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## **ON THE QUESTION OF THE INTERNAL MORPHOLOGY OF A DERIVED AND COMPLEX WORD IN MODERN LITERARY ENGLISH**

*This article highlights the problems of modern word-formation in the English language. By their structure, complex and derived words are adapted to express and convey a figurative representation of the world: the presence of two or more bases presupposes an initial correlation with two or more referents, their comparison. Complex and derived words in modern English serve as a means of saving speech, as a way of concentrating information in compressive units, as well as imagery in a literary text, act as author's revisionalisms, all these issues are reflected in the presented article. The purpose of the study is to describe the morphological features of English nouns, the features of their structure and the process of formation of new units of nominative vocabulary.*

*The objectives of the study determined the range of tasks that needed to be solved in the process of work: to reveal the features of the morphological structure of English nouns; to study the manifestation of morphological features of English nouns in written speech on the example of English-language articles; to show the difference in frequency characteristics and the degree of productivity of word-formation methods in the system of English nouns.*

*The findings indicated in the article indicate the ability of a number of derived and complex words in the modern English language to show the morphological characteristics of certain parts of speech in their internal structure in the making of neologisms in modern English fiction.*

*Keywords: affixation, derived word, English language, explicitness, internal morphology, implicitness, word composition, word-formation.*

## **Introduction**

The lexical composition of any language in the world contains complex and derived words. In some languages, there are relatively few of them, for example, in Latin. Nevertheless, it can be argued that word-formation through word composition is characteristic of most languages. The ability of a language to form complex words reflects the peculiarities of the language world mapping of a native speaker of a particular language, its national and cultural specifics. Word-formation as an independent discipline has become a conscious goal of research only in recent decades. Despite the fact that word-formation is an independent branch of the science of language, it is inextricably linked with its other sections: morphology, syntax and lexicology.

Speaking about word-formation, they usually mean adding new words to the vocabulary of the language. Of course, the creation of new words is the main function of word-formation, and it is precisely this that is one of the most important linguistic mechanisms that ensure the infinity of the dictionary. At the same time, the role of word-formation is not only in the formation of new words, but also in the generation of words already existing in the language in speech. In this regard, it is impossible not to evaluate the role of word-formation, especially at the present time, when the role of the English language in the world is quite large. This determines the relevance of this research work.

In his book «Word-Formation of the English language» Karashchuk (1977) points out two main meanings of the term «word-formation». In its first meaning, this term is used to express the constant process of forming new words in the language. “The language is in a state of continuous development, including certain language processes, including the process of creating new lexical units. This process was called “word-formation.”

## **Materials and methods**

Many scientific works and studies have been written on word-formation, and in particular on word composition and derived words. This problem was reflected in the works of Pashkeev (2014), Tsareva (1984), Arutyunova (2007), Karashchuk (1977), Arnoff (1981), Chomsky (1970), Bauer (1983) Saurbayev, Zhetpisbay, Demessinova, Kulbayeva, Vafeev (2021), Saurbayev (2013a), Saurbayev, Tekzhanov, Ergaliyev, & Amrenov (2013b). The relevance of this research lies in the need to study word composition as one of the most productive ways of modern word-formation in the world language, which is dictated by the need for a more in-depth study of this linguistic phenomenon in its insufficient coverage of the features of the functioning of complex words in the author’s artistic text; the need to study the ways of translating complex words, including author’s occasional words, in connection with the growing intercultural ties of the peoples of the world. Interest in the study of complex and derived words has been maintained for a long

time. I. I. Sreznevsky (1876) also wrote that in the composition of words and in the formation of expressions, the underlying power of each language is expressed most. We consider the most successful definition given by Meshkov (1976) thus, a complex word, according to the definition of Meshkov (1976), is understood as «a lexical unit formed from two or more bases by addition and allocated in the flow of speech on the basis of its integrity.»

Thus, we believe that a lexeme formed by composing two or more bases that has a common, unified semantics and structure and reflecting the specifics and a world language mapping of a particular language is a complex word. A derived word, however, represents a word obtained as a result of the word-formation process by affixation. The producing or motivating word is the source word, which is its basis.

The transformational method, that is used in this research proceeds from the fact that the entire variety of syntactic constructions of a language can be derived from a relatively small number of simple constructions. In the study, we also use component analysis, which is considered a discrete analysis, the competence of which includes: 1) decomposition of lexical meaning into semes; 2) their matrix description; 3) opposition of the semantic level to the linguistic one.

### Results and discussion

A characteristic feature of many derived and complex words in the English language is their ability to express through their internal structure - semantic or morphological aspects peculiar to one or another (more often than the original) part of speech. This article is devoted to the consideration of this feature and the ways of its manifestation. In English, there are a number of derivatives, complex nouns and adjectives that have a temporary action characteristic. Moreover, the time expressed by these words can be equivalent to either a certain grammatical tense of an English verb, or real time. The first type of temporal equivalence is expressed, as a rule, through the semantics of the entire sentence or text (we can call such a manifestation implicit), the second type – through a combination of bases with affixes that have a certain grammatical meaning (explicit manifestation). It should be noted that the implicit temporal aspect is found during the transformation of a sentence with a derivative or complex word into a sentence in which this grammatical temporal form is expressed explicitly in the predicate.

For example: *In the country one expects, nothing of people; they are themselves not **bringers** of gifts (V. Prichett)* – we can transform it into the sentence «There is nothing to expect from people living in the village: they do not give gifts themselves.»

*Self-knowledge was turning her into a watcher, **a hesitator** (J. Updike)* – «Self-knowledge turned him into an observing and hesitating person.»

In these sentences, the implicit temporal aspect of the derived words **bringers (of gift)** – «those who give», **watcher** – «observing», hesitator – «hesitating» is equivalent to the grammatical Present Indefinite tense (...They themselves do not bring gifts; she watches, hesitates).

*George was a late-grower both physically and mentally (F. Vickers)* – «George both physically and mentally developed with a delay.»

*Save for the greying of his hair and a certain thickening of his body, he seems to me remarkably little changed over the years (D. Jil).* – «Except for the fact that his hair has turned grey, and he has grown fat, he seems to me remarkably little changed over the years.» *And now he's their puppet for the rest of his life. One sign is revolt, and he will be threatened with exposure – a receiver of stolen diamonds, a financier of kidnapping (H. Macinnes).* «And now he's their puppet for the rest of his life. Any expression of discontent – and he is under threat of exposure, because he hid stolen diamonds, financed the abduction of children.»

In the examples given, the implicitly expressed tense of the compound word late-grower – «the one who grows, develops late» and the derived words «greying» – «greying», thickening – «the appearance of fullness», receiver – «the one who shelters, accepts», financier – «the one who finances» is equivalent to the grammatical Past Indefinite tense (George grew late; Save for the fact that his hair became grey, his body thickened...; He received stolen diamonds, financed kidnapping).

*There was a timid knock on the door which separated the two offices, and in an unnecessarily loud and infuriated voice Alfred commanded the knocker to enter (T. Caldwell)* – «There was a timid knock on the door separating the two office rooms, and Alfred, in an unreasonably loud and angry voice, ordered the one who knocked to enter.»

*The woman advanced on the shouters, a fist raised (A. Hailey)* – «The woman approached the screaming people with her fist raised.»

*At his door he looked up and down the road. There was no apparent watcher, but the lights of the car opposite the police station still shone through the rain (G. Green)* – At the door of his house, he looked at the road in both directions. «There was no obvious observer, but the headlights of the car parked at the police station were still on.»

In these sentences, the temporal aspect of the derived words «**knocker**» – «the one who knocks,» «**watcher**» – «the one who observes» is equivalent to the grammatical Past Continuous tense.

(...Alfred commanded the person who was knocking on the door...; the woman advanced on the people who were shouting...; ...Nobody was watching...).

*She thought about her previous runnings-away from home (A Sillitoe)* – «She thought about her previous escapes from her home...»

In this sentence, the time of the action, implicitly expressed in the compound word *runnings-away* - «shoots» is equivalent to the grammatical Past Perfect tense (She thought about the fact that she had run away from home...).

*Here we have a madam whose idea was kill the **first comer*** (P. Ustinov). - «Here is a madman who intended to kill the first one who comes.»

In the given example, the implicit temporal aspect of the derived word *comer* – «the one who comes» is equivalent to the grammatical Future Indefinite tense (...to kill the one who will come first). In the process of translation, the complex word the **first comer** is transformed by the syntactic construction.

Describing the presence of a temporal aspect in derivatives and complex words, implicitly expressed by a motivated verbal basis, it should be noted that one or another temporal aspect may coincide with the grammatical tense of the predicate sentence (...*they are themselves not **bringers** of gifts; George was a **late-grower**...*), or more often coincide «Save for the fact that his hair became grey, his body thickened, he seems to me remarkably little changed over the years» the grammatical tense of the predicate sentence is Present Indefinite, and the temporal aspect of the derived words greying, thickening – Past Indefinite, in the sentence *The woman advanced on the **shouters**, a fist raised* tense of the predicate of the sentence is Past Indefinite, and the temporal aspect of the derived word **shouters**

As part of the translation from English into Russian, we observe that the English compound words of the occasional **the knocker**, **the shouters** are translated by the participle knocking, shouting. The explicit manifestation of temporal characteristics in the studied words is observed in a number of word-formation models that express time through relations to an event or phenomenon (models prep. + N, post - + N) or regardless of events or phenomena (ex- +N model). the prefixes pre- («pre-»), post- («after-»), ex- («after-, ex -») serve as a direct indicator of the nature of time in these models. The time expressed by such derivatives is not grammatical, but real. For example:

*He was born in **pre-Nazi Berlin** and came to New York City when he was ten* (B. Woodward) – «He was born in Berlin before the Nazis came to power and moved to New York when he was ten years old.»

***Pre-match tension** would go after he had warmed up.* (P. Brennan) – «the Tension that he felt before the match, usually took place after the warm-up.»

*He had missed the **post-beach drinkers**...* (R. Levine) – «He has failed to meet those people who usually drink after visiting the beach...»

***Ex-husband, ex-airman Willie** drove well* (I. Shaw) – «Willie's ex-husband and ex-pilot drove the car well.»

*The face of **the ex-policeman** was expressionless* (A. Hailey) – «The face of the ex-policeman did not express anything.»

Concluding the consideration of the temporal aspect observed in a number of derivatives and complex nouns and adjectives, we note that this aspect is additional to the temporal aspect expressed by the predicate of the sentence; it makes the temporal characteristic of the sentence more diverse and thus clarifies and enriches the thought expressed by such a sentence.

A large group in the English language consists of derived and complex nouns and adjectives that can express a passive (Medvedeva 1982). At the same time, a passive, like time, can be expressed either implicitly or explicitly. The implicit form of the passive expression occurs mainly in compound words, one of the components of which is the participle II (models N + PII, Adv + PII, PII + Adv). For example:

*The **California-based club** had achieved a national reputation for skill and dedication in fights to preserve what remained of the natural unspoiled beauty of America (A. Hailey).* – «The club in California is known throughout the country for its persistent and successful struggle to preserve everything that remains untouched in the natural beauty of America.»

*He rubbed his **water-reddened** hands over his face (D. Uhnak)* – «He rubbed his face with his hands reddened from the water.»

*Merton stood near the window, a tall thin figure wearing black trousers, a brown cardigan and **well-polished, laced-up boots** (A. Siltoe)* – «Merton stood at the window: tall, thin, in black trousers, a brown jumper and polished, laced shoes.»

In the compound words *California-based* – «located in California», *water-reddened* – «reddened by water», *well-polished* – «well-polished», *laced-up* – “laced”, the passive form of the verb is implicitly expressed. The passive character of these adjectives is determined primarily by the passive meaning of the participle II. It is also possible to transform combinations with a complex adjective into combinations in which the passive form is expressed explicitly by ordinary grammatical forms (*California-based club* = club that is based in California; *water-reddened hands* = hands that are reddened with water; *well-polished boots* = boots that are polished well; *laced-up boots* = boots that are laced up). In these examples of works of fiction, the authors use the occasional *water-reddened hands*, *laced boots* to concentrate information in capacious structural and semantic units of word composition, which shorten and avoid the use of cumbersome syntactic constructions.

The explicit form of the passive expression is found in the substantive participles II, as well as in the word-formation models V + - ee, V + - able.

For example:



*And now after some years in Germany of being the **hunter**, he was beginning to feel he was one of the hunted (H. Macinnes) – «once in Germany, he was a hunter for many years, and now he had the feeling that he's being hunted».*

*In business sometimes you were the **pusher** and sometimes the **pushee** (I. Shaw). – «In the case, you were sometimes the one who pushes, and sometimes the one who is pushed.»*

*And Jack was so easy, so devoted, so **manipulateable** (R. Levine). – It was so easy to communicate with Jack: he was so loyal, so controlled.»*

*In September, the apartment was not finished, but it was quite **livable** (J. Sussan) – «In September, the renovation of the apartment was still unfinished, but it was already possible to live in it.»*

The noun the hunted – «the one who is being hunted» is a substantive participle II, which contains an explicit indication of the passive form of the original verb. In the derived words the **pushee** – «the one who is pushed», **manipulateable** – «the one who is controlled», **livable** – «habitable», the explicit expression of the passive is provided by the grammatical meaning of the suffixes-er, -ee, -able.

The presence of a passive form in a number of derivatives and complex nouns and adjectives takes place with the active form of the predicate sentence in which these words are used.

Thus, this passive form, as well as the tense aspect discussed above, is an additional grammatical characteristic of the sentence, aimed at clarifying and enriching its semantic content.

In English, there are derived nouns and adjectives that can express modality. Moreover, the modality in such derivatives can be manifested both implicitly and explicitly. We illustrate the implicit expression of modality with the following examples:

*One of Wes's finest qualities is his easy, Southern-soft manner of gathering information. He is a good **listener**, and people tell him more than they intend (D. Uhnak) – «One of the best qualities of Vez is his relaxed, Southerner manner of receiving information. He knows how to listen to the interlocutor, and he says more than he would like to say.»*

*Sitting erect, waiting, she again despised the whole idea of the trip, with its enforced **togetherness** (I. Wallace) – «She sat straight while waiting and again felt disgusted with this trip, which forced her to be with everyone.»*

In the derived words **listener** – «the one who listens», **togetherness** – «staying together», the modality is revealed by transforming sentences with these derivatives into sentences in which the modality is expressed explicitly (*He is a good listener.*.. = He can listen to people well...; with its enforced togetherness = ...that they all should (must) be together).

The explicit expression of modality takes place in derivatives formed by the V (N) + -able model. For example:

*Out had gone Caroline's rugs, draperies, pillows, piled on **unsuitable** couches* ((H. Macinnes) – «Caroline's rugs, curtains, pillows were taken outside and piled on couches unsuitable for sitting.»)

In the derived word *unsuitable* – «*unsuitable for sitting*», the modality is expressed by a combination of the verb base and the suffix -able, which has the grammatical meaning of both passive and modality, as well as the author's occasional for stylistic and for the purpose of saving speech efforts.

Note that, like the expression of the temporal aspect and the passive, the implicit and explicit expression of the modality and derivatives of nouns and adjectives is an additional grammatical characteristic of the sentence in which they are used (since there is usually no modality in the predicate of such a sentence).

We have considered a group of derivatives and complex nouns and adjectives that can express (explicitly or implicitly) some grammatical characteristics of the verb: the temporal aspect, passive, modality. Along with these groups, there are derived and complex adjectives in the English language, in the internal structure of which the morphological characteristics of the noun, primarily the plural, are manifested. This form is usually expressed implicitly. For example:

*The house was large, but was **servantless** now, and desolate* (D. Lawrence) – «The house was large, but now it had no servants (servants), and it was abandoned.»

*Ann's hair was limp and **string-like*** (I. Murdoch). – «Anna's hair was soft, like strings.

«As part of the words *servantless* – «without servants, without servants», *string-like* – «similar to strings», the original nouns *servant*, *string* express the multiplicity of people (objects) designated by them. Such a multiplicity is revealed on the basis of the semantics of the sentences in which they are used (there were no servants in the house, not servants; hair looks like strings, not a string).

The factory was a long, red-brick and straight-windowed building (Sillitoe) – «The factory was a long red brick building with straight windows...»

Esther locked the door of the mirror-lined room. (M. Loss) – «Esther locked the door of a room with mirrors placed in a row.»

In the compound words *straight-windowed* – «with straight windows», *mirror-lined* – «with mirrors placed in a row», the original nouns *window*, *mirror* implicitly express the plural (with straight windows, not with a straight window; with mirrors placed in a row, not a mirror).

In English, there is also a direct use of the morphological form of one of the original parts of speech, formed by affixes, which dictate the semantic task of a sentence or text, as part of a word (usually complex). This feature is characteristic

primarily for complex adjectives, in which morphological forms of degrees of comparison are used. For example:

*On all three he had changed the most. In a short time, he had become **balder, plumper and old-looking** (R. Livine) – «on all three friends, he changed the most. In a short time, he became bald, got fat and looked older.»*

*She was a trifle taller and bigger-boned than the average girl of her class (J. Priestley) – «she was much taller and larger than the average girl of her circle.»*

One of the most deeply familiar and longest-loved of human faces looked at him (S. Betlow) – «One of the very familiar and long-loved faces looked at him».

*Stephen's exhibition closed on the last day of November. To his surprise, two of the **highest-priced** pictures were sold to an agent during the final week of the show (A. Cronin) – «Stephen's exhibition closed on the last day of November. To his surprise, two of the most expensive paintings were sold to an agent in the last week of the exhibition.»*

*The little Volkswagen was the fourth **largest-selling** car in America in 1969 (H. Robbins) – «The Little Volkswagen was the fourth among cars with very good sales in America in 1969.*

«In the first example, a comparison of a person with his friends is expressed by external signs. The use of the qualitative adjectives *bald* and *plump* in a comparative degree (to express a higher degree of quality) entails the need to use the same degree of comparison in the complex adjective *old-looking* (also denoting the quality of a person). Therefore, the component *old* – (from the qualitative adjective *old*) receives a morphological formalization of the comparative degree. The same is observed in the second and third examples (*taller*; *bigger-boned*); *the most deeply familiar – longest-loved*). In the fourth and fifth examples, the use of the superlative in the composition of the complex is dictated rather by the semantic needs of the sentence organization.

Similar morphological changes can occur in complex words that have idiomaticity. For example:

*So Lola was happy to be the **best-minded** girl in town (F. Forsyth) – «So Lola was quite happy that she was considered the most benevolent girl in town.»*

*She was a fine woman. Old Swan used to say that when she was a girl she was **better-looking** than Louise (S. Maugham) – «She was a fine woman. Old Swan used to say that when she was a girl, she was prettier than Louise.»*

In these examples, the semantic needs of the organization of sentences strongly dictate the use of idiomatic compound words *good-minded* – «benevolent», *good-looking* “beautiful” in the superlative and comparative degrees.

So, the examples considered in the article indicate the ability of a number of derived and complex words in modern English to manifest morphological characteristics of certain parts of speech in their internal structure. At the same

time, this ability is expressed in different ways in different word-formation models: 1) through the semantics of a sentence or text that includes derived and complex words; 2) through the structural and semantic features of these words (due to the presence of affixes with a certain grammatical meaning in their composition); 3) by using the morphological form of one of the original parts of speech as part of a complex word.

When writing this paper, we set ourselves several tasks: to reveal the features of the morphological structure of English nouns, to study and compare their morphological features, as well as the difference in characteristics and the degree of productivity, word-formation methods.

In the course of our work, we found out that the morphological structure of English words, which has only a few inflectional inflections, is not burdened with morphological indicators of parts of speech, gender, and type of declension or conjugation, unlike other languages, such as Russian.

Using the example of English-language articles, the manifestation of morphological features of English nouns in written speech was studied. We have carried out work to determine the degree of productivity of word-forming methods in the system of English nouns. In total, the paper presents and analyzes three most productive methods in the system of English word-formation: affixal method, conversion, word composition.

In the word-formation relation, the noun of the English language is the richest part of speech. Suffixation is very widely represented.

Based on our practical work, the most productive suffixes in the English noun system were identified.

The next, productive way of word-formation in the English noun system, considered in this paper, is conversion. In general, the widespread use of conversion as a method of word-formation is closely related to the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the English language and its history. To one degree or another, conversion is inherent in many languages, but it is in English that it is especially widespread. An important reason here is that morphological indicators of parts of speech are almost completely absent in this language. It was this circumstance that contributed to the wide spread of conversion and now this method of word-formation significantly replenishes the vocabulary of the English language.

Word composition is one of the most important means of language. It is one of the ancient ways of word-formation, which has preserved productivity in the English language at the present stage of its development. Thanks to him, the language replenishes its vocabulary and improves its structure. Complex words in the English language are formed according to certain models. These models differ

significantly from each other in many characteristics. The paper presents some of the most productive models of word composition in the English noun system.

The results of our practical work confirm the data given by O. D. Meshkov, P. M. Karashchuk on the degree of productivity of word-forming methods, namely suffixation and word composition.

### Conclusions

Thus, we have considered modern methods of word composition and word-formation, which is dictated by the need to save speech effort, the factor of formation of neologisms, as well as the consideration of word-formation models through the prism of the semantics of the sentence itself and the text, as well as the use of morphological forms for the original word model in the process of word composition. The study of complex words in the context of artistic speech, i.e. limited by the scope of the work, it allows you to determine the significance of complex words, especially words with metaphorical meaning, in the transmission of the ideas of the work, its key images and ways of translation from the original language into the translated language.

Thus, we came to the conclusion that English, unlike, for example, Russian, has only a few inflectional inflections, which simplifies the morphological structure of words. An important point is that most of the English words are monosyllabic. Along with a large number of monosyllabic words, there are also derivatives and complex ones. Many of them, unlike simple words, are marked in terms of their belonging to parts of speech. The addition of a word-forming affix complicates the structure of the English word, but it still retains its relative simplicity.

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## ҚАЗІРГІ ӘДЕБИ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ТУЫНДЫ ЖӘНЕ КҮРДЕЛІ СӨЗДІҢ ІШКІ МОРФОЛОГИЯСЫ ТУРАЛЫ

*Бұл мақалада ағылшын тіліндегі заманауи сөзжасам мәселелері қарастырылған. Құрылымы бойынша күрделі және туынды сөздер әлем туралы бейнелі идеяны білдіруге және жеткізуге бейімделген: екі немесе одан да көп негіздердің болуы екі немесе одан да көп референттермен бастапқы корреляцияны, оларды салыстыруды қамтиды. Қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі күрделі және туынды сөздер сөйлеуді сақтау құралы, ақпаратты қысу бірліктерінде шоғырландыру тәсілі, сондай-ақ көркем мәтіндегі бейнелеу ретінде қызмет етеді, авторлық ревизионализм ретінде әрекет етеді, осы мәселелердің*

*барлығы ұсынылған мақалада көрсетілген. Зерттеудің мақсаты-ағылшын зат есімдерінің морфологиялық ерекшеліктерін, олардың құрылымының ерекшеліктерін және номинативті лексиканың жаңа бірліктерін қалыптастыру процесін сипаттау.*

*Зерттеу мақсаттары жұмыс барысында шешілуі керек міндеттер шеңберін анықтады: ағылшын зат есімдерінің морфологиялық құрылымының ерекшеліктерін анықтау; ағылшын тіліндегі мақалалар мысалында жазбаша тілдегі ағылшын зат есімдерінің морфологиялық ерекшеліктерінің көрінісін зерттеу; айырмашылықты көрсету жиілік сипаттамалары және ағылшын зат есімдер жүйесіндегі сөзжасамдық әдістердің өнімділік дәрежесі.*

*Мақалада келтірілген тұжырымдар қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі бірқатар туынды және күрделі сөздердің қазіргі ағылшын көркем әдебиетінде неологизмдер құру кезінде сөйлеудің белгілі бір бөліктерінің морфологиялық сипаттамаларын олардың ішкі құрылымында көрсету қабілетін көрсетеді.*

*Кілтті сөздер: аффиксия, туынды сөз, ағылшын тілі, эксплицитизм, ішкі морфология, имплицитизм, сөз тіркесі, сөзжасам.*

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## **К ВОПРОСУ О ВНУТРЕННЕЙ МОРФОЛОГИИ ПРОИЗВОДНОГО И СЛОЖНОГО СЛОВА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

*В данной статье освещаются проблемы современного словообразования в английском языке. По своей структуре сложные и производные слова приспособлены для выражения и передачи образного представления о мире: наличие двух или более основ предполагает первоначальную корреляцию с двумя или более референтами, их сравнение. Сложные и производные слова в современном английском языке служат средством сохранения речи, способом концентрации информации в единицах сжатия, а также образностью в художественном тексте, выступают в качестве авторских ревизионализмов, все эти вопросы отражены*

*в представленной статье. Целью исследования является описание морфологических особенностей английских существительных, особенностей их структуры и процесса формирования новых единиц номинативной лексики.*

*Цели исследования определили круг задач, которые необходимо было решить в процессе работы: выявить особенности морфологической структуры английских существительных; изучить проявление морфологических особенностей английских существительных в письменной речи на примере англоязычных статей; показать разницу в частотные характеристики и степень продуктивности словообразовательных приемов в системе английских существительных.*

*Выводы, указанные в статье, указывают на способность ряда производных и сложных слов в современном английском языке отображать морфологические характеристики определенных частей речи в их внутренней структуре при создании неологизмов в современной английской художественной литературе.*

*Ключевые слова: аффиксация, производное слово, английский язык, эксплицитность, внутренняя морфология, имплицитность, словосочетание, словообразование.*



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