



“THE POLYSEMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUFFIXES FROM THE STORY “EAT THAT FROG” BY BRIAN TRACY”

Xudayberdiyeva G'uncha

Student of Toshkent Humanitarian Subjects University

Gudursunbayeva Madina

Student of Toshkent Humanitarian Subjects University

Rajapbayeva Xurma

Student of Toshkent Humanitarian Subjects University

Abstract: *The article reveals the formation of words with the help of suffixes and examples from the work “Eat that frog” by Brian Tracy*

Key words: *Affixation, polysemy, suffix, word-building, derivational suffix.*

Depending on purpose of research, various classifications of suffixes have been used and suggested. Suffixes have been classified according to their origin, parts of speech they served to form, their frequency, productivity and other characteristics within the parts of speech. Suffixes have been classified semantically according to lexicogrammatical groups and but not least, according to the types of stems. They are added to chains of suffixes according to derived words having two and more suffixal morphemes are sometimes referred to in lexicography as compound suffixes:

-ably=able+ -ly (e.g. profitable, unreasonable);

-ical-ly=ic+ -al+-ly (e.g. musically, critically), and some others.

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.

There are different classifications of suffixes:

Part-of speech classification suffixes which can form different parts of speech are given here:

A) Noun-forming suffixes, such as: (-er) faster, smoother.

B) Adjective-forming suffixes, such as: (-able) unstoppable, less effectiveness.

C) Adverb-forming suffixes, such as: (-ly) absolutely, exactly.

D) Numeral-forming suffixes such as: (-teen) nineteen, (-ty) sixty

If we change our approach and become interested in the lexicogrammatical meaning the suffixes serve to signalize, we obtain with each part of speech more detailed lexicogrammatical classes or subclasses.

A lexicogrammatical class may be defined as a class of lexical elements possessing the same lexicogrammatical meaning and a common system of forms in which the grammatical categories inherent in these units are expressed. The elements of one class are substituted by the same prop-words the term propword is a term of



syntax. 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 names, names of their animat being, collective nouns, falling into several minor groups, material nouns, abstract nouns and names of things

Abstract nouns are signaled by the following suffixes: (-ance)

advance, (-ing) supervising, measuring, staffing, (-tion) distraction, procrastination, (-ment) management, (-ness) weakness, (-ty) productivity.

Personal nouns that are emotionally neutral occur with the following suffixes (-ent) student, (-ant) servant, remain suffixes may be classed as a subgroup of personal nouns suffixes (-ess) actress, (-ine) heroine.

Manner of action- e.g. decidedly, smilingly, etc.;

e.g. "He was decidedly careful about what he told her." (p.130)

2. Denoting quality- e.g. kindly, harshly, intensely, loudly, inwardly, rapidly, slowly, clearly, etc. "And you ought not to think yourself on an equality with the Misses Reed and Master Reed, because Missis kindly allows you to be brought up with them." (p.7)

As it is seen in the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte are 13 polysemantic suffixes: -y (3 meanings), -ing (2 meanings), -ish (2 meanings), -or (2 meanings), -ful (2 meanings), -ist (2 meanings), -ible (2 meanings), -able (2 meanings), -mant (2 meanings), -ed (2 meanings), -ous (2 meanings), -ly (2 meanings).

The majority of the suffixes from the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte denote the following meanings: quality, agent, doer of the action, profession, occupation, device, tool. The most polysemantic suffix from the novel is the suffix -er which has 4 meanings.

As it is seen, the derivational suffixes from the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte have the following characteristics:

- the majority of the suffixes are native according to their origin;
- according to the productivity, the majority of the suffixes from the novel are highly productive;
- the part of speech that the majority of the suffixes form are: adjectives and nouns;
- according to the semantic criteria, the majority of the suffixes denote: agent of the action and quality;
- according to its stylistic the majority of the prefixes are neutral;
- according to the structure, in the novel are more simple suffixes;
- the main function of suffixes in the novel Jane Eyre is to form one part of speech from another; the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech.

It is commonly acknowledged that deverbal action nominals are semantically ambiguous: among the many interpretations they can assume, the semantic distinction between the so called Event (from now on E) and Result (R) readings has been particularly emphasized because of its interesting syntactic corollaries.



1 In particular, E nominals retain some verbal properties and are therefore interpreted as a case of mixed category: as such, they represent a serious challenge to the theory of grammar.

2 The secretary cancelled all his appointments in a few minutes. The cancellation of all his appointments (by the secretary) in a few minutes. In cancellation seems to inherit the full argument structure from the corresponding predicate to cancel, although only the internal argument is projected obligatorily; the presence of the aspectual modifier in a few minutes proves that also the aspectual properties of the base verb are preserved in E nominals. On the contrary, R nominals normally exhibit the behaviour of absolute (non relational) nouns, although they can take optional complements, corresponding to the Lexical Conceptual Structure (LCS) participants in the state or event described by their base verbs. The microscope was a revolutionary invention. John's interpretation of your words is completely erroneous. Regarding their semantics, it is assumed that E nominals are mere transpositions of the corresponding base verbs: therefore, E nominals just nominalize the situations (i.e. events or states) expressed by their corresponding predicates, giving them a «name».

3 R nominals, instead, typically refer to the outcome of the event described by the base verbs; hence, they denote referential entities. In general, however, the issue of the semantics of R nominals has stayed on the back burner in the literature on nominalizations, because the focus of most analyses (especially those formulated in the spirit of GB theory) has been on the morpho-syntactic features, rather than on the semantic interpretation of deverbal nominals.

REFERENCES:

1. Karimberdiyev, S. Course work word - formation.
2. Akhmanova O.S lexicology: Theory and method. 1972.
3. www.google.com.wikipedia. Modern English lexicology.
4. Brian Tracy "Eat that frog"
5. Plag, I., Word-formation in English, Cambridge, 2002.
6. Strang, B., Modern English Structure, London, 1963.
7. M. Polinsky (eds.), The Nature of Explanations in Linguistic Theory, Chicago, CSLI and University of Chicago Press, 31–67.
8. Brinton, L. (1995), The Aktionsart of English Deverbal Nominalizations, in Bertinetto, P.M., V. Bianchi, J. Higginbotham and M. Squartini (eds.), Temporal