

LINGUISTICS

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FUNCTION OF WORD-FORMING HOMONYMOUS SUFFIX -ING

Manana Shelia
Doctor of Education, Associate Professor
Sokhumi State University
(Tbilisi, Georgia)
e- mail: manan-7@mail.ru

Zoia Adamia
Doctor of Philology, Professor
Guram Tavartkiladze Tbilisi Teaching University
(Tbilisi, Georgia)
e- mail: zoia.adamia@gttu.edu.ge

Annotation. The paper discusses English derived words, in particular, describes the Germanic origin homonymous suffix -ing and its features, which is currently actively filling and enriching the lexical fund of the language with new lexical units.

As a result of the conducted research, it was revealed that words with the suffix -ing are found in abundance in modern English, are distinguished by a certain form and semantic properties, and actively participate as borrowed lexical units in the process of the emergence of new lexical units in both Georgian and Russian languages.

This problem is very relevant and interesting in the word formation of the modern English language.

Keywords: word formation, homonymous suffixes, borrowing, derived words, productive morphemes

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important tool for human interaction and communication. Thanks to language, we can express our thoughts and ideas.

A lot of definitions of language have been proposed. Henry Sweet, an English philologist, phonetician and grammarian stated: “Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech - sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts.” (Crystal, Robins 2023)

Language is an immensely democratizing institution. To have learned a language is immediately to have rights in it. You may add to it, modify it, play with it, create in it, ignore bits of it, as you will. (Crystal 2003, 17)

The well-known Georgian linguist Arnold Chikobava states that language is a social phenomenon, it is a way of communicating sharing thoughts and mutual understanding in a collective of people. The fate of the language is related to society's fate. (Chikobava 2008, 10)

All cultural and everyday events in the life of society are reflected in the language. Roger Bacon, an English philosopher and scientist, also known as **Doctor Mirabilis (Latin: “Wonderful**

Teacher”) stated: **"Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom"**. He also paid a considerable attention to necessity of learning several foreign languages. (Bunting, Fulton 2013)

PURPOSE OF THE PAPER AND METHODOLOGY

The paper focuses on one of the most important problems of English, Georgian and Russian word-formation suffixes used in everyday speech. English morphemes - suffixes are adapted in the Russian and Georgian languages. The study is based on descriptive, lexical-semantic, etymological, comparative analysis methods of English derived words, in particular the Germanic origin homonymous suffix -ing, its function and lexical features which is currently actively filling and enriching the lexical fund of the language with new lexical units.

Specificity of word-formation

Word can be defined as a unit of communication. It is considered an uninterruptible unit of structure consisting of one or more morphemes and which typically occurs in the structure of sentences.

The word is one of the basic units of language. Each word exhibits different forms, nature, elements and meanings. As is known the word is a unit of speech which serves the purposes of human communication. According to L. Lyons the word is ambiguous, both everyday usage and also as it is employed technically by linguists. Words may be considered purely as forms, whether spoken or written, or, alternatively, as composite expressions, which combine form and meanings. (Lyons 1995, 46)

Word formation is the most important way of enriching the vocabulary of the language. The aspect of forming words is one of the most extensive lexical layers of the vocabulary of languages. The specificity of word formation, the autonomy of its status is explained by the fact that, from all linguistic subsystems, it is responsible for the formation and normal functioning of special units of the nomination - produced words.

There are various models of word-building structures, which often differ in various ways in different researchers, since linguistics does not have a single interpretation and definition of the word-formation model as a unit of word-formation (Stepanova 2007). The division is based on the types of word-building elements, their combination and hence the resulting word-formative meaning. Development in word formation does not consist in the emergence of new ways of word formation, but in the use of predominantly one or other model (Stepanova 2007; Maharramova 2018) .

The word-forming suffix -ing and its productivity

Suffixation, like prefixation can also be classified as productive ways of word formation in modern English, Russian and Georgian.

Suffixes usually change the lexical meaning of words and transfer them from one part of speech to another. Suffixes can be divided into 4 groups:

1. Suffixes forming nouns
2. Verb forming suffixes
3. Suffixes forming adverbs
4. Suffixes forming adjectives

Since the last century, a noticeable phenomenon - intensified borrowings of both English words and suffixes in the Russian and Georgian languages.

The object of research paper is an English word-forming suffix -ing, derived from Germanic language.

In the vocabulary of modern English, suffixes have been preserved that were created according to the principle of affixation in the Old English, Middle English and New English periods.

-ing is a common Proto – West Germanic suffix denoting nouns, which is derived from verb stems and conveys the process of action: broadcasting - radio broadcasting; reading - reading teaching, hearing, calling, etc. The suffix was widespread in all Germanic languages and served to form nouns, verbs and adjectives

The suffix – **ing** denoting nouns is derived from verb stems and conveys the process of action: broadcasting - radio broadcasting; reading - reading teaching, hearing, calling, etc. This morpheme was originated from Proto-West Germanic: – **ing**, then entered Old English: – **ing**; The suffix is encountered in the following languages: West Frisian: – **ing**;

Dutch: – **ing**, Norwegian Nynorsk: – **ing**; Norwegian Bokmål: – **ing**; Swedish: – **ing**, – **ling**, Danish: – **ing**; the form of Vulgar Latin: **-ingus, -engus**.

In various languages productivity depends on the structural, lexical-grammatical and semantic features of the stem and the suffix itself. The suffix can be productive in any terminological sphere (in scientific disciplines) and aren't completely used in colloquial vocabulary. It should be noted that productivity criterion of suffi can serve only the appearance of neologisms in languages.

Productivity is a general term in linguistics that represents the use of derivational morphemes in the process of new word forms (Akhmanova 2007).

Productive are suffixes that create new words and are used quite often. Regarding their productivity, English affixes are still considered productive (or even highly productive); But some remained as semi-productive and unproductive.

According to R. Huddleston, productivity can be defined as the ability to use the creation of new words. If a certain morphological process or a particular affix is still productive, it means that it can still form new words.

It should be noted that the English suffix **-ing** was unproductive at the end of the XX century, but at the beginning of the XXI century in the mass media and the Internet, the suffix transformed into active and productive word-forming element used in Modern Georgian and Russian languages.

Homonymous suffixes have the same form (sound and graphic form) that are known to be used to form words. They are made from the stems of different parts of speech and express a differential meaning.

English also has homonymous suffixes that denote different parts of speech and can be determined by context. The number of homonymous suffixes includes the following suffixes: **er**, **-ish**, **-ate**, **-ly** **-ant**, **-ian**, **-ing**, **-ed**, **-al**, **-en**, **-ent**, **-ive**.

It should be noted that in the modern English language there are suffixes borrowed from different languages - Latin, Greek, French.

-ing as a homonymous suffix

According to the historical lexicology of English, words with ending **-ing** appear in the XV-XVI centuries, **-ing** indicates a process, at duration of the action, for example: reading - reading, walking - festivities, etc. In the Russian language Anglicisms with **-ing** begin to penetrate at the end of the XVIII century.

The suffix **-ing** - is also found in nouns denoting the instrument of action. ball-bearing - ball-bearing; tuling – (tech), etc. (Seshin 1996, 46-49)

Jody looked along at the farm **buildings**. (Steinbeck 1993, 5)

He took a **steaming** hotcake from the **platter**, **arranged** two **fried** eggs on it. (Steinbeck 1993, 6)

Two blackbirds were **driving** him down the sky, **glittering** as they attacked their

enemy. In the west, the clouds were **moving** in to rain again. (Steinbeck 1993, 17)

Squirrels and rabbits **bolted** from under her feet, and **soft voiced** doves flew away with **whistling** [wisling] wings. (Steinbeck 1993, 120)

She walked about the **yellowing** hillsides or worked at easy tasks, her lips were curled in a **perpetual** fatuous smile. (Steinbeck 1993, 4)

Throughout the day he had always some small stick **protruding** from his mouth, a habit only the laziest and most **ruminative** of men acquire. (Steinbeck 1993, 60)

There are a lot of words with the ending -ing entered the Russian and Georgian languages, they are called as anglicisms as well.

Internationalization of word-formation suffixes

Internationalization in modern Russian and Georgian word-formation is found in the derivational activity of borrowed affixes. There is a relatively significant number of nouns with the so-called. international suffixes: -ist, -er, -or, -ism, age, -ment, etc.

In the modern era, as a result of the scientific and technical achievements in various fields, international relations in the political and business spheres many terms - international words appeared in English language, which penetrated into various languages, including Russian and Georgian. Many nouns derived from the above-mentioned suffixes become in our languages an indispensable component. The main vocabulary fund became the basis for various examples of word formation.

These are known words from the everyday sphere (sugaring - დაშქვრა, დატკობა, засахаривание, face lifting - სახის დაჭიმვა, ლიფტინგი, подтяжка лица, лифтинг, trimming - მოჭრა, იმპრეზა, petting - განებოვრება ალერსი, ласки and others); musical terms (shoegazing - შუგეიზინგი - ალტერნატიული როკის ქვეჟანრი, шугейзинг - поджанр альтернативного рока, beat boxing - ვოკალური პერკუსიის ფორმა, რომელიც ძირითადად მოიცავს დრამის აპარატების მიბადვის ხელოვნებას პირის, ტუჩების, ენისა და ხმის გამოყენებით, форма вокальной перкуссии, в основном включающая искусство имитации драм-машин с использованием рта, губ, языка и голоса. scrimming - ვოკალური ტექნიკა, რომელიც პოპულარული "აგრესიულ" მუსიკალურ ჟანრებში, როგორცაა მძიმე მეტალი, вокальная техника, популярная в «агрессивных» музыкальных жанрах, таких как хэви-метал, mastering - დაუფლება, овладение); sports terms (pressing - პრესინგი, წნეხი, нажатие прессинг, snow-rafting თოვლის ჯომარდობა, снежный рафтинг, freediving - თავისუფალი ყვინთვა - დაივინგი - дайвинგ, street racing - ქუჩის რბოლა, уличные гонки); names of offenses (phishing - ფიშინგი - ინტერნეტ-თაღლითობის და კიბერ დანაშაულებრივი ფორმა, фишинг - форма интернет-мошенничества и киберпреступности, cybersquatting - კიბერსკვოტინგი - მეწარმეობის საქმიანობის ტიპი ინტერნეტში, вид предпринимательской деятельности в интернете, киберсквоттинг, shop-lifting - მაღაზიების ძარცვა, кража в магазинах); economic terms (franchising - ფრანჩაიზინგი, франчайзинг, merchandising - მეჩერდაიზინგი გასაღების ხელოვნება, საწარმოს კომერციული დაგეგმარება, мерчендайзинг - искусство торговать, часть процесса маркетинга, определяющая методику продажи товара, fundraising - ფანდრაიზინგი - ორგანიზებული საქმიანობა თანხის მოზიდვის მიზნით საქველმოქმედო და პოლიტიკურ ორგანიზაციებში, фрайзинг – сбор средств); scientific terms (inbreeding - ინბრიდინგი - შეჯვარება ახლო მონათესავე ინდივიდებს შორის, инбридинг - межродственное скрещивание, crossbreeding - კროსბრიდინგი მეტიზაცია - ცხოველების ჯიშთაშორისი

შეჯვარება, კროსბრიდინგ - скрещивание, splicing - სფლაისინგი - მონტაჟი, სპლაიზინგ – монтаж, соединение); computer terms (blogging - ბლოგინგი - ბლოგის წარმოება, ბლოგინგ - ведение блога, copywriting - კოპირაითინგი - სარეკლამო განცხადებების შედგენა, კოპირაინგ - написание текста с целью рекламы, refactoring - რეფაქტორინგი - ხელახალი პროექტირება, რეფაქტორინგ - перепроектирование, egoserfing - ეგოსერფინგი - საკუთარი თავის ძიება (კოპულარულ საძიებო სისტემაში საკუთარი სახელის, გვარის და სხვა საიდენტიფიკაციო მონაცემების ძიება, ეგოსერფინგ - использование поисковой системы для поиска себя или своего бизнеса в Интернете. (Dyakov, Skvoretzskaya 2022)

CONCLUSION

In modern languages, the problem of international vocabulary is paid more and more attention. This is due to the significant and steadily increasing role played by international words and terms in a wide variety of areas of language activity

Analyzing loan-words with -ing, there are a large number of examples in Russian and Georgian languages (dancing, camping, dribbling, diving, styling, screening, etc.).

As a result of the conducted research, it was revealed that word-forming models, in particular, English suffixes are distinguished by certain forms and semantic properties and actively participate in the process of the formation of new lexical units.

Thus, in the process of modern English word formation there is a constant formal-semantic transformation, which takes place both between derived words, as well as between word-forming elements.

The leading position of the English language as a donor language is preserved at the beginning of the XXI century. The impact of the Internet and Global Mass Communication played an important role in the spread of international words in other languages

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