

WORD FORMATION THROUGH METHODS OF SUFFIXATION

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Abstract

One of the most effective methods of word formation in English histological terminology is suffixation. This article categorizes suffixes based on their structural aspects and explores their semantic possibilities through analysis.

Keywords: English language, histological terminology, suffix, Greek, Latin, structural-semantic classification.

Introduction

In medical terminology, Greek-Latin morphemes of the suffixal or root type can be represented as word-end terminal elements. In English histological terminology, suffixal morphemes are distinguished. For example **-al, -ar, -ate, -cul, -cle, -ell-, -ent, -ill, -io, -ity, -ol-, -ous, -ul-, -ura, -tion** (Latin) and **-i, -id, -ic, -ism, -ismus, -itis, -oma, -osis** (Greek) are word-ending morphemes. H. Marchand called such morphemes “terminal elements” and commented on their transformation into suffixes [3].

It is known, suffixes have a classification function. A suffix forms a word, gives it grammatical meaning, and puts the word into a specific word group. But since there are many homonym-suffixes in English, the suffixes do not always indicate the group of words. In addition, the suffix classifies the word semantically and includes it in a certain lexical-semantic group.

Main part

Among noun-forming suffixes in the Latin language, the suffixes **-ul, -ol, -cul, -ell, -ill**, which form a semantic group, should be noted separately. In histological terminology, terms derived from them are actively used. The common unifying meaning for these suffixes is the meaning of “diminutives”. They are added to noun stems in Latin and Greek and form nouns with the meaning of diminutives and retain the meaning of the noun from which it was formed: *nodus* - *nodule*, *blastos* - *blastule*, *nucleus* - *nucleolus*, *cavea* - *caveola*, *ossium* - *ossiculum*, *ossicula*, *retium* - *reticulum*, *organ* - *organelles* and others.

The Latin suffix **-ity** is a deductive suffix in origin. According to P.M. Karashchuk, many nouns ending in **-ity** are derived directly from Latin or from French, some of which are more common in English than native Latin or French adjectives [1]. The suffix **-ity** is added to the stems of

possessive adjectives and means “state, characteristic”. In histological terminology only one adjective polar formed the noun polarity.

The suffix **-tion (-action)** is borrowed from Latin and French abstract nouns. In English, the deverbal suffix **-ion** forms three groups of nouns: 1) artificial nouns borrowed from the Latin literary language and termed, later transferred to English from the Latin scientific language: infection, injection, operation; 2) term-neologisms made on the basis of a similar model in the terminology of the Latin language and adapted to the English language from it: adaptation, transplantation; 3) term-neologisms combined with the extended variant of the **-ation** suffix based on the noun. This model is observed in extended term formation lines in the terminological system. As a basis, often, the basis of the noun appears: vaccina - vaccination, granula - granulation, ferment - fermentation, pigment - pigmentation. In some cases, the exclamatory base may be of Greek origin: hydration, oxidation, toxification.

Words with the meaning of “result of action” are formed through the suffix **-ure**: incisum - incisure, flexum - flexure.

The suffix **-ent** is observed in English histological terminology as a noun-former from an adjective: bivalve - bivalent.

Greek suffixes entered the English language through Latin borrowings, that is, in Latinized form. The Latinized Greek formant **-i (-ia, -ium)** combines with the stems of nouns of Greek and Latin origin, takes an active part in the terminological structure and has high productivity. Many stems with the formant **-ia** are found in the terminology only in conjunction: dysglycemia, eupepsia, axopodia, colloidoclasia. But some stems are distinguished from free noun terms: plasm - hypoplasia.

The formant **-ia** determines not only the general meaning of the action, process, state, but also the specialized meaning of the disease state, the pathological process (pneumonia, hyperplasia). **-ium** formant is used in histological terminology to designate or collect a group of microorganisms (plasmodium, syncytium).

The suffix **-oma** means “tumor” or “swelling” formed from tissue. For example: osteoma is a tumor formed from bone tissue; myoma is a tumor formed from muscle tissue. Terms fibroma and neuroma are formed belong to this case.

The formant **-itis** has a narrow specialized meaning in terminology and is involved in the naming of inflammatory diseases. Under the influence of inflammation, it is attached to the stems of nouns denoting various organs, tissues, cells, etc.: hepatitis, dermatitis, colitis, encephalitis. The formant **-itis** can combine not only with the Greek stems, but also with the Latin stems of nouns and adjectives: cellulitis, meningitis.

The formant **-osis (-asis, -esisis)** is originally a variant of the Greek deverbal formant **-sis**. It is said that some of the terms with this suffix were created by Hippocrates and Erasistratus in ancient Greek terminology. Such terms entered the English language through the Latin language: genesis, kinesis, morphosis. Most of the terms now basically mean the process:

fibrosis, phagocytosis, amebiasis, pinocytosis. Also, terms derived from nouns meaning pathological conditions, inflammatory diseases were created: exocytosis, endocytosis, pinocytosis, potocytosis, macropinocytosis, transcytosis, etc.

The suffix **-ism** is productive in histological terminology, forming a series of artificial term-neologisms of the same type. **-ism** entered English with **-isme** borrowed from Romance languages and became widespread as a word-forming suffix of abstract nouns. This suffix is distinguished not only by its structural features, but also by its semantics, the breadth of meaning it has in terminology. For example, in histological terminology, terms such as catabolism, metabolism, which mean “process”, are observed. Also, this suffix can be combined with the bases of Latin and Greek nouns and adjectives: vital - vitalism, polymorphous - polymorphism.

Adjective forming suffixes. In English histological terminology, Greek suffixes such as **-ic**, **-id** and Latin suffixes such as **-al**, **-ar**, **-ate**, **-ous** are active adjective forming suffixes.

Generally, Latin suffixes are combined with Latin noun roots, and Greek suffixes are combined with Greek noun roots. The combination of Latin and Greek components in the system of terms shows the artificial nature of term-neologisms. All the most productive Latin adjective suffixes are involved in the creation of hybrid forms: axonemal, allosomal, antigenous.

The word-forming suffix **-ic** means “relevance, characteristic” in relation to the stem. Words formed by this Greek adjective suffix with Greek stems are numerous in English histological terminology: cytoplasmic, nucleocytoplasmic, somatic, prismatic, exoplasmic, protoplasmic, cytosolic, endoplasmic, sarcoplasmic, mitotic, etc.

The suffix **-id** is attached to the base of the noun with or without a connecting vowel. This formant defines the meaning of “similar to the so-called artificial stem”: such as cuboid, spheroid, amoeboid, ovoid, crystalloid, adenoid.

The suffixes **-al**, **-ar** are general word-forming suffixes with the meaning of “belonging” to the stem from which they are derived. Formations formed with the help of these suffixes are distinguished by their active use in histological terminology: histological, internal, mitochondrial, axonemal, centrosomal, lysosomal, or cellular, microtubular, intercellular, vesicular, annular, nuclear, perinuclear, fibrillar, extracellular.

The **-ous** suffix entered English through Latin words ending in **-ous (-us)** and Old French words ending in **-ous**. As in Latin and Old French, the suffix **-ous** forms adjectives from noun stems in English and has the meanings “characteristic”, “sign”. For example, such derivatives as squamous, microvillous, polymorphous, fibrous, amorphous, intermembranous, homologous, cartilaginous, osseous can be given.

The meanings of adjective suffixes in the term system tend to be more general - most suffixes have the general meaning of “relationship”, but within this general meaning they can also mean “belonging”, “belonging to”, “resemblance”, etc. For example: antigenous - antigenic.

Conclusion

The structural-semantic classification of suffixes in English histological terminology is divided into noun-forming and adjective-forming suffixes. The semantic possibilities of noun-forming suffixes are wide, and they are divided into Latin and Greek groups in terms of origin. The results of the analysis show that most of the adjective suffixes have the general meaning of “relationship”, as well as meanings such as “belonging”, “belonging to”, “similarity”.

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