



Classification of Suffixes and Their Employing

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ABSTRACT

This article is depending on the purpose of resaved various classifications of use arch, various classifications of suffixes have been classified according to their origin, parts of speech they served to form, their frequency, productive and other characteristics

Keywords:

semantically, productive, disinfected, stylistic, synchronic approach, frequency, collective.

Within the parts of speech suffixes have been classified semantically according to lexicogrammatical groups and last but not least, according to the types of stems. They are added to. In conformity with our primarily synchronic approach it seems convenient to begin with the classification according to the part of speech in which the most frequent suffixes of present day English occur. They will be listed accordingly together with words, illustrating their possible semantic force.

1) Noun – forming suffixes

Age- bandage, breakage, mileage, vicarage;

- ance/ence-assistance, reference;
- ant/ent-disinfected, student
- dom- kingdom, freedom, officialdom,
- ee- employee
- eer- profiteer, engineer
- er- writer, type, painter;
- ess- actress, lioness
- hood- manhood, childhood
- in- building, weaning, washing;
- ion/-sion/-tion/-ation- rebellion; creation;

- tion- explanation, expectation;
- ism/icism- heroism, criticism;
- ist - novelist; communist, dramatist;
- ment – government, nourishment, environment;
- ness- tenderness, illness,
- ship – friendship;
- ty – sonority, reality, property;

On the other hand I want to add the following sentences that suffixes may be divided into different group according to what part of speech they form;

1) Noun forming, i. e. those which are form nouns. – er, - dom, - ness, - ation, - ity, - ance/ince, - ist, - hood, - ship, - ment, - itn, - ing, - ess, - ism, - icism, - eer.

2) Adjective forming of suffixes – able/ - ible, - underable, audible, soluble, - d, - formal, national, dental;

- ic – poetic, dramatic, critic;
- ical, ethical, practical, dramatical;
- ant/ent – repentant, dependent, independent
- ary – revolutionary, preliminary, temporary,
- ate/ ete – accurate, complete;
- ed/-d – wooded;

- full – delightful, woeful,
- ian – African, Australian;
- ish – Irish, reddish, childish,
- ive – active, passive, productive;
- less – useless, homeless, faithless;
- like- life like;
- ly – manly, friendly;
- ous/ iens- tremendous, curious, various;
- some – fire some, handsome;
- y – cloudy, dressy, perfidy;

Numeral forming suffixes:

- fold- twofold;
- teen – fourteen, sixteen, seventeen;
- th – seventh, sixth, seventh;
- ty – sixty, seventy;

4) Verb – forming suffixes;

- ate – facilitate, permanent,
- er – glimmer;
- en – shorten, lighten;
- fy / - ify – terrify speechify, solidify;
- ize – equalize;
- ish – establish, publish;

5) Adverb forming suffixes.

- ly – coldly, warmly;
- ward – wards, upward, northwards.
- wise – like wise;

Suffixes may be added to the stem of different parts of speech. According to this point of view they may be;

1. those added to verbs later: er, ing, ment, able;
2. those added to nouns later: less, ish, ful, ist, some etc;
3. those added to adjectives later: en, ly, ish, ness, etc;

Suffixes are also classified to their stylistic reference.

1. Suffixes, which characterize neutral stylistic reference: able, er, ing. Example: dancer, understandable, helping;
2. Suffixes which characterize a certain stylistic reference: oid, form, tron, etc. exempling, asteroid, rhomboid, cruciform, cyclotron etc.

Lexica – grammatical meaning of the suffixes

If we change our approach and become interested in the lexicogrammatical meaning the suffixes serve to signalize we obtain within each part of speech more detailed lexicogram-

grammatical classes. A lexicogrammatical meaning may be defined as a class of lexical elements possessing the same lexicogrammatical meaning and a common system of form in which the grammatical categories inherent in these parts of my plan are expressed the elements of one class are subsisted by the same prop- words and characterized by identical morphological patterns and a common set of derivational affixes. Taking up nouns we can subdivide them into proper and common nouns. Among common nouns we shall distinguish personal nouns names of animate beings, collective, nouns falling into several minor groups, abstract nouns and nouns of things.

Abstract nouns are signaled by the following suffixes:

-age, - ance/ence, - any- ence, dom, hood, ing, ion, / tion/ ation, ism, ment, ness, ship, sh, ty;

Personal nouns that are emotionally neutral occur with the following suffixes:

- an, - grammarian; ant / ent, - servant student, - arian vegetarian, ee examiner, - er, porter, ician, musician; - ist, - lin, guist, - ite, - sybarite: or, - inspector; elector, and a few others.

Feminine suffixes may be classed as a sub group of personal noun suffixes. These are few and not frequent ess – altress; ine – heroine, rix- testatrix, ette- suffragette;

The above classification should be accepted with caution. It is true that in a polysynthetic word at least one of the variants will show the class meaning signaled by the (difference in distribution and these affixes there may be other variants however whose different meaning will be signaled by a difference in distribution and these will belong to some other lexicogrammatical class. Cf settlement translation denoting a process and its result or beauty which when denoting qualities that give pleasure to the eye or to the wind is an emotionally coloured diminutive suffixes rendering also endorsement differ the derogatory suffixes in that they are reserved for name only persons but things as well this point may be illustrated by the suffix - y/ -ie/- ey auntie, cabbie, daddie, but also honky/ handkerchief, nightie (night, gown). Other suffixes

that express smallness are – en- chicken; - kin/kins – manikin – let, booklet, - ock – hillock, - et – cornet.

The connotation of some diminutive suffix is not one of endearment but of some outlandish elegance and novelty, particularly in the case of the borrowed suffix – ette – kitchenette, launderette, lecturette, mainsonette, etc.

The diminutive suffixes being not very productive, there is a tendency to express the same meaning by the semi – affix mini- mini – bus, mini car, mini crisis, mini skirt, mini cycle, etc. which may be added to words denoting both objects and situations.

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