

TYPOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND THE NATIVE LANGUAGE

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Annotation. This article examines the typological features of word formation in English and the native language within a systematic comparative framework. It is shown that both languages employ key morphological processes such as derivation, compounding, and conversion [1; 2], yet they differ significantly in structural organization, productivity, and linguistic motivation. The analytic nature of English results in flexible word-formation models and multifunctional morphemes [1], whereas the native language displays a highly regular agglutinative system with transparent affixation [4]. By comparing similarities and differences in forming new lexical units, the study reveals how typological factors shape lexical enrichment, semantic development, and communicative functions in both languages [5]. The findings contribute to deeper cross-linguistic understanding and provide a theoretical basis for language teaching, translation, and lexicographical research.

Key words. word formation, typology, derivation, compounding, affixation, conversion, analytic language, agglutinative language.

Аннотация. В статье проводится типологический анализ словообразовательных процессов в английском и родном языках. Показано, что оба языка используют деривацию, словосложение и конверсию [2], однако различаются по степени продуктивности и морфологической организации.

Аналитическая структура английского языка основана на многофункциональных морфемах и гибких моделях [1], в то время как агглютинативная природа родного языка обеспечивает прозрачную систему аффиксации [4]. Сравнение механизмов образования новых слов позволяет выявить, как типологические характеристики определяют лексическое обогащение и семантическое развитие [5].

Ключевые слова. словообразование, типология, деривация, словосложение, аффиксация, конверсия, аналитический язык, агглютинативный язык, морфологическая структура, лексическая продуктивность, морфема, сравнительный анализ, родной язык, английский язык.

INTRODUCTION

Word formation is one of the most essential components of linguistic structure, functioning as a primary mechanism of vocabulary expansion and semantic diversification in any language. The typological features of a language strongly influence its word-formation strategies. English, as an analytic language, relies on limited inflection, fixed syntactic patterns, and multifunctional morphemes [1]. By contrast, the native agglutinative language represents a structurally different model in which grammatical and lexical meanings are expressed through a rich and transparent system of affixes [4].

Comparative typology, as emphasized in linguistic research [5], provides tools for identifying universal and language-specific morphological strategies. In the context of globalization, increasing contact between English and the native language raises the importance of understanding typological contrasts for teaching, translation, and intercultural communication. Therefore, the objective of this study is to analyze how typological differences influence the formation, productivity, and semantic behavior of new lexical units.

MAIN PART

1. Typological Background of English and the Native Language

Typological classification plays a central role in explaining differences in morphological behavior. English, as an analytic type, relies less on affixation and more on syntax and functional words [1]. Its morphological system is characterized by limited inflection and a reliance on structural arrangements to convey grammatical meaning. In contrast, the native language demonstrates traditional agglutinative features, forming words through a sequence of clearly defined affixes attached to a lexical base [4]. This fundamental typological contrast influences morphological transparency and the productivity of word-formation processes.

2. Derivation as a Word-Formation Mechanism

Derivation is among the most productive word-formation processes in both languages. English derivational affixes tend to be multifunctional, often carrying abstract or generalized meanings [1; 2]. For example, the suffixes -ness, -able, and -tion show high productivity and attach to bases of different structural types.

In the native language, derivation operates with significantly higher semantic predictability. Affixes generally maintain stable meanings, and their distribution is regular and transparent [4]. Such predictability is characteristic of agglutinative languages and contributes to structural clarity and consistency.

3. Compounding in English and the Native Language

Compounding is another widely used process in both languages. English compounds typically consist of two or more lexical bases, forming words such as blackbird or classroom [2]. The meaning of English compounds often depends on stress placement and lexical context.

In the native language, compounding can appear in both syntactic-like structures and affix-supported formations. These compounds often reflect cultural concepts, traditional naming practices, and semantic relationships unique to the linguistic

community [4]. Despite structural differences, compounding remains a productive source of lexical innovation in both languages.

4. Conversion and Its Typological Significance

Conversion, defined as the formation of a new word without any formal morphological changes, is a hallmark of English morphology [3]. Examples such as email → to email or text → to text illustrate the language's flexibility and analytic character.

In the native agglutinative language, however, conversion is extremely rare, as grammatical categories typically require explicit affixation. This contrast underscores the typological tension between analytic and agglutinative systems and shows how morphological necessity differs across languages.

5. Affixation and Morphological Transparency

Affixation functions differently in the two languages due to typological structure. English employs a limited set of derivational and inflectional affixes, many of which carry broad, sometimes ambiguous meanings [1].

In contrast, affixation in the native language is extensive, highly systematic, and semantically transparent. Each affix usually conveys a single precise meaning and participates in predictable phonological and morphological patterns [4]. Such transparency is widely recognized as a defining characteristic of agglutinative morphology [5].

6. Lexical Productivity and Semantic Development

English demonstrates strong lexical productivity through compounding and conversion [2]. Its semantic development is often flexible, with meanings shaped by context and usage patterns.

The native language relies more heavily on derivation and affixation to expand its lexicon [4]. Its semantic structures tend to be more stable and morphologically

anchored. As noted in typological research [5], such stability results from the regular and transparent nature of agglutinative morphology.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis shows that typological differences between English and the native language strongly influence their word-formation systems. English, as an analytic language, employs derivation, compounding, and especially conversion as productive mechanisms of vocabulary expansion [1; 2]. The native agglutinative language, conversely, depends on a clear and regular system of affixation, which ensures morphological transparency and predictability [4].

These typological contrasts affect not only the creation of new words but also semantic development and speakers' perception of morphological structures [5]. Understanding such differences enhances linguistic analysis and contributes to more effective language teaching, translation practice, and lexicographical work.

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