**THE CONTENTS**

Introduction . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3

1. Productive suffixes of nouns . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
2. Productive suffixes of adjectives . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
3. Productive suffixes of verbs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .6
4. Productive suffixes of adverbs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .7
5. Productive prefixes in English . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7

Conclusion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .10

Literary sources . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .11

**INTRODUCTION**

The problem of interaction of language and society remains actually in modern linguistics, especially, in the sociolinguistics sphere.

At the same time, the English lexical substandard continues to draw attention of researchers as this layer of lexicon is most "mobile" in modern English, thanks to the close connection with society life, with live informal conversation.

In this regard, need of continuous fixing and the word-formation analysis of new growths for English non-standard lexicon is one of priority tasks of social-lexical researchers, in particular, those who investigates a derivate substandard, that is interesting for us – processes of formation of derivative words in lexical popular speech.

Here the special place is taken by the analysis of a role of affixes in acquisition by a colloquial affixational derivative of the structural-semantic properties inherent in the substandard and not of characteristic for the literary standard. However the similar researches still aren't present. Absence of the complex analysis of difficult processes of affixational word formation in the English lexical substandard causes a choice of a subject of our research.

In English affixation – formation of new words from bases of existing words by means of suffixes and prefixes is widely used. The knowledge of values of suffixes and prefixes helps to define value of the unknown words formed with their help from familiar words[[1]](#footnote-1).

The knowledge of word-formation affixes of English and skill of their using are necessary both in receptive, and in productive types of speech activity.

1. **Productive suffixes of nouns**

In English there is a set of productive suffixes which have the differences, features, characteristics, use conditions. We will consider the most important:

**1. – er** is the most productive suffix for formation of nouns with value of the person, for example: worker, writer, teacher; is used for formation of the nouns designating subjects, tools, cars: сutter, transmitter, fighter, cigarette-lighter*.*

**2. – ist** most often it arranges the bases of nouns, but sometimes the bases of adjectives too; arranges the nouns designating:

1) followers of public, political and scientific trends and theories: communist, socialist, fascist, Darwinist*;*

2) persons of various professions: violinist, copyist, typist и др.

**3. – ее** arranges generally verbal bases; attaches to the word formed with its help significance of the person which is treating to action, designated by a basis: devotee, refugee, adoptee, trustee, trainee.

**4. – ess** most often arranges the bases of nouns; forms the nouns designating female: heir-heiress, host-hostess, shepherd-shepherdess, poet-poetess, actor-actress.

**5. – ese** arranges the bases of proper names and nominal; it is characteristic for names of persons on their origin:Chinese, Japanese, Milanese, Veronese.

**6. – ling** in nouns with value of the person a suffix - ling attaches to the word the pejorative significance: hireling, weakling, starveling. In the words designating animals and birds, attaches diminutive significance: catling, duckling, birdling*.*

**7. – ie** **(-у, -еу)** is used generally for formation of nouns with diminutive-hypocoristic value: Annie – dimin. from Ann, Charley dimin. from Charles, deary, auntie.

**8. – ette** arranges the bases of nouns; designates female faces, generally with expressional coloring of a hypocorism, and sometimes with value of indulgent irony: farmerette, usherette

**9. – let** arranges the bases of nouns and attaches them significance:

а) diminutiveое: booklet, oaklet;

б) humiliating: kinglet.

**10. – or** is used like a part of words with verbal bases, but sometimes with noun bases too; The nouns issued by it mean:

а) names of professions, occupations: decorator, trans­lator, actor, sculptor;

b) names of persons on made action: inventor, oppressor;

c) names of persons in the subject called in a basis: debtor, councilor.

**11. – ism** arranges the nominal bases: Marxism, Dar­winism, fascism, classicism, Monopolism, alcoholism, ageism.

**12. – ing** is used like a part of words with verbal bases; attaches to nouns significance of process of action: writing, singing, reading, teaching.

13. – **ness** arranges the bases of adjectives; attaches to nouns significance of a state, property, a sign: greatness, kindness, happiness.

**14. – ship** is used like a part of words with noun bases; attaches them significance of a state, a sign: leadership, membership, relationship, ownership, friendship.

**15. – hood** arranges the bases of nouns; attaches to words significance of a state: childhood, motherhood, boyhood, manhood.

**16. – dom** is used like a part of words nominal bases: freedom, wisdom, kingdom, dukedom, earldom*.*

**18. – ance, -ence** are used like a part of words with verbal bases; attaches to the words formed with its help significance of process of action: assistance, utterance, preference.

**19. – ment** is used like a part of words with verbal bases; the words issued by it mean action process: movement, entertainment.

**20.** **– tion, -ation, -sion, -ion** are used like a part of words with verbal bases; attaches to nouns significance of process or result of action: cooperation, translation, education, affirmation, possession[[2]](#footnote-2).

1. **Productive suffixes of adjectives**

**1. – ish** arranges the bases of adjectives and nouns. With bases of the adjectives designating color, a suffix - ish forms the adjectives expressing existence of quality in weak degree: reddish, greenish, yellowish.

**2. – ed** arranges the bases of nouns. This suffix can form an adjective actually from any concrete noun: horned, bearded, stocking­ed, booted. It is especially productive in formation of difficult adjectives like: long-legged, dark-haired.

**3.** **– ly** arranges the bases of nouns: wo­manly, manly, weekly, yearly.

**4.** **– y** arranges the bases of nouns; forms the adjectives expressing presence of quality or a sign, characteristic for this purpose that is expressed in a basis: stone-stony, silk-silky, wind-windy, dirty, noisy, sleepy.

**5. – less** arranges the bases of nouns; forms the adjectives expressing lack of that, what a basis is expressing: useless, heartless, helpless, painless, careless, thoughtless, homeless, hatless.

**6. – ful** arranges the bases of nouns; formed by means of a suffix **- ful** adjectives mean existence of a sign, characteristic for the purpose that is expressed by a basis: the word peaceful is connected with noun peace; the word sorrowful is connected with noun sorrow.

In combination with bases of some nouns a suffix **- ful** forms the nouns expressing a measure of something: basketful, spoonful, mouthful.

1. **Productive suffixes of verbs**

1. – **ize, -ise** are used most often with bases of adjectives, and also with bases of nouns; the verbs issued by it mean «to bring (to come) to the state expressed by a basis»: mobilise, organize, computerise*,* activise.

**2. – en** is used with bases of adjectives; the verbs issued by it mean: «to bring (to come) to the state expressed by a basis»: deepen, weaken, sadden, blacken.

**3. – fy, -ify** are like a part of words with nominal bases; the verbs issued by it mean "to give the quality expressed by a basis": intensify, beautify[[3]](#footnote-3).

1. **Productive suffixes of adverbs**

1. **– ly** forms adverbs in combination with bases of adjectives: badly, nicely, quickly, cruelly, happily, beautifully.

2.  **– ward(s)** is like a part of words with nominal bases and means the direction: the word **backward** is connected with an adverb **back**; **westward** with the noun **west**.

1. **Productive prefixes in English**

**1.** Group of prefixes with value "absence, contrast" into which suffixes enter anti-, counter-, dis-, non-, un-, in- (il-, ir-, im-), de-.

**un-** is combined with nominal and verbal bases. With bases of adjectives, adverbs and participles the prefix **un-** attaches to the words formed with its help significance of denial: unhappy, unnatural, and unpleasant.

**in-** and its phonetic options **im-, il-, ir-** are generally as a part of loan words: incorrect, inaction, inadvisable.

The prefix **im-** joins the words beginning with a letter “m” and in some cases to words, beginning with a letters “p” и “b”: immoral, improbable, imbalance.

The prefix **il-** joins the words beginning with a letter “l”: illegal, illegible, illiterate.

The prefix **ir-** joins the words beginning with a letter “r”: irregular, irresponsible, irrational.

**anti-** is a synonym of the prefix counter-: antitank, anti­aircraft, antifascist, anti-perspirant, anti-socialist, antistatic, anti-Catholic, anti-democrat, antiallergic.

**counter-**: counteraction, counter-attack, counterbalance, counter-culture, counter-demonstrator, counter-trade.

**dis-** arranges the verbal bases or bases of nouns; attaches to the words formed with its help significance of denial or value of the return action: disbe­lieve, dislike, disunite, disagree.

**non-** forms nouns from bases of nouns with opposite value: non-cooperation, nonconformist, non-access, non-communication, non-finisher, non-formals, non-utility.

**2.** The prefixes expressing a temporality: ex-, pre-, post-

**pre-** means precedence: predetermine, predisposition, prehistoric, prewar, pre-election, pre-emption, pre-med, pre-sale, pre-selling.

**post-** means the subsequent event: postwar, postscript, postgraduate student, post-polio.

**ex-** forms nouns with value of the former occupation, situation: ex-artist, ex-convict, ex-offender, ex-student.

**3**. Group of prefixes with value of a quantitative: hyper-, over-, super-.

**hyper** - serves for noun formation with value "the quality increased in comparison with norm": hyperacidity, hyperdrive, hyperactivity, hyperactive, hypermarket.

**over -** forms nouns, as a rule, from verbal bases of nouns with excess value: over-abundant, overact, over-ambitious, overdrugging, overeater, overintellectuality, overoptimism.

**super-** serves for noun formations from the bases of the nouns with "superiority, excessiveness" value: superabundance, supercomputer, superconsciousness*,* supergalaxy, supergovernment*,* superhighway*,* supermarket*,* superpower*,* superscandal.

**4.** The prefixes designating space: inter-, sub-

**sub -** serves for formation of nouns from bases of nouns with value "located below, than": subdivide, subconscious, subconscious*,* subculture, subcurrent*,* submarine, subplot, subpolar.

**inter-** : international, inter-departmental, interaction, interchange, interlanguage*,* intervision*,* interactive, intercontinental, interdepartmental.

**5.** The prefix **re**- means frequency of action; in this value the prefix **re-** always bears on itself an accent: 're'write, 'reread,'re'appear, 're'pay.

**extra-** : extraordinary, extra-official**,** extra-territorial.

**ultra- :** attaches significance "on that side", "over": ultramarine, ultramon­tane, ultra-violet.

**6. be -** in modern English in combination with verbal bases forms transitive verbs from the intransitive: moan, begrudge, grudge, bedazzle, dazzle.

**7. mis -** points to abnormality of the action expressed by a basis: misinform, misname, mis­pronounce.

**8. out-** attaches to the verb the significance "surpass in something": outnumber, outdo. Prefix **out-** in combination with verbal bases forms nouns: output, outbreak, outcast.

**9.** The prefix **self-**, primordially of English origin, designating the recoverability, forms new nouns from bases of nouns: self-abuse, self-awareness, self-doubt, self-hypnosis, self-punishment, self-realisation, self-searching, self-starter, self-treatment[[4]](#footnote-4).

**CONCLUSION**

Affix (from armor. affixus — attached) — a part of the word having a grammatical meaning and making some change to value of a root. Affixes can be divided on word-formation, i.e. forming new words, and inflectional, i.e. expressing the relation of the word to other words or to the speaking. Concerning a root a word-formation affix divided on facing it — prefixes, after it — suffixes and in it — infixes.

For word formation relating to a certain part of speech, are used certain suffixes and prefixes. First of all, we will search a question of suffixes, as of the most productive affix in English.

In prefixal word formation are used more often nouns and verbs; as for compatibility of prefixes, the greatest valence characterizes the following: super-, anti-, sub-, un-, out.

In suffixal substandard word formation are characterized the making bases of nouns by the greatest valence. As for compatibility of suffixes, by the greatest valence are characterized - oh, - ег, which are capable to join making bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. The suffixes participating in substandard word formation, share on two groups: 1) structural the noted; 2) the structural and unmarked.

**LITERARY SOURCES**

1. Aynbinder M. I. English-Russian dictionary reference book. The newest models of word formation in language of America and England / M.I.Aynbinder. – SPb. : Dean publishing house, 2012. – 96 pages.
2. Bauer L. English Word-formation / L.Bauer. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 311 p.
3. Gvishiani N. B. Modern English: Lexicology (a new course for philological faculties). Modern English Lexicology: Vocabulary in use / N.B.Gvishiani. – M.: Moscow State University publishing house, 2012. – 221 pages.
4. Kulgavova L.V. Leksikology of English. Educational and practical materials / L.V.Kulgavova. – prod. 2nd reslave. – M.: Nuclear heating plant: East-West, 2013. – 511 pages.
5. Müller V. K. English-Russian dictionary: 53000 words / V. K. Müller. – M.: Russian language, 1981. – 888 pages.
6. Keypl A. Word formation: Reference book on English /A.Keypl, L. Heaslip, M. Mayer, D. Uilyamson; The Lane with English V.F.Karpushenko. – M.: JSC Publishing House Astrel, JSC Nuclear Heating Plant Publishing House, 2012. – 366 pages.
7. Allsop J. Test Your Phrasal Verbs / J.Alssop. – Penguin English, 2011. – 128 p.
8. Practice Tests for the Russian State Exam. Elena Klekovkina, Malcolm Mann, Steve Taylore-Knowles. Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2010
9. Verbitskaya M. V., Solovova E. N. Educational and training materials for preparation for students / FIPI – M.: Intelligence - the Center, 2012

**WEB-SOURCER**

1. http://www.langinfo.ru/

1. Müller V. K. English-Russian dictionary: 53000 words / V. K. Müller. – M.: Russian language, 1981. – 888 pages. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Verbitskaya M. V., Solovova E. N. Educational and training materials for preparation for students / FIPI – M.: Intelligence - the Center, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Bauer L. English Word-formation / L.Bauer. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 311 p. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://www.langinfo.ru/ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)