



## SIMILARITIES AND DISSIMILARITIES IN WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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### Abstract:

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The article describes the phenomenon of word formation in English and Russian, its scientific aspects, as well as the importance of word formation in these two languages, their similarities and differences.

**Keywords:** lexicon, lexicology, affixation, word formation, morphology

### INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of people whose field belongs to language know that lexicology and morphology are the main parts of linguistics. Philosopher of linguistics, Professor of University of Cape Town gave own ideas about linguistics: "Linguistics was deemed a subfield of psychology in that linguistics were discovering aspects of the state of language users' mind". In addition, morphology and lexicology are the main branch of linguistics. "Modern English lexicology investigates the problem of word structure and word formation". The phenomenon of word formation has been one of the complex problems of linguistics and still a controversial topic. Word formation is creating new words by using the suffixes that are already available in the language rules. The lexicon of the language changes regularly due to changes in dictionary meanings, word formation and creation of new words. The factors which interacting with each other, help to determine language development at the same time. Their relationship is that new words in the language are related to word acquisition, while word acquisition

plays an important role in differentiating the meaning of lexical items.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The scholar Bloomfield first suggested methods of morphemic analysis that the key factor of development of linguistics. In cases where the content of lexical units does not contradict the meaning of the emerging new word or concept, there is a possibility of changing meanings. As we know from the history, word formation is a complicated phenomenon in all fields except linguistics, even though it seems simple and straightforward. These aspects are also reflected in English and Russian languages. Adding affixes to existing words (the base or root) to form new words is common in Academic English as well as has many suffixes that create nouns. For instance: -sion; -tion; -er; -ment; -ant; -ent; -age; -al-ence; -ance; -ery/ry the basic suffixes that create common as well as abstract nouns.

-ship; obviously create abstract nouns. Example: friend (person)+ship= friendship (abstract noun); citizen(person)+ship=citizenship (abstract noun)

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-tion -sion	action/ instance of V-ing	alteration, demonstration expansion, inclusion, admission
-er	person who V-s something used for V-ing	advertiser, driver, computer, silencer
-ment	action/instance of V-ing	development, punishment, unemployment
-ant -ent	person who V-s	assistant, consultant student
-age	action/result of V	breakage, wastage, package



-all	action/result of V	denial, proposal, refusal, dismissal
-ence -ance	action/result of V	preference, dependence, interference
-ery/-ry	action/instance of V-ing place of V-ing	bribery, robbery, misery refinery, bakery

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-er	person concerned with N	Astronomer, geographer
-ism	doctrine of N	Marxism, Maoism, Thatcherism
-ship	state of being N	friendship, citizenship, leadership
-age	collection of N	baggage, plumage
Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-ity	state or quality of being A	ability, similarity, responsibility, curiosity
-ness	state or quality of being A	darkness, preparedness, consciousness
-cy	state or quality of being A	urgency, efficiency, frequency

The essential parts of most Russian nouns are also the root, the suffix and the ending. A suffix is usually a group of letters, which goes at the end of a word or carries a new meaning or grammatical properties. For example, the suffix -изм(-ism) added to the word капитал (capital) turns it into an abstract noun капитализм (capitalism) in both Russian and English).

In addition, here are some examples: Note that some masculine nouns may not have feminine forms. In such cases, the masculine nouns are used for both males and females. For example; Он космонавт. (He is a spaceman) and Она космонавт (She is a spacewomen)

### Russian suffixes that form nouns designating occupations, trades and professions

SUFFIXES (m) (m) masculine (f) feminine	Examples of Russian nouns		
	masculine	feminine	Translation
teacher, -тель (m) -тельница (f)	учитель,  писатель ..... Строитель	учительница,  писательница ..... no feminine form	a  a writer ..... a
constructor			
-ник (m) -ница (f)	ученик. художник ..... Дворник	Ученица художница ..... no feminine form	a studen a artist ..... a wiper



-ник (m) -ница (f)	летчик переводчик	летчица переводчица	a pilot a translator
-ик (m) mathematician	математик	feminine forms	a
historian	историк	not used	a

Most common suffix -er that create a noun is appropriate to -тель; -тельница in Russian while according to the exploration, words that end -tion in English like -ция in Russian in most cases. For instance; tradition- традиция; station- станция;

position-позиция;  
emotion- эмоция.

information-информация;

2. Russian suffixes that form nouns designating people of various societies, nationalities, residencies and occupations

SUFFIXES		Examples of Russian nouns		Translation
(m) – masculine				
(f) – feminine	masculine	feminine		
ец (m)	австриец	австрийка	an Austrian	
ка (f)	американец	американка	an American	
ин (m)	болгарин	болгарка	a Bulgarian	
ка (f)				
анин (m)				
янин (m)	гражданин	гражданка	a citizen	
анка (f)	египтянин	египтянка	an Egyptian	
янка (f)				
ист (m)	гитарист	гитаристка	a guitarist	



истка (f)			
тор (m)	автор	-	an author
атор (m)	оратор	-	an orator
ка (f)	-	студентка	a student

Furthermore, word formation in some cases is absolutely different with each other in English and Russian such as -ост;- стал;-ани/аниме;-ни/ние;- ени/ение no equivalent in English word formation.

### 3. Russian suffixes that form nouns designating ideas and concepts

<b>SUFFIXES</b>	<b>Examples of Russian nouns</b>			
(m)		-		masculine
Translation				
(f) – feminine	masculine	feminine	neuter	
изм (m)	героизм	-	-	heroism
capitalism	капитализм			
ость (f)	-	гордость	-	pride
honesty	-		честность	-
ция (f)	-	лекция	-	lecture
		акция	-	action
ство (n)	-	-	общество	society
	-	чувство	feeling	
ани, -ание (n)	-	-	понимание	understanding
ни, -ние (n)	-	-	Движение	movement
ни, -ние (n)	-	-	сочинение	composition



## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, there are many similarities and differences in the phenomenon of word formation in Russian and English. If language learners are taught to compare the two languages, it will be more convenient and easier for them to learn. This article mainly provides information about noun-forming suffixes.

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