L. Bankevitch

ENGLISH WORD-BUILDING

Л. В. БАНКЕВИЧ

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Упражнения

Пособие для студентов
педагогических институтов

ОТ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВА

Предлагаемое пособие ставит своей целью помочь изучающим английский язык практически овладеть техникой словообразования и расширить словарный запас. Пособие рассчитано на студентов старших курсов институтов и факультетов иностранных языков.

Упражнения, содержащиеся в пособии, могут быть использованы на занятиях по лексике, аналитическому чтению и семинарах по лексикологии.

Автор не ставил своей целью всестороннее освещение теоретических вопросов английского словообразования. В связи с этим некоторые из них рассматриваются сжато.

Весь упор в работе по словообразованию перенесен на выполнение различного рода устных и письменных упражнений, материал для которых был подобран главным образом из современной английской и американской литературы и словарей.

Кроме примеров из оригинальных источников в пособии имеется также большое число упражнений на перевод с русского языка на английский, парафразу и составление упражнений с заданными словами или словосочетаниями.

В разделе аффиксации встречаются упражнения на сравнение словообразовательных средств английского и русского языков. В связи с этим нужно оговорить задания с интернациональными словами: при выполнении их следует помнить, что между английским и русским словами одного корня очень часто имеется существенное различие в значениях, подчас их звучание совпадает лишь во второстепенных значениях, и в русском языке существует более употребительное слово другого (славянского) корня. При выполнении этих упражнений нужно учитывать большое разнообразие русского словаря.

Ввиду того, что при выполнении некоторых упражнений могут встретиться различного рода трудности, в пособие включены образцы, по которым следует выполнять такие упражнения. Во многих упражнениях имеются также дополнительные указания, какие слова использовать при образовании того или иного производного, какие словосочетания желательно употребить при переводе и т. д.

Как правило, к работе над упражнениями следует приступать только после изучения соответствующей теоретической части в данном пособии или в других учебниках лексикологии.

THE STRUCTURE OF WORDS

AND WAYS OF WORD-BUILDING IN ENGLISH

In English there are 4 structural types of words depending on the difference of their morphemes (морфем).

I. The word consisting of only one root-morpheme (корневой морфёмы) is known as a s i m p l e one (простое, корнево́е): table, go, ten, green, now, etc.

II. The d e r i v a t i v e is a word which consists of a stem and a suffix or a prefix. By the notion 'stem' we imply any word (or one of its forms) which participates in the word-building process and serves as the kernel of a new word, more complicated in its structure.

Here are some examples of derivatives: (a) *devel-op/ment, journal/ist, friend/ship, quick/ly, person/ify, green/ish,* etc.; (b) *dis/cover, im/perfect, un/able, ex-/president, be/little, en/mesh,* etc.

One should remember that in the words having several suffixes or prefixes the stem is that part to which the latest prefix or suffix was added. Thus, in the word *dictator* the stem is *dictat(e)*. To this stem the agent-noun suffix **-or** was added. But if we take the word *dictatorship,* the stem of the word will turn out to be *dictator,* because it is to this particular part of the word that the suffix **-ship** was affixed.

Stems, naturally, belong to definite parts of speech and are used in one of their meanings. It is clear, for instance, that the stem of the word *teacher* is nothing but a verb (a verbal stem) to which the suffix **-er** was attached. In the adjective *fruitless* the stem *fruit* is a noun (a nominal stem), in the adverb *quickly* — *quick* is an adjective (an adjectival stem), etc. In Modern English there is, however, not a small number of derivatives whose stems do not

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function in the language as separate words. A derivative in this case borders on a simple word. The non-coincidence of a stem with an independant word is very often the result of borrowing. In such words as: *acceler/ate, acceler/ation; barbar/ic, barbar/ity, barbar/ous,* etc. suffixes are easily recognized but the stem is not used as a separate word. [1] This fact puts many such words on the brink of simple ones. The same result is achieved also when the meaning of either the stem or the affix is blurred and when phonetic changes make a derivative or a compound word hardly divisible.

The difficulty of distinguishing between purely derivative words and those intermediate between derivative and simple ones is enlarged by the fact that suffixation is comparatively often accompanied by certain changes in the stem of a word, such as the shift of its stress, some changes in pronunciation, the dropping of final vowels: *Coventry* (n.) + **ate** = *to coventrate (to bomb out); 'active* + + **ity** = *ac'tivity.*

All the suffixes are divided into 2 groups. The first consists of the so-called f o r m - b u i l d i n g suffixes (формообразующие суффиксы). They otherwise are called e n d i n g s. These suffixes are used to form different forms of one and the same word: *he plays, he play**ed**, play**ed*** (Participle II), *play**ing*** (Participle I), *play**ing*** (Gerund). The addition of these suffixes to a simple stem does not make a word derivative.

The second group of suffixes comprises the so-called w o r d - b u i l d i n g suffixes (словообразующие суффиксы). These are added to a word (stem) to form a new word: **be**+*little* (adj.) = *to belittle* (v.) *умалять, преуменьшать*; *green* (adj.) + **ish** = *greenish* (adj.) *зеленоватый; beard* (n.) + **ed** = *bearded* (adj.) *бородатый; (to)build* + **ing** = = *building* (n.) *строение, здание.*

III. C o m p o u n d s (сложные слова) are words consisting of two or more stems: *hold-up задержка, остановка; blackboard* (n.); *to daydream мечтать, грезить; to week-end проводить конец недели; heart-breaking* (adj.); *dark-blue* (adj.); *dog's-ear загнутый уголок*

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[1] Its meaning is singled out in such cases only due to its presence in a family of words.

страницы; prisoner-of-war (n.); *point-blank* (adv.), etc.

IV. C o m p o u n d - d e r i v a t i v e (сложно-произ-водные) words make the last subdivision of English words. As the name itself suggests, these are the words combining the features of compounds and derivatives. They are formed when a suffix or a prefix is added to a compound word (stem): *left-hand/ed, left-hand/er, sight-se/er, house-wif/ery, puppet-dogg/ish,* etc.

The productive ways of word-building in English are: (1) affixation (derivation), (2) word-composition, (3) conversion, (4) abbreviation, (5) back-formation. Besides these, there are such non-productive ways of word-building as stress-shift and root-inflexion.

Affixation is subdivided into s u f f i x a t i o n and p r e f i x a t i o n.

AFFIXATION (DERIVATION)

Affixation (аффиксация) consists in adding a suffix or a prefix to a stem of a definite part of speech. It is a highly productive means of coining new words in Modern English.

While analysing any prefix or suffix 4 main character-istics should be mentioned: 1) The origin of this suffix (prefix). In English there are suffixes and prefixes des-cending from various languages. They may be of Ger-manic, Romanic (Latin, French and Italian) and Greek origin. 2) The productivity of the affix. It is observed that affixes have different scopes of productivity. As re-gards their productivity they may be: (a) productive (or even highly-productive); (b) semi-productive (малопро-дуктивные); (c) unproductive, non-productive. 3) The stems of what parts of speech it is added to. 4) Its mean-ing.

Besided these 4 points one must know that some suf-fixes or prefixes are endowed with additional emotional and stylistic features. Some of them have a derogatory, disparaging shade of meaning, others diminutive, still others caressing, and so on. From the point of view of style affixes may have a colloquial, high-flown, bookish colouring or be neutral to it.

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SUFFIXATION

NOUN SUFFIXES

These are, in their turn, divided into (I) the suffixes denoting persons and things (objects), and (II) the suffixes denoting abstract notions, qualities, etc.

(I) **-er.** This Germanic suffix is combined with a great variety of both verbal and nominal stems and is polysemantic.

(a) A large number of nouns derived from verbs denote persons following some special trade or profession: *driver, drawer, plasterer, baker.* There are cases when **-er** is added not to a verbal but to a nominal stem to denote occupation, profession: *gardener, geographer, farmer, jeweller, potter.*

(b) Very often verbal derivatives in **-er** denote persons doing a certain action generally or at the moment in question. It is possible to coin new agent-nouns from practically all verbs available: *to bathe — bather, to announce — announcer, to believe — believer, to choose — chooser, to defend — defender, to grumble — grumbler, to listen — listener, to offend — offender, to own — owner.*

(c) **-er** often helps to form nouns denoting things which 'do what the stem denotes': *cutter резец, fighter истребитель, hatcher инкубатор, hasher мясорубка, amplifier усилитель, reaper жатка.*

(d) In some cases derivatives in **-er** denote persons who live in a certain country or locality. **-er** is added in similar occasions to nouns and adjectives: *Londoner, Britisher, New-Yorker, foreigner, outsider, Netherlander, villager.*

(e) Very often the suffix is added to nouns without any visible meaning. Derivatives in **-er** denote in these cases persons or things connected in some way with what the noun stem expresses: *lunger туберкулезник, facer удар в лицо, header удар головой (в футболе),* etc.

The scope of such words in **-er** widens largely, if we take into account the so-called compound-derivative words. These encompass all the meanings typical of **-er**: *pearl-fisher искатель жемчуга; machine-gunner пулеметчик; tax-payer налогоплательщик;*

free-thinker вольнодумец; *full-timer* человек, рабо-
тающий полное время; *mine-thrower* миномет; *old-
timer* старожил; *six-footer* человек ростом в 6 фу-
тов; *sky-scraper* небоскреб; *single-seater* одномест-
ный (самолет и т. п.).

It should be remembered that many derivatives in
-er have several meanings. It happens that a
derivative in **-er** denotes a person, on the one
hand, and a thing, on the other: (a) *staggerer*
1) тот, кто шатается, *2)* потрясающее известие;
(b) *sweater 1)* эксплуататор, *2)* свитер; (c) *trailer*
1) тот, кто тащит, *2)* прицеп; (d) *wrapper 1)* упаков-
щик, *2)* халат, *3)* обертка, бандероль, *4)* супер-
обложка (книги).

-or. It is a suffix of Romanic origin which is mostly added
to verbal and, much rarer, to nominal stems. The
nouns formed with the help of **-or** denote both per-
sons and things. As well as **-er**, the suffix **-or** occurs
in words denoting: (a) professions, occupations:
actor, corrector, sailor, sculptor, translator; (b) per-
sons characterized by some action: *agitator, creator,
demonstrator, narrator, negotiator, elector*; (c) things
connected with the actions expressed by verbal stems:
*ventilator, vibrator, regulator, perambulator, elevator,
accumulator, razor.*

There are no strict rules where to use **-er** or **-or**.
The only possible clues may be that **-or** is productive
no longer (but in its 3d meaning), whereas the pro-
ductivity of **-er** is practically unlimited. **-or** is nearly
never used in compound-derivatives, **-er** absolutely
dominating there. **-or** is added in the majority of
cases to Romanic stems (mostly verbs, and very often
in **-ate**); **-er** is freely added both to Romanic and Ger-
manic stems. The words in **-or** have, as a rule, a learn-
ed scientific character as compared with **-er**-deriva-
tives which mostly have none. **-or** is not added to
stems other than those of verbs and, sometimes,
nouns. That is why such words as *a oner* нечто
исключительное, великолепное; изумительный чело-
век (numeral stem), *a fiver* банкнота в 5 фунтов,
5 долларов (the same), *a goner* погибший человек
(Participle II), etc. are possible only with the suf-

fix **-er**. Mind also that English nouns in **-or** often correspond to Russian nouns in **-ор ,-ёр** : *actor актёр, sculptor скульптор, director директор, conductor кондуктор, дирижёр.*

-eer. This is a semi-productive suffix of French origin. It is met with in a small number of nouns denoting only human beings. Being added to noun stems, **-eer** denotes a person who is in a way connected with what the stem denotes: *engineer инженер; mountaineer 1) горец, 2) альпинист; gazetteer (амер.) журналист; cameleer погонщик верблюдов.*

In several cases words in **-eer** have a disparaging colouring: *pulpiteer проповедник; sonneteer стихоплет.*

N o t e. — The main stress in **-eer**-nouns always falls on the suffix.

-ist. It is a very productive suffix of Greek origin. The suffix is added primarily to noun stems, and, rarer, to adjectival ones. Words in **-ist** are: (a) agent-nouns: *colonist, plagiarist плагиатор, tourist;* (b) 'persons occupied with' (professions are included here): *propagandist, satirist, violinist, clarinettist, guitarist, tankist, geologist;* (c) adherents of a certain social system, political teaching, creed; followers of a certain trend in literature or arts: *capitalist, Esperantist, defeatist, modernist, monopolist, royalist, revisionist, abstractionist.* The words in **-ist** used in this meaning are correlated with the nouns in **-ism** denoting the corresponding teachings, creeds, trends and systems.

An important thing must also be remembered about the suffix **-ist**: the overwhelming majority of nouns in **-ist** (in its 3d meaning) may be used adjectivally and vice versa. Thus: *a defeatist — defeatist policy; a revisionist — revisionist theory,* etc.

-ee. This is a productive suffix of French origin, which is coupled mostly with verbs. The words having this suffix are stressed on it. The meaning of the suffix is rather uniform; it helps to build nouns which denote persons subjected to the action express-

ed by the verbal stem (or persons at whom this action is directed): *presentee получатель подарка; payee получатель (денег); promisee лицо, которому дают обещание.*

In English one can see the correlative pairs of words with the suffixes **-er** or **-or**, on the one hand, and the suffix **-ee**, on the other. The first word denotes the doer of an action, the second — the object of that action. Compare: *promisor тот, кто обещает — promisee тот, которому обещают; grantor даритель — grantee получающий что-л. в дар; trainer инструктор, тренер — trainee проходящий тренировку.*

In some cases, when the suffix **-ee** is added to noun or adjective stems, words in **-ee** denote persons having some qualities or connected with certain actions: *absentee отсутствующий, уклоняющийся (от службы, обязанности и т. д.); refugee беженец; devotee энтузиаст своего дела; bargee 1) лодочник, 2) грубиян.*

N o t e. — It is very often the case that nouns in **-ee** are translated into Russian by means of passive participles (причастиями настоящего или прошедшего времени страдательного залога): *adoptee усыновленный, divorcee разведенный, -ая, selectee призванный в армию.*

-ess. This productive suffix was borrowed from the French language and is added to nouns with the view to form derivatives denoting feminine beings. When denoting women such nouns characterize them by their profession, nationality, social position, or some quality: *baron — baroness, director — directress, giant — giantess, god — goddess, heir — heiress, host — hostess, Negro — Negress, painter — paintress, poet — poetess, prince — princess, steward — stewardess.* Animals: *lion — lioness, tiger — tigress, leopard — leopardess.*

N o t e. — If a noun denoting a male being ends in **-er, -or,** the sound [ə] is contracted in the corresponding **-ess**-nouns: *actor — actress, conductor — conductress, sculptor — sculptress, adventurer — adventuress, murderer — murderess.*

-ese. This semi-productive suffix is an Italian borrowing. It is, as well as **-ist,** a double-natured suffix, employed to form both nouns and adjectives (easily convertible into one another): *Burmese бирманец* and

бирманский, Milanese миланец and *миланский.*
Being semi-productive by now, this suffix helps to form nouns (and adjectives) denoting: (a) persons of different nationalities: *Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese.* The language spoken in the corresponding country is also rendered by the same word; (b) persons dwelling in a certain place — on some islands; in some cities: *Maltese житель острова Мальты; Javanese житель Явы, яванец; Viennese житель Вены; Veronese веронец; Pekingese пекинец.*

In a few cases the suffix -**ese** is used to form nouns denoting different styles of writing, speech: *journalese газетный язык, telegraphese телеграфный стиль.*

N o t e. — When the suffix is added to words ending in -**a** this letter is dropped: *Genoa — Genoese, China — Chinese, Malta — Maltese.*

-**ster.** This is a semi-productive suffix of Germanic origin. The suffix is added both to nouns and verbs to form words denoting professions, callings: *brewster пивовар; teamster погонщик; huckster мелочной торговец.* In some cases nouns in -**ster** denote things characterized by a certain quality: *speedster быстроходный (автомобиль, лодка и т. n.); roadster 1) дорожный велосипед, 2) автомобиль-родстер* (but also: *завзятый путешественник).*

A great many words in -**ster** denoting persons carry a strong derisive or even derogatory colouring. Examples are: *daubster плохой художник, мазилка; fibster выдумщик, лгунишка (< fib выдумка, неправда); boomster (Am. sl.) спекулянт (< boom); oldster (разг.) старикашка; rhymester рифмоплет; trickster обманщик.*

-**ling.** Being a native Germanic suffix, -**ling** is occasionally resorted to for the formation of nouns having a diminutive meaning: *suckling малыш, сосунок; duckling утенок; firstling первенец; seedling сеянец, рассада; fondling любимец; nestling птенец.*

As it is clearly seen, many of these words, in addition to their diminutive colouring, also have a caressing shade. But it occurs frequently that nouns in -**ling** have a contemptuous ring: *princeling князек;*

starveling заморыш; underling подчиненный, мелкий чиновник; priestling попик; witling остряк.

-ie (-y, -ey). This is a semi-productive suffix which came into English in Scandinavian loan-words. Nowadays it is used to form nouns mostly from nouns and adjectives. Nearly all the words in **-ie (-y, -ey)** belong to colloquialisms and have emotional colouring. Sometimes it is derogatory: *rookie новобранец; softy дурак;* but mostly caressing and diminutive. With this sense it is added, first of all, to proper names: *Charley < Charles; Sandy < Alexander; Annie < Ann; Sammy < Samuel; Betsy, Lizzie < Elizabeth.* Words of endearment and diminution in **-ie, -y, -ey,** are not rare also from common nouns: *auntie тетушка; birdie птичка; grannie бабушка; sonny сынок; doggy собачка; kiddy (разг.) ребенок; puppy* щенок. Such words are very often used by children.

-ette. It is a semi-productive Romanic suffix. Nouns in **-ette (-et)** denote both human beings and things. Here are some nouns in **-ette** denoting females: *farmerette женщина-фермер; usherette билетерша; suffragette суфражистка (борющаяся за равноправие женщин).* Nouns in **-ette** denoting things all have diminutival meaning: *cellar — cellaret, kitchen — kitchenette, leader — leaderette небольшая передовая статья, piano — pianette, story — storiette, novel — novelette.*

N o t e. — The main stress in -ette-nouns falls on the suffix.

-let. Nowadays this Romanic suffix is semi-productive. Being added to nouns (both persons and things), the suffix **-let** lends to them the meaning of diminution and, sometimes, of belittlement, disparagement. Examples are: *booklet книжечка; brooklet ручеек; cloudlet облачко; droplet капелька; eaglet орленок; owlet совенок; ringlet 1) колечко, 2) локон; wavelet мелкая волна; kinglet царек; princelet князек.*

-ite. This is a semi-productive suffix of Greek descent. Being added to both proper and common nouns it

helps to build also nouns which denote: (a) followers of different persons and adherents of different parties, artistic trends, religions etc.: *Luddite луддит*; *labourite* (=*labourist*) *лейборист*; *Islamite мусульманин*; (b) inhabitants of some cities and other places or persons occupying certain seats: *Leningradite* (=*Leningrader*), *Manhattanite, pittite зритель амфитеатра.*

Among the non-productive English suffixes denoting persons we shall make mention of only one. This is:

-ard (-art). (Germanic, non-productive.) It is met in several words having a pejorative colouring: *braggart хвастун; dotard выживший из ума (от старости); dullard тупица; laggard лентяй, бездельник.*

II. -ism. The suffix is closely linked with **-ist,** both being of Greek origin and added mostly to the same stems. The primary function of **-ism** is to denote: (a) theories, teachings, dogmas: *Calvinism, Darvinism, fatalism, dualism, revisionism*; (b) social formations: *Communism, socialism, capitalism, feudalism*; (c) trends in arts or literature: *cubism, naturalism, realism, modernism, primitivism, futurism, impressionism*; (d) policies: *Toryism, radicalism, separatism, jingoism шовинизм, isolationism.* Besides these four spheres, the suffix **-ism** is met in a group of nouns denoting human qualitiᴉ, behaviour and having a strong negative sense: *dandyism щегольство; hooliganism; egoism; alcoholism; toadyism подхалимство.* There are also cases when the suffix **-ism** is used in nouns meaning 'a phrase or a word characteristic of' or 'characterized by': *Americanism, vulgarism, neologism, Londonism, provincialism.*

The majority of words in **-ism, -ist** are international and are rendered in Russian by words in *-изм* and *-ист.*

N o t e s. — 1. If **-ism** is added to words ending in **-e**, this letter is dropped: *cube — cubism; future — futurism; objective — objectivism; pure — purism.*

2. When the adjective to which **-ism** is added ends in **-ic** it changes its pronunciation for [ɪs]: *catholic — catholicism; fanatic — fanaticism.*

3. In many cases the final syllable of an adjective or a noun is suppressed when the suffix **-ism** is added to it: *conservative — conservatism; feminine — feminism; hypnotic — hypnotism.*

4. Although English words in **-ism** mostly correspond to Russian in-**изм**, there are many cases when the regularity is not observed, the Russian language having a wider choice of abstract suffixes: *heathenism язычество; fanaticism фанатичность; dilettantism дилетантство, дилетантизм.*

5. "A proof of the popularity of the suffix is the use of **-ism** as an independent word meaning 'movement', 'system' (*Jespersen*): *different isms.*

-ing. This suffix of Germanic origin has a boundless capacity for stamping new words. It is added to verbal stems to form the so-called verbal nouns. These denote: (a) processes, actions: *bombing, bleeding, breathing, dyeing, cleaning*; (b) the natural outcome and result of an action: *building постройка* and *зда-, ние, flooring настилка полов* and *настил, пол, marking расцветка, milling помол*; some nouns of this type are used in the plural: *leavings остатки, losings проигрыш, убыток, gainings выигрыш, заработок*; (c) nouns in **-ing** may also denote the place where an action happens: *landing посадка,* and also *место посадки или выгрузки, lodging, dwelling*; (b) in many instances **-ing**-nouns name labour implements and other material objects: *tubing трубопровод, suiting ткань для костюмов, tiling черепичная кровля, wadding вата, набивка.*

-ness. It is a productive suffix of Germanic origin which is added nearly exclusively to adjectives. In a few cases **-ness** is attached to a pronoun: *sameness одинаковость*; *nothingness ничто, небытие*; to a numeral: *oneness единство, тождество;* to participles *goneness истощение*; *assuredness уверенность*; *fixedness неподвижность*; *willingness.* There is, probably, one noun in **-ness** which seems to have been formed from an infinitival stem: *forgiveness.*

-ness is a monosemantic suffix: all the nouns with it denote some abstract quality, state or condition. The adjective stem prompts which.

-ment. This is a suffix of Romanic origin. Nowadays it is considered to be non-productive. The suffix is added exclusively to verbs which are Romanic in the greatest majority of cases: *to abridge — abridgement сокращение; to accompany — accompaniment; to bombard — bombardment; to derail — derailment крушение (поезда)*. Nouns in **-ment** mostly denote processes, actions or results and products of these actions: *movement; enlargement; enslavement; establishment 1) установление* (process), *2) учреждение* (result). Sometimes the result of an action is quite a material object: *to embank — embankment набережная; to pave — pavement тротуар*.

-ance, -ence (-ancy, -ency). These four forms make, in fact, only one suffix, there being no radical differences in the meaning of the corresponding nouns derived with their assistance. When added to verbs (most of Romanic origin as the suffix itself) it helps to build nouns denoting processes, states and material results of those processes: *guidance; assistance; disturbance; resistance; correspondence 1) переписка, 2) корреспонденция; allowance 1) разрешение, 2) карманные деньги*. In those cases when **-ance, -ence** is added to adjectives, the corresponding nouns denote the state of 'being': *negligence = the state of being negligent*. Many adjectives, with which nouns in **-ance (-ence)** correlate, end in **-ant, ent.** The adjectival suffix **-ant** corresponds to **-ance, -ent** to **-ence:** *ignorant — ignorance, excellent — excellence*. The suffix **-ance (-ence)** is non-productive by now.

No certain rule may be stated where to use **-ance (-ence)** and **-ancy (-ency).** However "there is a clear tendency towards using the form in **-ance** to denote action, state or quality, whereas **-ancy** denotes state or quality only." *(Jespersen)*

-cy. This is a non-productive Romanic suffix. Being added to adjectives and nouns it helps to build nouns denoting states and qualities: *complicacy запутанность;*

immaculacy незапятнанность; obstinacy, bankruptcy.
In some cases, when the suffix is added to nouns, the words in **-cy** denote titles and ranks: *captaincy звание капитана; chieftancy предводительство.*

-tion, -ation, -sion, -ion. These numerous forms make only one suffix, being its variants in different positions. Added to verbs (Romanic in a greater part), this suffix forms nouns denoting actions or processes; sometimes such nouns denote capacity for a certain action. Nowadays this Romanic suffix is considered non-productive.

The different forms of the suffix depend on the final morphemes or, simply, phonemes of a verb.

The most widespread form is **-ation**. It occurs mainly after the verbs which end in the suffixes **-ate, -fy** and **-ize**: *exaggeration, liberation, equalization, retaliation.* Verbs ending in a consonant frequently take the ending **-ation** too: *tax/ation, tempt/ation, transform/ation, usurp/ation, expect/ation,* etc.

Verbs ending in **ct** [kt], **pt** [pt] take **-tion**: *exaction, injection, extraction, attraction, disruption, corruption, interception.* The final **t** becomes fused with the suffix.

The form **-sion** is met after s: *confession, obsession, oppression.*

> N o t e. — The main stress in **-tion, -sion**-nouns falls on the syllable which precedes the suffix: *selection, restriction, prosecution.* Nouns in **-ation** have the main stress on the last syllable: *prolongation, observation, imagination.*

-ty, -ity. This is a productive suffix of Romanic origin. The meaning of all the nouns in **-(i)ty** is rather uniform — they all denote abstract states and qualities: *safe — safety, active — activity, cordial — cordiality, minor — minority.* One of the major groups of adjectives, to which the suffix **-ity** is added, is presented by those in **-able, -ible**: *changeable — changeability, attainable — attainability, edible — edibility.* Thus, it is sufficient to know one word of the couple, and the second may be easily reconstructed.

-ery, -ry. This is a productive suffix of Romanic origin. Semantically the words in **-(e)ry** fall into several groups. They denote: (a) quality, manner of behaving: *bravery, braggery, flattery, peacockery, snobbery*; (b) occupation, profession: *dentistry, housewifery, beggary, jugglery*; (c) place of an action, sometimes living-place: *bakery, creamery, rookery, nursery, rosary розариум*; (d) collectivity; such nouns comprise quite a number of notions, ranging from classes of society to material objects: *peasantry, machinery, raggery, mimicry*.

N o t e. — "In Modern English the suffix occurs in two main forms **-ery** and **-ry**, the former being added to monosyllables ending in consonant, e. g. *cookery, fishery;* the latter being added to words of more than one syllabie (without end-stress) ending in **-d, -t, -l, -n,** or **-sh,** or to roots ending in a stressed vowel or a diphthong: e. g. *heraldry, gallantry, devilry, yeomenry, avowry.*" (*Jespersen*)

-al. The suffix is of Romanic origin. New formations with it are not registered but nearly all of the existing words in **-al** are vital. Nouns in **-al** denote the act of doing: *arrival, rehearsal, recital, removal, acquittal.* In all the cases the suffix is attached to verbs.

-age. Although non-productive nowadays, this Romanic suffix is met in a great number of words. When coupled with verbs the suffix helps to build nouns denoting process, action or its result: *drainage, storage хранение, pilotage.* A big group of **-age**-nouns have a collective meaning: *clientage, leafage, herbage.*

-ship. (Germanic, semi-productive.) Being added to nouns and adjectives it helps to form nouns denot-