

THE SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to express the suffixes and their meanings, some classified suffixes and their use in the sentences in English language.

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INTRODUCTION

Suffix (lat. suffix - Hus-pinned, attached), then — a kind of suffix-quot; suffix-quot;, which is added to the end of the word, forming a new word or word form. Mac, Sisi, Almazar, mom, th in the words of books, zor, Hon, s in the suffixes S.they are. S according to the location. AFF look at the types of infix (which will be in the middle of the word core) and prefix (which will be added before the word core) of the word core.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Some English suffixes have the same meaning. The result is a word that combines the meaning of the suffix with the meaning of the root. Fr example, the suffix –less («without») +the root hope=hopeless, («without expectations»). The root *act* can be used as a verb or as a noun. As a verb, act usually refers to the idea of behaving, as in *I always act nice around my parents*. But think about how you might use the following words, all of them *act+suffix*:

Acts My brother acts nice, too.

Acting My dog has been acting strange lately.

Acted When he was sick last year, he acted this way.

Suffixes go on the end of words. They change a word from one part of speech, such as a noun or a verb, to another, such as an adjective.

For example, if you add ‘-able’ to ‘solve’, you create the adjective ‘solvable’.

- They told me the problem was not *solvable*, but I thought it was easy.
- The professional secretary was very *helpful*. She immediately understood what I needed.

The word ‘*professional*’ comes from ‘*profession*’, and ‘*helpful*’ comes from ‘*help*’.

The most common adjective suffixes and their meaning:

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-able/-ible	Worth, ability	Sociable, responsible
-al, -ial, -ical	Quality, relation	international, illegal
-ent/-ant	Having a certain quality	Important, independent
-ed	Having the quality of	Bored, interested, fascinated
-ic	quality, relation	archaic, idealistic, historic
-ing	Referring to an activity	Fascinating, interesting
-ish	Having the character of, about, almost	Newish, reddish
-ful	Having a characteristic	Helpful, unuseful
-less	Without, missing	careless, useless, hopeless
-ous	Having the quality of, relating to	Adventurous, courageous, advantageous
-ive	Having the quality of	Festive, cooperative, sensitive

Thus, suffixes can determine the word’s part of speech. Certain suffixes make the base or root word a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. For example, if you know suffixes that are typical for adjectives you will easily differentiate the adjectives from other parts of speech or determine the meaning of a word:

- *history* (noun) – *historic* (adjective)



- *hopeful* (giving hope) – *hopeless* (without hope)
- Some words can be two parts of speech.

This is true for words that end in ‘-ed’ and ‘-ing’, such as ‘*bored*’ and ‘*boring*’. In the first and third sentences below, the words are verbs, while in the others they are adjectives. In the second sentence, ‘*bored*’ describes the person ‘*I*’, and in the last sentence ‘*boring*’ describes the word ‘*subject*’.

- His lecture *bored* the class so everyone fell asleep.
- I was so *bored* in his class that I fell asleep.
- You are *boring* me with all this information about insects.
- This is a very *boring* subject.

Some suffixes first formed English hybrids. We can present the following results:

Thirteenth century: -ery, -ess (not feminine), -y (-ery).

Fourteenth century: -able, -age, -ance, -ard, -ess (feminine), -et, -ive, -ment, -ous, -rel, -ty.

Fifteenth century: -ative, -ette, -let, -on, -our, -ure.

Sixteenth century: -ado, -al, -an, -ate (nominal), -ation, -ic, -ical, -ferous, -fy, -ish (verbal), -ise, -ism, -ist, -ite, ize, -oon.

Seventeenth century: -ade, -ancy, -ant, -ary, -cracy, -ee, -fication, -graphy, -icism, -ine (feminine), -istical.

Eighteenth century: -ability, -acious, -ana, -ate (verbal), -cy, -ia, -logy, -mania.

Nineteenth century: -ad, -cide, -crat, -ese, -esque, -graphic, -ine (adj., chem.), -istic, -ization, -latry, -lite, -logist, -oid, -phobia, -polis, -tion, -um.

Source: French -esse; common Romanic -essa; late Latin -issa which was adopted from Greek -to-o-a.

English language suffixes have the same meaning and we can see them in these examples.

№	Suffix	Meaning	Example
1	s,es	plurals	boys
2	ed	past-tense verbs	wanted
3	ing	verb-form, present participle	playing
4	ly	characteristics of	friendly
5	er,or	person connected with	teacher



6	ion, tion, ation, ition	act,process	action
7	ible, able	can be done	likeable
8	al, ial	having characteristics of	final

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In English language the suffix er is classified in this way:

Function: Forms feminine derivatives expressing sex.

Class I: breaker, chooser, god, herd, huntr-, leaper, murder, neighbour, singer, sinner, slayer, teacher. chider, dove, goldsmith. backster, builder, horner, knight, leader, mourner, neat-r-. aldr-, ape, driver, elder, fisher, foster, gamestr-, goat-r-, harbor, raven, seamstr-, soothsayer, glover, keeper, alderman, baker, brewer, coxcomb, cracker, drinker, fighter, ghost, harp, heathen, helper, islander, knave, laird, maker, milker, nailer, player, playwright, reader, rider, sailor, shepherd, seer, thane, toad. sheriff, steward, weaver, writer.

Class II: anchor, disher, cook, deacon, pope, silkwindr-, anchorite, bishop, devil, miller, priest. Monk, provost. souter.

Class III: thrall. fellow. gunner, husband, jarl, lawyer, ragamuffin, waller.

Class IV: marquis, gardener, guardian, marshall, banker, herald, pawnboker, waitr- warrior.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, we can say that the suffixes in English language are the main language units which are helpful to make new words belonging to different word categories and it is very important to use them in the speech.

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