DERIVATIONAL FORMANTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation
This article describes the features and functions of derivative forms in the word formation of the English language. The role of affixation in the use of the language is also discussed.

Keywords: derivation, language, language development, addition, active compounds, affixation phenomenon.

Introduction
The phenomenon of derivation in morphology is the process of making a new word from an old word, usually by adding a prefix or suffix. One criterion for distinguishing flexion from derivation is "derivation can provide flexion, but not vice versa.' This means it creates new, more complex items.

The derivation process ensures continuous improvement of the language. It can be concluded that the laws apply to all units of language and speech. It has always been a scientific and practical object of study of our linguists. Language is not just the creation of language, but the self-creation of language. This phenomenon is modern linguistics. One of the features of language in science is called "Derivation" [1, 5]. A derivation that occurs without the addition of a connecting morpheme (for example, the use of a noun as a verb) is called zero derivation or conversion. When derivation occurs without any change to the word, such as in the conversion of the noun breakfast into the verb to breakfast, it's known as conversion, or zero derivation.

Examples and observations
"Derivational morphology studies the principles governing the structure of new words, not referring to the specific grammatical role that a word can play in a sentence. Detoxification from drinking or infection, e.g. [2,50]. Derivation theory is one of the most demanding theories in the linguistic context, because, according to E. S. Kubryakova, it fully corresponds to the principles of modern development in the field of linguistics. For the nature of language and speech derivatology fully explains

the process of language in teaching. It allows solving a number of theoretical problems, to focus on the human mind [2, 25].

Some of the examples to show derivation

The following are some affixes found in English words. They are organized by function, and within each class, by whether they are native or borrowed.

Adjective-forming suffixes

-ish	Native	N + -ish 'like an N'		bearish
ADJ + -ish		'rather, somewhat'		yellowish, longish
-like	Native	N + like 'like an N'	child-like,	squid-like
-y	Native	N + y		funny, happy, heavy
-al	Latin, French	N + al		burial, conical, cortical

Changes to Meaning and Word Class: Prefixes and Suffixes

"Derivational prefixes do not normally alter the word class of the base word; that is, a prefix is added to a noun to form a new noun with a different meaning:

Derivational suffixes, on the other hand, usually change both the meaning and the word class; that is, a suffix is often added to a verb or adjective to form a new noun with a different meaning: patient: outpatient; group: subgroup; trial: retrial; adjective - dark: darkness; verb - agree: agreement; noun - friend: friendship" [3, 4].

Derivational patterns alter in the degree to which they can be called productive. A productive pattern or affix is one that is commonly used to produce novel forms. For instance, the negating prefix un- is more productive in English than the alternative in-; both of them occur in established words (such as unusual and inaccessible), but faced with a new word which does not have an established negation, a native speaker is more likely to create a novel form with un- than with in-. The same thing happens with suffixes. For example, if comparing two words ---rite and -rist, the analysis shows that both suffixes -ite and -ist are productive and can be added to proper names, moreover, both derived adjectives are established and have the same meaning [4,60]. But the suffix -ist is more productive and, thus, can be found more often in word formation not only from proper names. When derivation occurs without any change to the word, such as in the conversion of the noun breakfast into the verb to breakfast, it's known as conversion, or zero derivation.

Derivation that results in a noun may be called nominalization. It may involve the use of an affix (such as with employ → employee) [5,10], or it may occur via conversion (such as with the derivation of the noun run from the verb to run). In contrast, a derivation resulting in a verb may be called verbalization (such as from the noun butter to the verb to butter).

References

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