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SCIENCE: EXPERIENCE AND TRENDS**

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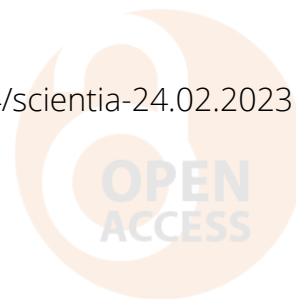


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## SECTION 21. PHILOLOGY AND JOURNALISM

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### **DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF ENGLISH ECONOMIC TERMS (BASED ON BOOK “PRINCIPLES OF MICROECONOMICS” BY GREGORY N. MANKIW)**

**Introduction.** In recent years, linguists have been scrutinizing economic terminological systems, primarily defining the structural and semantic features of economic terminology. English economic terminological system has its own word-forming characteristics. Economic terms as a means of fixing, preserving and transmitting scientific and professional knowledge, on the one hand, are influenced by the national language at the structural level, and, on the other hand, as part of the terminology of a special field of knowledge, they receive structural characteristics characteristic of each terminology. Thus, plentiful terms are formed by changing the meanings of general literary words and terms borrowed from other fields of science and technology.

Affixation is known to be a highly productive way of replenishing English economic lexis with new words to denote the latest phenomena and concepts of human civilization and culture, which determine both the development of the language and the renewal of its lexical-semantic composition. The issue of word formation is always relevant, because knowing the meaning of affixes to words, you can build a strong vocabulary and ease translation of English economic terms into Ukrainian.

**Review of recent publications.** Such scholars as S.V. Brykina, A.V. de Groot, H.P. Yatel and others have carried out numerous studies concerning morphological derivation. However, there is a need to take a closer look at the derivational affixes of English economic terms.

The main **objective** of the paper is to investigate the affixes of one-word English economic terms. The research material consisted of 103 English economic terms, selected from textbook “Principles of microeconomics” by Gregory N. Mankiw.

**Result of the research.** The intensive replenishment of English one-word terms used in economic discourse occurs due to affixation, which is the most productive morphological method of term formation in economics. This word-forming method means joining prefixes and suffixes, to the stems of various parts of speech. The difference between them is not only in the place they occupy in the word, but also in the fact that the prefix changes only the meaning of the word, while the suffix, creating a new word, forms it as a certain part of speech.

Prefixes are morphemes that have strong lexical significance. It is important to use them correctly given parts that are separated, because thanks to their study, you will be able to replenish your vocabulary. Thanks to prefixes, new words are formed. For example, opposites in meaning,

negative or those that express the relationship of time or place. There are no exact rules for the use of prefixes, because they came to the English language from several others: Latin, French and Greek. [3]

Suffixes in the English language serve to create new words, and they can change not only the meaning of the word, but also the part of the language to which the word belongs. Suffixes can be divided into groups by parts of speech: **for nouns** (-acy, -ese, -age, -ess, -al, -hood, -an, -ian, -ing, -ance, -ence, -ism, -ancy, -ency, -ist, -ant, -ent, -ity, -ty, -ard, -art, -ment, -ary, -ory, -ery, -ry, -ness, -dom, -ship, -ee, -tion, -sion, -cion, -eer, -ure, -er, -or, -ar); **for verbs** (-ate, -en, -er, -ify, -efy, -ise, -ize, -ish, -yse, -yze); **for adjectives** (-able, -ible, -ian, -ean, -al, -ic, -ant, -ical, -ar, -ing, -ary, -ory, -ish, -ate, -ive, -ed, -less, -en, -like, -ent, -ly, -ern, -ous, -ese, -y, -ful); and **for adverbs** (-ily, -ly, -ward(s), -wise, -way(s)). [5]

Prefixal-suffixal word-formation implies simultaneous addition of a suffix and a prefix to the stem.

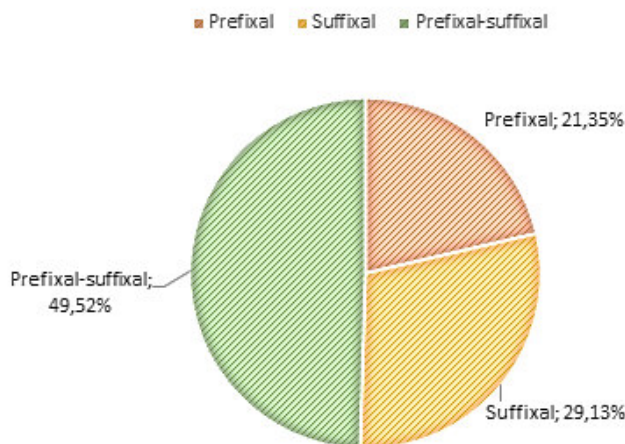
Table 1

**Types of morphological word formation of economic terms and examples**

| Word-formation type | Affixes   | Examples  |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Prefixal            | de-, inter-, un-, re-, trans-, non-, mis-, ex-, in-, sub-, ad-, ap-, ag-, af-, al-, ar-, at-  | <i>descent, internal, unbundle, refer, revoke, revert, reinvest, transference, non-interest, mismatch, exchange, subdued, aggravate, arrears</i>  |
| Suffixal            | -er, -or, -ant, -ent, -ion, -ment, -ture, -age, -ence, -ance, -ing, -ism, -ity, -ness, -ency, -ship, -ist, -ian, -ive, -able, -ible, -ent, -ish, -y, -al, -ical, -ful, -less, -ee | <i>assessment, investment, expenditure, volatility, priority, privacy, annuitant, obligee, scarcity, highly</i>   |
| Prefixal-suffixal   | -ing, -ion, -ment, -y, -ee, -able(-ible), pre-, un-, under-, over-, re-   | <i>unacceptable, underdevelopment, recoupment, overcapitalization, overconsumption, underimporting, utility, pre-emption rights, affreightment, inaccessible, interdependent, appraisal, allocable, encashment, attached, interminable,</i> |

[created by the authors based on 2, 4, 5]

The pie chart below (Fig. 1) shows the frequency of the aforementioned word-forming methods (prefixal, suffixal and prefixal-suffixal).



**Fig. 1 Frequency of prefixal, suffixal and prefixal-suffixal word-forming methods**

[created by the authors based on 2, 4, 5]

According to the study, there are suffixes and prefixes that are repeated most often in economic terms. Suffixes such as *-ty*, *-tion*, and *-ment* occur an average of 11 times, in addition, the suffixes *-ty*, *-tion* were used more often in terms and turned a word into a noun. Prefixes *ap-*, *as-*, *ar-*, *al-*, *ag-*, *re-*, *in-* are used 9 times on average, but the prefix *in-* can be found more often.

Of special interest are terms with historical prefixes where the word no longer has a meaning after the prefix is removed. Here are some examples of such words: *competitiveness*, *conspiracy*, *consumption*, *complement*, *collusion* are made up of a prefix and a suffix, the prefix **com-** from English since the 17th century as a living prefix in the meaning “together, mutually, together”; the prefix **re-** as in the word *relationship* means “back, back from, back to the original place”; also “again, again, once again”, also conveying the concept of “cancellation” or “back”; the prefix **in-** as in words *indifference*, *investment*, *interminable*, *interdependent* meaning “not, opposite, without”, from Latin *in-* “not”, cognate with Greek *an-*, Old English *un-*; the prefix **sub-** as in words *substitutes*, *subdued* meaning “under, beneath; behind; from under; resulting from further division,” from Latin preposition *sub* “under, below, beneath, at the foot of”, also “close to, up to, towards”; of time, “within, during;” figuratively”, also the prefix **ex-**, which came from the prefix *ex-* as in words *efficiency*, *expenditure*, *excludability* and in English meaning usually “out of, from”, also means “upwards, completely, deprive of, without”, and “former”; from Latin *ex* “out of, from within; from which time, since”. [3]

The study also revealed economic terms formed by adding two suffixes, for example, *-ate* + *-ed* together form an adjective (for example, *consolidated*), *-al* + *-ity*, *-ivi* + *-ty* form a noun (for example, *externality*, *productivity*), and *-al* + *-ly* form an adverb (for example, *potentially*, *inelastically*).

**Conclusion.** Out of 103 English economic terms, 30 terms are formed by adding suffixes, 22 lexemes – by adding prefixes, and 51 words – by adding both prefixes and suffixes. Moreover, there are 8 lexical units having two suffixes, which account for 7.7% out of all the suffixal terms. The 17 historical prefixes listed above make up 16.5% out of all the prefixal terms, and 2 lexical units having double prefixes (*underimporting*, *overconsumption*) account for 1.9% out of all prefixal terms under study.

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