

## English Complex Word Formation by Means of Derivational Affixation

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**Abstract:** This article describes the impact of external environmental factors on the growth and development of aquarium fish, literature information on the physical and chemical properties of water. Low water temperatures have a negative effect on fish, causing peripheral blood vessel constriction, decreased breathing, and glycolysis as a result of impaired substance metabolism, and then the development of autolysis processing, as well as the death of fish slowly.

**Key words:** aquarium, fish, physico-chemical properties of water, gas in water, salt, thermal conditions, oxygen, toxicity, ph.

### **Introduction.**

One of the key conceptual tasks of modern linguistics is the study and analysis of the process of emergence and formation of new words on a derivative basis in the language. Similar studies in the direction of affixation were carried out by the great linguists of their time themselves, F. Saussure, Reformatsky and Potebnya. Affixation is the addition of an affix to the root or stem of a word. The lexical structure of a newly formed word presupposes the presence of three main components: the root of the word or the stem of the word, the affix and the method of its attachment to the root of the word. Derived words are the result of the interaction of these three components. Due to their structural, semantic and grammatical properties, word-forming roots add possible affixes to themselves in accordance with existing models reflecting the potential of combinations of word roots and affixes. The authors come to the conclusion that affixes are one of the most productive ways of word formation in the English language. Affixes are represented by two main methods of word formation - prefixes and suffixes, and each model has its own characteristics and classification.

One of the most productive ways of word formation in modern English is affixation, which consists of adding an affix to the root or stem of a word. In this case, the word-formation structure of the formed word presupposes the presence of three obligatory components: a root (stem), an affix and a model for adding an affix to the generating stem. Thus, derived words are the result of the interaction of these three components. Due to their structural, semantic and grammatical properties, word-forming stems add possible affixes to their stems in accordance with existing 21. Zebiniso A. Akhmedova Socio-Philosophical Views Of Ahmad Donish And His Role In The Formation Of National Ideology. Journal of Positive School Psychology. 2022, Vol. 6, No. 8, 2858-2865



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models reflecting the compatibility relationship between the word stem and the affix. As a result, affixes realize their meaning not on their own, but together with the base word.

### **Main part**

From a structural point of view, derivational groups of words can be divided into groups of free words and groups of complex words. Free word-forming groups correspond to the smallest word structure and are characterized by the absence of word-forming affixes. They can coincide with stem morphemes of words (moon, car, job), arbitrary constructions (newly, strength, employer) or complex constructions (teambuilding, cellyfish, football).

In all these cases, free stems coincide with the morphological roots of words, and can also coincide with word forms and phrases. Unlike free stems, compound stems form the so-called word-formation paradigm. For example, the first four words activity, active, actor, activate and action have a free stem act, and action has a binding stem act [1].

In English, affixes are formed using suffixes and prefixes. Knowing the meaning of suffixes and prefixes helps determine the meaning of foreign words formed using suffixes and prefixes from familiar words.

The suffix -ion (also -tion, -ation, -sion) is a noun suffix. This suffix is used to form nouns from a verb stem and means

- A specific result of an action.

Connection;

- Condition or quality: Imagination;

- action or process: evaluation, evaluation, transformation

- transformation, action, conversation.

The suffix -er, -or, for example, is used to form nouns from the vowel stem that describe a profession or action characteristic of a given person:

For example, 'employ' employer - employer, 'teach' teacher - teacher.

The prefix re- is used to form new words from the stem of verbs meaning to repeat or repeat an action: for example, "to make - to remake" is used to form a new word from the stem of a verb meaning to repeat or repeat an action: to make to make - to remake to remake; to build to build - to rebuild to rebuild. The suffixes -al, -ful, -y are suffixes that form adjectives: -al is used to form relative adjectives from noun stem -ful is used to form adjectives from noun stems: -ful is used to form adjectives from noun stems. It is also used to form adjectives from verb stems whose root means "to have full (character)."

The suffix -y is used to form adjectives from noun stems, meaning "having the property indicated by the stem."



Adverbs are formed using the suffix -ly. It is used to form qualifying adverbs from the adjective stem, which in most cases retain the meaning of the adjective: daily daily, kindly kindly, free free. Affix -ing is formed from the verb stem of a noun:

- A specific result of any action;
- process or action: meeting meeting meeting, packing packing. The negation prefix un- can be combined with adjectives, particles and verbs:
- In combination with the verb stem, it forms a verb with a meaning opposite to the action expressed by the stem: to unmarked to unmarked (unmarked);
- In combination with adjectives and particles, the prefix un- gives them a negative meaning: unreadable filthy, unfaithful, unhealthy [1].

Affixes are divided into prefixes, suffixes, intermediate affixes and affixal transpositions depending on their position relative to the root word. Note that intermediate affixes and affixal transpositions are rare in English.

Table 1.

No	Types of affixes	Их позиция относительно корня	Examples
1.	Prefixes	Before the root	Clean - unclean; wise – unwise; kind – unkind; able – unable;
2.	Postfixes	After the root	be in for; let in for. to come in for
3.	Infixes	placed in the middle of the root	understand - understood; vowel sound alternation in the English word “goose” when forming the plural form – geese
4.	Interfixes	placed between two roots;	In Latin: “vinco” (win), but “vici” (won) Almost never found in English
5.	Transfixes	“tearing” the root	Almost never found in English

Table 2.

No	Types of affixes	Their function
1.	structural affixes	perform the function of transposing forms from one class to another, for example from one part of speech to another one
2.	expressive affixes	perform the function of emotional coloring (forming diminutive or derogatory meanings of words)
3.	categorizing affixes, or markers	relate the form constructed with their participation to a certain category of words, for example, to a part of speech or its



		subclasses, and allow one to recognize one or another grammatical or derivational category
4.	material-taxonomic affixes	perform the semantic function of assigning a form to a certain lexical-semantic category

The functional classification of affixes means that they are divided into word-forming affixes with the role of forming derivatives and formative affixes with the role of forming one form of a word; the latter are further divided into inflectional affixes (with the role of forming word forms, case or declension) and formative affixes (usually found between the word stem and declension).

The classification of affixes can be constructed purely functionally (Table 2):

In many modern concepts of a foreign language and by many scientists, affixes are considered as the “top” of the structure of a word, determining its basic syntactic and classification properties [2 - 4].

In addition to the presented approaches to the classification of affixes, it should be noted that there are a fairly large number of criteria for identifying and classifying affixes. For example, the main classification of affixes by A.N. Ilina looks like this:

1. classification of suffixes according to the part of speech to which the derived word belongs. Suffixes are classified according to the part of speech to which their derivatives belong. This classification identifies the following types of suffixes:

- Suffixes of nouns - suffixes that form nouns from different stems;
- Adjective suffixes - suffixes that form adjectives from various stems; And
- Verb affixes - affixes that form verbs from different stems;

1. adverbial suffixes - suffixes that form adverbs from different stems; 2. adverbial suffixes - suffixes that form adverbs from different stems.

2. Derivational affixes are classified depending on the part of speech to which the first word belongs:

- Noun suffixes: suffixes added to the base of a noun;
- Verb affixes: suffixes added to the verb stem;
- adjective suffixes: suffixes that combine with the base of the adjective.

Most word-forming affixes can be combined with the roots of words of different parts of speech.

3. semantic classification based on the commonality of abstract categorical meaning inherent in word-forming suffixes. For example, for noun suffixes the following semantic classifications are possible:

- ant, -er, -ee, -ess, -eer (consultant, trainer, trainee, intern, auditor, examiner, hostess, auctioneer);
- ian, -ese (Australian, Portuguese);
- Collective suffixes: -age, -dom (break-age, kingdom);

4. diminutive suffixes: -ie, -let, -ling, -ette (Nessie, outlet, darling, usherette) [5].

5. word-forming affixes are divided into original and borrowed depending on their origin, and a borrowed word is considered fully assimilated into the language only if a new word is formed from it.



6. The classification of word-forming affixes according to their productivity distinguishes between “living” and “dead” affixes. “Live” affixes include affixes that are easily separated from the base of the word, and “dead” ones include those that have completely fallen out of use and are considered an integral part of the word. The effectiveness of word-forming affixes depends on the structural, lexical and semantic properties of the word root and the affix itself. It should be noted that word-forming suffixes can be very effective in slang, but may not be used at all in spoken language [5].

Suffixation is a method of word formation in which a prefix is added to the root or stem of a word. In this case, the newly formed word does not move into another part of speech.

### Conclusion

Derivational prefixes in modern English can be divided into native English and borrowed, depending on their origin. The number of productive native English prefixes is very small, and they are represented by the following suffixes, -for, before, in-, -in-, -mis, out-, over-, semi, un-, under- [5].

In conclusion, it should be noted that affixation is the attachment of various affixes to the stem or root of a word. Affixation is also one of the most effective ways of word formation in English. Affixes are represented by two methods of word formation - prefixes and suffixes, and each model has its own characteristics and classification.

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