

The Role of Progressive Derivation in English Language

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Abstract

As the leading language in the world, English is developing very swiftly. New words, as a rule, appear in speech every day. It should be noted that the vocabulary of the language is constantly enriched by word-building by changing the meaning of words, creating new phraseological units and borrowings.

The article deals with the problem of derived words with old English suffixes. We tried to observe and analyze suffixes -ly, -dom, -ship, -hood which appeared in Old English period and coexist with roots of adjectives, adverbs, numerals and with the present participle. Since the Old English period words with above mentioned suffixes have suffered considerable changes.

It is necessary to note that a suffix may lose its productivity and then revive. This happened, for instance, to some certain suffixes in past. For a long time they were non-productive but in the last hundred years a lot of words were emerged with their help., for instance, to some certain suffixes in past. For a long time they

Keywords: Affixation word-building, Segment structure, Progressive derivation, Suffix productivity, Semantics.

The word as a complex and varied creation is a minimal syntax unit with complex, segmental and morphological structure. The great value of the language is that, with a small number of means, virtually unlimited possibilities are created: the whole lexical foundation of the language will be translated by several hundreds of sounds, with a combination of several hundred roots and fewer words. The key value of the word, as well as the meaning of active impressions, also helps in the use of language lexical foundation.

It is generally known that the structure of any language is characterized by certain peculiarities. Structural composition of the English language is exceptional and it is necessary to familiarize and analyze the meaning of individual lexical units, specific aspects of its importance. During the history of lexical units According to the word output

One of the most productive means of speech production is the idea of progression or progressive derivation. The issue of derivation was always constituted and is now the main problem of word processing. The productions of the word is a complex with the structural-semantic character of the language unit, all attributable and conversion formations, abbreviations, and difficult words. These are semantically associated with the root words. In the lexical composition of the language continuously changes. The new words were made in the language by the words of the original . Derivative words in modern English are much more than the root words.

The famous Russian linguist A. Smirnitski studied the peculiarities of the word industry in the Old English language. He pointed out that some of the independent words were converted into a word-producing expression (ic, scipe, dom, had). In modern English the morphemes -ly, -ship, -dom, -hood is a sophisticated nature that no longer causes doubt.

In this work, we consider the sophistication of the noun name -ly, -ship, -dom and -hood, which are still functional in old English and are still productive (though not unequal). We will try to illustrate their products that prove the productivity and play a large role in the English language of spoken language. We analyze each of these: -ly is the old English origin suffix (BC), which produces both adjectives and verbs. He has reached us in the name of adjective names, still from the Old English period by the adjectives, eg Deadly, "Deadly, deadly", goodly "pretty good, beautiful, . The meaning of a person or subject is expressed in the basis of the fatherly, "paternal", "motherly", "heavenly", earthly, "earthy" etc. In the Middle English period, the name of the adjectives was created by the sophistication of sticky, manly, womanly, beastly, gentlemanly, stately, and in early English with the same suffix: kindly, lonely, elderly Etc. suffix -ly, which also produces the verbs, as we mentioned earlier, with the name of the adjective name and the time of the present time and is characterized by

semantic firmness deep-deeply, clearly-clear, firstly-first, secondly-second, smilingly-smile.

It should be noted that the fact that Suffix-to-Present is a product of the vermiculation of the present time has high productivity. For example: lovingly, laughingly, as before, we mentioned the suffix-less is less productive.

The suffix -ship, which was the base of the adjectives, emerged in the old and Middle English period. For example: false ship (falsehood, betrayal), hardship (misery, tribulation), mad ship (madness), swift ship (speed), wild ship .However, nearly all similar words have been replaced by the ending of the endings on the Suffix. Therefore, in modern English language, the suffix -ship is used to produce abstract substantive names from the substrate roots, which agree with the following meanings:

1. The importance of the condition and the character of the condition (in the synchronization). In this case the ship is attached to the roots of the essential name that expresses the person and gives it the importance: "state, condition, or quality of being what the stem indicates." For example: authorship "state of being a director", state of being a director, friendship "friendship", membership "membership" (state of being a companion), comradeship (state of being comrades), etc.
2. In the sense of sequencing, profession, rank. In this sense, the suffix -ship is also attached to the basics of essential names that refer to individuals who work in a particular area. For example: championship (champion rank) clerkship (secretary, clerk position), generalship (general rank), ladyship (title, lady rank), mastership (teacher rank) page ship (job position), readership (lecturer position, readers), chancellorship (Chancellor's rank), and chairmanship (chairman's responsibilities).
3. The sword-ship (master's art), draft-man ship (art of drawing), airmanship (rhythmic arts), penmanship (Writing, pure writing art),

salesmanship (Art of attracting buyers, art of goods delivery) seamanship (swim art), statesmanship (arts management of government).

In modern English, the suffix -ship is less productive. It produces abstract essentials only meaning "mastery, nuance, skill, art".

In the old English, there are many complex words, the second component is -dom. This component has become a productive expression for the beginning of the medium English period. In the beginning, the dom was attached only to the foundations of the adjectives: freedom (freedom), wisdom (wisdom), halegdom (wisdom). Later he produced the words from the foundations of the bits: bishopdom (bishop's title), earldom (gratist, county), kingdom (royal), masterdom (dominion), popedom (rank of pope).

The modern English language -dom generates abstract essentials from the bases of essential names that express the importance of:

1. The importance of the territory, the country, the dominion, the power of a particular person. For example: kingdom (kingdom), dukedom (duke), earldom (county). In this sense, the suffix is attached to the basis of the essential names and expresses the persons who hold the supreme power.
2. The suffix -dom often expresses the public mood, rank, position of the person on the basis of which the textbook is based. This value has come to us from the time of the Old English period, sheriff Dom (sheriff's position), officialdom (official, bureaucracy), princedom (princess rank), peer Dom (peer rank).
3. In modern English, the suffix -dom is widely used in a cognitive sense that expresses the relationship between a class or group of people that are characterized by certain traditions, peculiarities, interests, and etc. Sh. For example: artisdom (artistic world, aristocratic circle), (artist, artist, painter); Beggardom (beggar, "beggar"), bourgeois Dom ("bourgeois") and many others can also list other examples: butler Dom, professor Dom, scholar Dom, teacher Dom, Christendom.

4. Persons belonging to the social status (rank, position), for example: priesthood (priest rank or position), waitresshood (official position), ladyhood (lady rank, condition), neighbourhood (neighborhood).

Depending on the presented material, it is an essential role played in English in an interactive speech that is a long-term process in any language. Even some of the earliest pieces of old English have not lost their productivity yet. Depending on the research found in the article, we can conclude that one of the most productive means of speech is the idea of progression or progressive derivation. The issue of derivation was always constituted and now it is the main problem of word processing. The productions of the word is a complex with the structural-semantic character of the language unit, all attributable and conversion formations, abbreviations, and difficult words. These are semantically associated with the root words.

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