

COMPARISON OF WORD-FORMATION SYSTEMS IN ENGLISH AND
RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Word formation is a special system of means and methods, which is one of the components of the structure of the language, which is directly related to its typological characteristics. Word formation can be the subject of both lexicology and grammatical research, because this area "is the arena of a complex and multidirectional interaction of lexical and grammatical categories" [4] - any new word appears in the language as a word of a certain grammatical class already existing in the language (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, etc.).

The main types of morphological word formation are affixation, compounding and non-affixing method. To determine the typological differences in the field of affixation, numerical data are essential. V.D. Arapkin suggests following J. Grinberg and E.S. Kubryakova to calculate the index of affixal word formation according to the formula:

D/W , where D is the number of derivational morphemes and W is the number of words in the analyzed text. In English, this index is 0.15 (Grinberg) or 0.25 (

Kubryakova); in Russian it is equal to 0.37, which indicates in general that the number of words formed in Russian with the help of affixation exceeds the number of derived words in English.

The suffix index is calculated by the formula:

S/W , S is the number of suffixes in the analyzed text, W is the number of words. In English this index is 0.64 (Grinberg), in Russian it is 1.15-1.21 (Grinberg). Prefix Index:

R/W , R is a prefix, W is a word. This index, respectively, in English is 0.04 (Grinberg), in Russian - 0.17 (Grinberg).

Affixation

Both languages show similarities in the nature and relatively limited derivational possibilities of prefixes compared to suffixes. Both in Russian and in English, suffixes can form words of a different lexical and grammatical category than the forming stem (in other words, suffixes have a lexical and grammatical meaning), for example, *dreamer -n - y*, *dreamer*; *dream-less*, *dream-er*.

There is not a single prefix in the Russian language, with the addition of which it would be possible to form a word of a different part of speech than the forming one, for example, *scientific - anti-scientific*, *participant - accomplice*. In English, few cases are known when prefixes transpose other parts of speech into verbs:

nouns : *robe - disrobe*, *sex - unsex*, *wit - outwit* ;

adjectives : *nude - denude*, *brown - embrown*, *able - disable*, *large - enlarge* .

Some English prefixes are able to form verbs from different parts of speech: *fame - defame*, *mean - demean* .

An interesting similarity is found in Russian and English in the distribution of suffixation and prefixation by parts of speech. The predominant sphere of prefixation is the verb, for example, *to give*, *distribute*, *give*, *transfer*, *give in*, *hand over*, *publish*, *set*, *undergive*; *overdo*, *underdo*, *undo*, *rewrite*, *remake*, *foresee*, *foretell*, *forecast*, *outnumber*, *outwit*, *outstrip*.

However, the use of prefixes in the field of verb formation in English is limited compared to Russian, and the English verb uses a number of other correspondences

to Russian prefixed verbs, the most common of which are phrasal verbs. Let's consider some of them.

Prefix - pro . The lexical and grammatical means of expressing the semantics of verbs with this prefix in English are as follows: prefixes (*resist - withstand*), postpositions (*think - think over* , *listen - dry up* , *dry out*), phrases (*walk around - to take a stroll*).

The prefix is you . The distribution of means of expressing meanings is as follows: prefixes (*to twist out - unscrew*), postpositions (*to go out - come out*), phrases (*to speak out - to say one's say* (col .)).

Prefix - re . English correspondences : prefixes (*resell - resell*), postpositions (*jump - jump over*), phrases (*redraw - to draw anew*).

Prefixes - up to . The meanings of verbs with this prefix are expressed in English mainly by phrases and postpositions. A small proportion of prefixes is explained by the absence of a corresponding prefix in the English language. Wed : *Pride grows up before frenzy* . — *The pride had grown so preposterous. She didn't let him finish* . — *She interrupted him ; bring clothes - wear out* [5, p. ten].

The ways of forming some adverbs also turn out to be allomorphic . So, Russian adverbs, which are the result of adverbialization of case forms of nouns, often correspond to English prepositional phrases, for example, *gallop - at a gallop* , *at full gallop* ; *step - at a walk* .

Depending on the belonging of the original and derived words to a certain part of speech, several models of suffixation are distinguished.

1. N1 → N 2 (another noun is formed from the stem of a noun with the help of a suffix): *lion - lioness, lion - lioness* , *children - childhood, child - childhood* .

Features of Russian word formation in this group are:

productivity of diminutive -magnifying suffixes and related suffixes of subjective assessment: *house-house-house-domina - house*, cf.: *a house, a little house, a large house, a huge house, a shabby house*;

the presence of singularity suffixes : *pea - pea, hail - hailstone*,

the use of a specific suffix denoting meat by the name of the animal: *lamb, beef, pork, hare, bear meat, cf.: beef, veal, the meat of a bear, bear's meat*.

The common thing in this model is the formation of concrete and abstract nouns from the bases of specific nouns: *poet - poetess, poet - poetess, friend - friendship, friend - friendship, enemy - hostility, host - hostility*.

2. V1 → N2. According to this method of derivation, both concrete and abstract nouns are formed in both languages: *teach - teacher, teach - teacher, teach - scientist, learn - learner, sew - sewing, sew - sewing, embroider - embroidery, embroider - embroidery, walk - walking, go - going*.

3. V → V. The type of word formation is presented in Russian, in contrast to English, where in most cases this word-formation model corresponds to the so-called. phrasal verbs: *walk - enter - leave - come - enter - pass, cf.: go - go in - go away (out) etc.*

4. 4.N → V. This type of suffixation is more widely represented in Russian (suffixes: -o, -e, -ova,) than in English (suffix -fy): *voice - vote, night - spend the night, grief - grieve, glory - glorify*. In English, in this case, a big role plays conversion: *park - to park, thumb - to thumb; hand to hand*.

5. A1 → A2. This word-formation model is typical mainly for the Russian language, which is distinguished by a large variety of adjectival suffixes expressing various degrees of a feature: *green - greenish - greenish - greenish, bad - bad - bad*. In English, in this model, the only suffix stands out -ish, used only with adjectives of color terms: *green - greenish, white - whitish, red - reddish*.

6. N → A. This model is extremely productive in both languages: *glory - glorious, husband - male, tree - wooden, fame - famous, beauty - beautiful, week - weekly, wood - wooden*.

The above list of word-formation patterns with suffixation is not exhaustive.

Prefix

The main prefixing patterns identified in the compared languages include the following:

$N_1 \rightarrow N_2$: *weather - bad weather, will - bondage - lack of will, construction - restructuring; construction - reconstruction, building - rebuilding, sight - insight*,

fortune - *misfortune*, *belief* -

disbelief. This model is productive in both languages.

$A_1 \rightarrow A_2$: *beautiful* - *ugly*, *important* - *unimportant* - *archival*, *cloudy* - *sky-high*; *pleasant* - *unpleasant*, *resolute* - *irresolute*, *symmetrical* - *asymmetrical*, *ordinary* - *extraordinary*.

$V_1 \rightarrow V_2$: *write* - *write off* - *write* - *add* - *rewrite* - *write down* - *describe* - *add* - *write down* - *write down* - *attribute* - *paint* - *write off* - *write out*, *walk* - *go out* - *enter* - *find*; *write* - *rewrite*, *organize* - *disorganize*, *do* - *undo*, *go* - *undergo*.

With the commonality of this word-formation model in English and Russian, it should be noted that there is a significantly greater number and variety of prefixed verbs in Russian and the productivity of phrasal verbs that often correspond to them in English, cf.: *carry* - *bring* - *carry away*, vs *bring* - *bring in* - *bring out*, *go* - *enter* - *exit*, vs *go* *go in* - *go out*. Here one of the manifestations of the synthetic nature of the Russian language and the analytical nature of the English language in the field of word formation is observed. This also explains the fact that the total number of verbs in the system of parts of speech of the Russian language significantly exceeds the number of verbal lexemes in the English language.

Composition

This way of word formation is widely represented and productive in both languages. Phrasing index :

R/W , R is the number of root morphemes, W is the number of words

The index in English is 1.0 (Grinberg), and in Russian 1.07 (Grinberg).

compound word (a compound word) is called "a combination of two or three words, functioning as a whole and standing out in the sentence as a lexical unit due to its integral design" [2]. Depending on the structure, compound words are divided into several groups:

1. compound words formed by a simple juxtaposition of the bases (i.e., the syntactic way of wording) - a typical English way of wording: *birthday* (*n*), *blackboard* (*n*), *afternoon* (*n*), *sunflower*.

At present, the syntactic method of word formation has become widespread in the Russian language: *a radio nurse, a raincoat, a sofa bed, etc.*

2. compound words , in which the stems are connected by a connecting vowel (i.e., a morphological way of word formation)

This type of composition is typical for the Russian language: *lunokhod, earthquake.*

Quite rare in English : *handicraft , craftsman* (artisan)

3. there are also complex formations in which the stems of significant words are connected by function words (prepositions and conjunctions): *mother-in-law , hook-and-ladder , bread -and-butter , coltsfoot* (plant). This type of compounding is rarely used in both languages.

4. compound words , including lexical units that combine two types of word formation: word formation and affixation: *first-nighter* (a person attending theatrical premieres), *week-ender* (resting outside the city on weekends), *light-minded* (frivolous); *explorer, lumberjack.*

Non-affixal way of word formation

In English, this way of word formation is called conversion . Conversion is defined as such a method of word formation, in which new words arise without changing the basic form of the original word, differing from the latter in their paradigm a, with, therefore, syntactic functions, syntactic compatibility, and lexical and grammatical meaning.

The following models of word formation by conversion are distinguished:

N-V: *cook(n) - cook(v)*

V-N: *pull over (v) - pullover (n)*

A-N: *crazy (adj.) - crazy (n)*

Thus , a comparison of word-building systems shows that the main way to create new words in Russian is affixation, and in English affixation and compounding. In English, a prominent place also belongs to the conversion.

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