considered by V. V. Vinogradov, E. S. Kubryakova, L. N. Murzin, L. V. Sakharny

Formal morphological affixes, which are simple root words, do not express various functions in sentences, in linguistics a word without a suffix is expressed in terms of creative, transpositional, conversion, etc. [5].

We believe that modern syntactic theory cannot be represented by a single mechanism. And the components of such a mechanism can interact with each other. Rather, on the contrary; there is complete autonomy of its connections. There is still no answer to the question of what is the subject of syntax [1].

The need for constant fixation and word-formation analysis of neoplasms in English non-standard vocabulary is one of the priority tasks of linguists. Here, a special place is occupied by the analysis of the role of affixes in the acquisition by the colloquial affixal derivative of the structural and semantic properties inherent in the substandard. It is the absence of a comprehensive analysis of the complex processes of affixal word formation in the English lexical substandard that determines the relevance of the study. Prefixes and lexical suffixes included in affixal morphemes perform a word-forming function and together with the root form the basis of the word.

Some linguists refer prefixes (prepositions) to the syntactic method of word formation, others to the derivative method, thereby noting the versatility of affixal word formation. There are a significant number of affixes in the English language, which are both affixes created at the expense of the English language itself, and affixes borrowed from other languages [6, p.21].

Very often in English, words related to one part of speech form words related to another part of speech. Most often this happens by attaching suffixes: *to work* – *a worker*.

Another method, called conversion, is also possible – the transition of a word from one part of speech to another without changing the form: *to work* – *a work*.

Conversion is very characteristic of the English language: it is facilitated by the lack of a developed system of endings and a large number of monosyllabic words.

Words denoting verb forms and nouns can most often acquire a new form: *a hand* – *to hand*. As we know, words have the same spelling and pronunciation, but in some words it may differ: basically, the differences are in the pronunciation of the sounds [s] and [z] or in the transmission of stress: *close* [-s] – *close* [-z], *conduct* ['kɒndʌkt] *behavior* – *conduct* [kɒndʌkt] *lead*. In verbs, the stress falls on the last syllable, in nouns on the first. But it happens that during the transfer of stress, a part of speech changes and the connection between the meanings of the word: *to refuse* [ri'fuz] - *refuse* ['refju:s]. The change also affects the noun and adjective: adjectives can become nouns: *brave* – *the brave*.

“The interaction of morphemes of various etymologies in the word-formation act at the present stage of the development of the English language occurs quite freely, which indicates a high degree of assimilation of most affixal and root morphemes involved in the affixation process” [7].

Word-formation analysis of the structure and semantics of affixal derivatives in the substandard vocabulary of the English language based on the methods of sociolexicography, sociolexicology and derivatology, allowed us to determine the main structural types and models of affixation, inventory of affixes of various types, valence of affixes and generating bases, word-formation meanings of affixes, lexico-semantic groups and synonymic series of affixal derivatives, methods of semantic

derivation accompanying substandard affixation and substandardization of literary affixal derivatives, and onomasiological features of affixal neoplasms.

Latin was the first to have an impact on the English language. Therefore, in English, the formation of verbal nouns is mainly a method of derivation using affixes of Latin origin -al [8, p.81].

Nouns from verbs: -al, approval, renewal, withdrawal, uprisal;

-ance forbiddance, appearance, clearance, abidance;

The next most productive suffix is -arian:

Nouns from adjectives -arian: librarian, proletarian, grammarian, vegetarian;

nouns from nouns – iana- Shakespeariana;

adjectives from nouns- al: temporal, actional, tidal, comical;

-ary: documentary, visionary, missionary, factional;

-ory: storage, laboratory, territory, mandatory; [8, p.81].

The affix first of all actualizes the power of meanings that are associated with the basis of the word. In word formation, where new words are involved, new words are formed from morphemes by adding affixes to them. Affixes are connected to the root morpheme and are regulated by certain word-formation models. The word-formation model, in turn, has a generalized-typical meaning. This model is characterized by varying degrees of productivity.

Affixation is defined by linguists as one of the most productive ways of forming new lexical units by adding word-forming affixes to various bases. It is also necessary to designate the concept of productivity, which is defined by the term “word-forming activity”, which implies the ability of word-forming means to form new lexical units.

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