

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEANS OF WORD - DERIVATION AND COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

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Annotation:

The importance of Article communication rests on the fact that people do not know and do not use the right words, and stops when people lack the necessary words. Given the communicative power of vocabulary, language teachers make every effort to facilitate the learning process. In recent years, there has been a trend for teachers to shift focus away and make students be more responsible for their learning. Attempts have been made to design more student-centered activities for the intended lexical inclusion. Although it may also seem a great help in learning the vocabulary of a teacher's explanations and examples, they are unlikely to become a long-term part of the reader's vocabulary storeonida, provided the words are just Iceberg.

Key words:

puzzling flexibility, hard-and-fast classification, to regard conversion as functional, part of speech, compound adjectives, indeclinable stage, compound pronouns, acted upon.

One of the chief results of the foregoing attempt at a systematic classification of the eight parts of speech and their various subdivisions should be a realization that all words do not lend themselves at all times to clear-cut distinctions. Words shift from one part of speech to another by the process of conversion; at times a word becomes a sort of hybrid, functioning as two different parts of speech at the same time and fusing them together; and sometimes a word is so utilized that this fusion or confusion produces uncertainty in the mind of the speaker or writer.

When Sweet used the word conversion in his review English Grammar in 1892, he was one of the first grammarians to employ the term in its more restricted grammatical sense and perhaps one of the first to revolt against a tendency to put every word into a hard-and-fast classification as a part of speech. Since that time there has been a more general recognition of the shifting character of the Modern English parts of speech -end of the almost puzzling flexibility that this one characteristic of Current English gives to the language¹.

Conversion has already been defined as "a shift from one part of speech to another." But this functional change has also been observed in a shift from one kind of noun to another, or one kind of verb to another, or one kind of adverb to another; and it seems logical to regard conversion as functional change not only between the parts of speech but also within each part of speech. It should be insisted also that conversion and derivational change are two distinct processes; derivational change by the use of prefixes and suffixes 'wide'), and thoughts. All the collective names like American, Asiatic, Bostonian, and Chinese are substantivized proper adjectives. Many older participles are today nouns, such as a compact, the deceased, a drunk, dugout, fact, friend,

¹ Hockett Ch. "A Course in Modern Linguistics". New York-I960.

a grown-up, The Illustrated, her intended, left-overs, Occident, Orient, and primate. Sometimes even the compound adjectives are so completely substantivized as to be capable of declension, as, for instance, Black and Tans, hand-modes, two-year-olds.

Adjectives are usually still in the indeclinable stage when they become collective nouns like the aged, the dead, the halt and the blind, the infirm, rich and poor, the wealthy, young and old.

The interchange of concrete, abstract, and collective nouns, such as batten', circle, and shaving, has already been commented upon. The verbal nouns in -ing often take the plural -s endings when they become concrete,, as in earnings, filings, findings, shavings, sweepings.

The verbal noun in -ing, often known as the gerund, is sometimes confused with the verbal adjective, known as the participle. Ordinarily there is no reason for confusion when the gerund is used in nominative constructions, as in 'Seeing is believing'; but in objective constructions, after a verb or a preposition, there is often a fusion of adjectival (participial) and nominal (gerundial) functions which causes uncertainty regarding both the proper classification of these -ing words and the correct syntactical uses of them.

Commonization is merely the process of making a common noun (or a verb or a common adjective) out of a proper noun (name). Since it has added largely to the English vocabulary, it will be considered in detail later. But it is too important a phase of conversion to be entirely passed over in this present survey. At first some familiar name of history or literature is used figuratively, and a man is called a gay Lothario, a Shy lock of greed, or a Solomon of wisdom. If the idea needs frequent expression, the term becomes more and more common, until we find embedded in the English vocabulary such words as a guy (from Guy Fawkes), to hector, a jehu, or maudlin (from Magdalen). So place-names likewise yield common nouns, giving, for example, buncombe, spelled also bunkum (from Buncombe County, North Carolina), currants (from Corinth), wienies (from German Wien, English Vienna).

When the relative and interrogative pronouns which and what, the demonstratives this, that, yon, and yonder and various indefinites like many, some, and each are used as modifiers of nouns, the conversion may be regarded as complete and the term prenominal adjective an appropriate one. They are pronouns when they stand in place of nouns and adjectives when they modify nouns, and it is always possible to distinguish clearly between the two functions.

The varying use of who, which, and what as relatives introducing subordinate clauses, as in 'I saw the man who brought it', and as interrogatives introducing questions as in 'Who brought it?', may well be considered in a discussion of conversion, since their functional shift changes their pronominal classification.

The same thing may be said of those compound pronouns like myself and themselves which function as intensives when they follow in apposition, as in 'I myself will go' or 'I will go myself, but as reflexives when they become the objects of verbs, as in 'They have hurt themselves'.

When the same form is used for both adjective and adverb as in the case of better, high, low, right, well, and wrong, only the function of the word determines which part of speech it is. So the adjective of 'He looks well' is converted into an adverb of manner in 'He sings well'.

The auxiliary verbs be, have, do, and will can be converted into notional verbs by a simple change of construction. As long as they are used with verbal forms, as in be going, have finished, do wish, will come, they are auxiliary, or helping, verbs; but when they are used with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, as in be sick, be away, have need, do well, and will a thing, they become notional verbs.

Active verbs are converted into passives when they are used in such a manner as to indicate that the subject is really acted upon, as in 'How did it clean?' and 'It dyes beautifully.'

When a preposition such as about, by, down, in, on, or over has an object, as in 'in the box', its prepositional status is unquestioned; but when it has no object, as in 'Come in', it is certainly an adverb.

The gradual conversion of adverbs of manner like awfully, likewise, simply, and surely into adverbs of degree or of assertion is a fairly common process in English. From the careful use of the word simply as an adverb of manner in 'He spoke simply and clearly' it is but a step to the colloquial use of it to show degree of intensity in 'He was simply wild'.

Several conjunctions become prepositions when they are followed by objects instead of clauses or other coordinate constructions. Some grammarians call the coordinating conjunction but a preposition in 'I saw no one but his father', although others consider it still a conjunction; certainly for is a preposition in 'tea for seven'¹. Likewise the subordinating conjunctions after, as far as, before, ere, since, and until become prepositions in such constructions as after dark, before night, and until noon. It is this interchangeable character of these words, no doubt, that is responsible for the objectionable use of the prepositions except, like, and without as conjunctions in such sentences as 'Don't take it except (unless) I give you permission', 'He plays like (as) I do', and 'He couldn't come without (unless) I brought him'.

So suffixes change the word from one part of speech another. Suffixes are the components of derivative word, connected with its finite part where besides grammatical morphemes, other word-formative formats which belong to the word-formative stem concentrate and often come in to contact with the finite one forming different kind of phono-morphological variants with them.