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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

SEMANTIC, SYNTACTIC AND PROSODIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVERBATIVES
(based on English material)

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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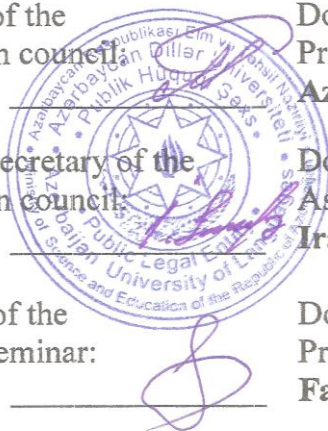Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Research issue rationale and development rate. In comparison to other methods in the development of the lexical layer of the language, word formation and the expansion of meaning are considered to be more productive methods. As in any language, these tendencies are strong in English. The formation of new words and new meanings are closely related to the second nomination, and this, in turn, provides both wealth linguistic material for research and changes the world language landscape of the language carrier. The influence of socio-historical events, and changes in the socio-political structure naturally lead to the archaicization of some words in the vocabulary of each language, the emergence of new deverbatives, i.e. the entry of new words into the vocabulary of the language both morphologically, lexically and syntactically, as well as the lexical layer of the language due to changes in semantic causes enrichment.

In the interaction between the world and language forms surrounding us, deverbatives act as complex semantic units, and the study of their semantic, syntactic, and prosodic features is of special importance from the linguistic point of view, which is the main condition determining the relevance of the research work. There are other methods of word formation in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language, but in accordance with the goal we have set, the work mainly focused on semantic deverbatives. In the research process, the phonetic (prosodic) aspect of speech, and from the acoustic point of view, the acoustic properties of phonemes and prosodies have also been studied through experiments, which is the second aspect that determines the relevance of the research work. Another aspect that determines the relevance of the research is the determination of regularities in the process of semantics formation and the visual revelation of the functions performed by deverbatives and their confirmation in the experiment. Here, special attention is focused on the identification of derived nominal units in the process of converting verbs into nouns. As a rule, nouns derived from verbs are polysemous, and paticular attention has been paid to this issue in the research work.

Word formation, deverbatives, ways of enriching the lexical layer of the language, etc., have been discussed by individual researchers in various periods on the topic of the research work. researches related to the problems have been carried out. Among those researchers are L.Bloomfield, J.Lyons, O.Yespersen, G.Lakoff, R.V.Langaker, H.Marchand, S.Potter, L.V.Sherba, V.V.Vinogradov, A.I.Smirnitsky, B.A.Ilyish, Y.S.Kubryakova, O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karashuk, P.V.Tsaryov, L.R.Zinder, L.V.Bondarko, S.M.Babayev, F.Y.Veysalli, F.N.Nuraliyeva and others can be mentioned.[1] Those researchers conducted research on deverbatives, word formation, and word formation by prosodic means.

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[1] Blumfild, L. Dil (ingilis dilindən tərcümə) / L.Blumfild. – Bakı: Prestij çap evi, – 2014. – 519 s.; Lyons, J. Semantics / J.Lyons. – Vol.2. – Cambridge-London-New York-Melbourne: – 1977. – 519 p.; Jespersen, O. A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles. P.V: Syntax / O.Jespersen. Fourth Volume. – London, Copenhagen: – 1954. – 514 p.; Lakoff, G. Metaphors We Live by / G.Lakoff. – Chicago: – 1980. – 242 p.; Langacker, R.W. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar / R.W.Langacker. – Stanford: – 1987. – 539 p.; Marchand, H. The Categories and Types of Present Day English Word-Formation. A Synchronic Diachronic Approach / H.Marchand. – Wiesbaden, – 1960. – 379 p.; Marchand, H. Studies in Syntax and Word Formation. Selected Articles by H.Marchand on the Occasion of his 65 birthday on October 1972 / H.Marchand. – Munchen, Fink: – 1974. – 439 p.; Pottep, S. Dilimiz / Tərcümə edənlər: fil.e.d., prof. F.Veysəlli, b/müəl. S.Mustafayeva. – Bakı: AMEA, – 2014. – 168 s.; Щерба, Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность / Л.В.Щерба. Под ред. Л.Р.Зиндера. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974. – 427 с.; Виноградов, В.В. Русский язык (Грамматическое учение о слове) / В.В.Виноградов. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1972. – 640 с.; Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка / А.И.Смирницкий. – М.: Изд. Литература на иностранных языка, – 1959. – 439 с.; Ильиш, Б.А. Современный английский язык. Теоретический курс / Б.А.Ильиш. – 2-е изд. – М.: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, – 1948. – 348 с.; Кубрякова, Е.С. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия // Вопросы языкознания, – 1974. №5, – с.64-76.; Кубрякова, Е.С. Роль словообразования в формировании языковой картины мира // Роль человеческого фактора в языке: Язык и картина мира. – М.: Наука, – 1988. – с.141-172.; Мешков, О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка / О.Д.Мешков. – М.: Наука, – 1976. – 246 с.; Каращук, П.М. Словообразование английского языка / П.М.Каращук. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1977. – 303 с.; Царев, П.В. Производные слова в английском языке / П.В.Царев. – М.: Изд-во Московского ун-та, – 1977. – 131 с.; Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика: Учеб. пособие. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. / Л.Р.Зиндер. – М.: Высш. школа, –

Object and subject of research. The object of the study is deverbatives, which are of exceptional importance in the enrichment of the lexical layer of the English language. The subject of the research work is to reveal the semantic, syntactic, and prosodic features of deverbatives in English, systematization and generalization of theoretical ideas about deverbatives in theoretical sources.

Aims and objectives of the research.. The purpose of the study is to determine the mechanism of deverbatives in English, to clarify their semantic, syntactic and prosodic features. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been carried out in the work:

– to critically analyze the theoretical literature on the subject;

– to select and systematize language material related to the topic;

– to clarify the relation of deverbatives to other words;

– to determine the functional features of deverbatives in the context;

– to analyze the structural features of deverbatives;

– to investigate the characteristics of formation and development of noun and adjective deverbatives;

– analyze the prosodic features of the research material;

– to get the acoustic indicators of the language material involved in the experiment and give a linguistic interpretation of those acoustic indicators based on a specific methodology

Research methods. Linguistic analysis and "PRAAT" computer analysis method were mainly used in the research work.

1979. – 312 с.; Бондарко, Л.В. Звуковой строй современного русского языка / Л.В.Бондарко. – М.: Просвещение, – 1977. – 175 с.; Babayev, S.M. Cümlədə ritmik və sintaktik quruluşların vəhdətinə dair // Seqment və supraseqment vahidlərin variativliyinin fonetik təsviri: / Elmi əsər. Tematik toplusu. SSRİ 50 illiyi ad. APXD İn-t. – Bakı: BDU, – 1990. – s.23-28.; Veysəlli, F.Y. Fonetika və fonologiya məsələləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1993. – 192 s.; Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyə giriş / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – 455 s.; Nurəliyeva, F.N. İngilis dili sait fonemlərinin ritmik-prosodik variativliyi (eksperimental-fonetik tədqiqat): /Filol.fəl.dok. disser. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2008. – 19 s.

The main provisions for defense:

1. Deverbatives in English, as a rule, are formed from the base of the verb.

2. Deverbatives are formed through conversion.

3. In English, deverbatives are also formed by means of prefixes.

4. Deverbatives are formed by means of postfixes.

5. Adjective deverbatives also occur in English.

Scientific novelty of the research. A systematic analysis of the process of enrichment of the English language and the role of deverbatives in this enrichment can be evaluated as a scientific innovation. In the work, not only deverbatives formed by suffixes, prefixes and conversion, but also deverbatives at the semantic, cognitive and syntactic level are analyzed, and through experimentation, it is revealed how they are used in different contexts. Clarifying the issue of deverbatives as a result of the transfer of figurative meanings (metonymic, metaphorical) in the context also determines the scientific innovation of the research..

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The determination of the emergence of new facts based on the linguistic landscape of the world and semantic category processing based on the English language material determines the theoretical importance of the research. Another theoretical significance is that new word formation models, a model of semantic development of words, is also the formation of a semantic category around the word root. The possibility of using the results of the research in the cognitive description of metaphorical and metonymic transfers of language can be evaluated as its practical importance. In particular, the multi-meaning of nominal deverbatives is very relevant and important in this process. The research material can be used as an auxiliary source in explanatory dictionaries and lexicographic studies. The results of the research can be used as an auxiliary source in the compilation of dictionaries of synonyms and in the study of English as a foreign language.

Approbation and application. The materials and results of the research were reflected in articles and theses published in scientific

journals of various universities of the Republic, as well as in collections published in foreign countries. The results of the research can be used in the compilation of lexicology textbooks, teaching aids, and in conducting special courses on word creation (as an elective subject).

The name of the organization where the dissertation was conducted. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Theoretical Linguistics and Turkic Languages of Baku Eurasian University.

The volume of the dissertation's structural sections separately and the general volume. The dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. "Introduction" of the dissertation 5 pages, 8 091 characters, Chapter I – 42 pages, 76 588 characters, Chapter II – 50 pages, 90 644 characters, Chapter III 39 pages, 61 667 characters, "Conclusion" 3 pages, 5 284 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 242 274 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **"Introduction"** part of the dissertation, research issue rationale is justified and development rate is noted, the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives are defined, the methods of the research, the main provisions defended, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance are commented, information is given about the approval and structure of the research.

Chapter I of the thesis is called **"On the study of the problem of deverbatives"** and consists of four paragraphs. In the first paragraph of this chapter called *"General notes"*, the features of the formation of words were approached from the point of view of both general linguistics and German studies. Nominativeness is one of the main functions of the language, and this, in turn, is carried out precisely by means of words, that is, that nominativeness is realized by words, and due to this, communication between the speakers of the language is formatted V.V.Vinogradov, while talking about the

word, writes that "*When linguists conduct language research, they often refrain from giving a definition to a word, or even give a comprehensive description of it. They (i.e. some linguists) are content to note only some external (which is mainly phonetic) and internal (grammatical or lexical-semantic) features of the wor*".[2] Regarding the characteristics of the formation of the word form, A.I.Smirnitsky shows that there are two forms of the formation of the grammatical form of the word in modern English, such as analytical and synthetic. The creation of a word form in a synthetic way combines the following cases:

1) preservation of the form of the root (root morpheme) during the formation of the word form. For example, "*I go, he goes*" – *(Mən gedirəm, o gedir);*

2) by means of mixing of roots or suppletiveness when forming a word form. For example, "*I go, I went*" – *(Mən gedirəm, mən getdim).*

The formation of word-forms in English by blending of roots is very rare, and in this language the sameness of the root plays a very small part in the rate of word-change..[3]

Each new word (deverbative) requires a series of suffixes. The possibility of simple word formation based on a free verb of Germanic origin leads to conversational naming and action naming leads to the naming of the agent as well as the adjective. Let's turn to examples:

"*read – reading – reader – readable – ready*" [redi] *(adv)*
"*wash – washing – washer – washable – washy*"

Almost all of the bases of these examples retain their original pronunciation, but apparently the words "ready" [redi] and "washy" are rarely used. In English, word formation is not only through suffixes, but also through conversion. For example:

"*find*" *(v)* – "*find*" *(n)* – "*finding*" *(n)*
"*fine*" *(v)* – "*fine*" *(n)* – "*fine*" *(adj)* – "*fine*" *(v)* – *(*təmizləmək);

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[2] Виноградов, В.В. Русский язык (Грамматическое учение о слове) / В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1972. – с.9.
[3] Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка / А.И.Смирницкий. – Москва: Изд. Литература на иностранных языка, – 1959. – с.11.

"run" (v) – "run" (n) – "running" (n) – "runner" (n)"

In general, when talking about new words, including deverbatives, one question should be answered when studying them. And this is related to the fact that new words - deverbatives are formed with only one suffix in a specific case, and another suffix cannot be added to that word?

This problem is always fundamental, because although the language has the same pattern of word formation, it is fixed by means of different suffixes. For example, in English "*-ance, -ation, -ion, -ment, -ing, -al"* və the solution to this problem is difficult to find in word formation, because those words are formed only as a result of the act of word creation event. Also, the suffix itself cannot answer this question. In order to justify our opinion, it would be more correct to draw attention to a few words that are included in English dictionaries and words derived from them:

"fish" (n) is a noun, it means fish, of course, there are contexts where it is used figuratively..

Through conversion, this word has become a verb "*fish" (v)* – feil (balıq tutmaq).

Again, this word is made into an adjective from a verb by taking an adjective suffix: "fishable" [`fıʃəbl] – (suitable for fishing). After this word correction process, the word "fish" again received the suffix "-ery" (of course, this is already a verb base) "fishery" [`fıʃərı] – fish farming, fishing industry, netting, fishing place, netting (for catching fish). Another process takes place with that word, that is, by adding the suffix "-ing" to the word "fish", both a noun and an adjective are formed.

"fishing"[1] [fıʃıŋ] (n) – (balıq ovu);
"fishing"[2] [fıʃıŋ] (adj) – (balıq ovu, balıqçılıq).

Let's consider the derivations of another word from the English language:

"deliver" [dı`lıvə`] (v) – (vermək, çatdırmaq). This verb has several deverbatives.

deliverance" [dı`livər'ns] – *a noun expressing an abstract meaning such as (release/rescue, deliverance, salvation) emerged*.

A new deverbative is created by adding another suffix (denoting the executor) to the base of that verb:

"deliverer" [dı`livərə] – (xilaskar, xilas edici, paylayan) (qəzet, məktub).

Again, by adding the noun-forming suffix "-ery" to the same verb base, a deverbative expressing another abstraction is formed and corresponds to the verb base in some sense.

"delivery" [dı`livərı] – *(gətirmə, yetirmə, çatdırma);*

"The postal delivery is at 2 o'clock" – (Növbəti poçt saat 2-də gətiriləcək);

"delivery [dı`livərı] – as adjective (*paylayan, aparan);*

"Please pay for delivery"

"The beautiful poetry was ruined by her poor delivery"

Based on the given examples, we can note that suffixes have a meaning corresponding to the motivated base in deverbatives formed by adding to the base. In all cases, based on the verb, it expresses certain signs of action either as a noun or an adjective, or in the case that the noun formed in the second cycle is also motivated.

The second paragraph of Chapter I deals with **"Semantic and structural features of deverbatives"**. When talking about word creation in English, in the theoretical literature, first of all, words formed with the suffix "-er" are mentioned. It should also be noted that in all cases, the use of those deverbatives in context plays an exceptional role in revealing their meaning.

For example, let's consider the combination "beautiful dancer" in two different sentences:

In the sentence "*The beautiful dancer got out of the building" - (Yaraşıqlı rəqqas binadan çıxdı)*, the combination "the beautiful dancer" denotes a specific person and one of her distinguishing features - her physical beauty, but in the second sentence "*She is a beautiful dancer" – (, gözəl rəqqasədir (qadın)) söhbət hansısa gözəl rəqs edən qadından gedir*. From the comparison of these sentences, it can be concluded that the determination of the word "beautiful" changes depending on the change of the communicative function of the word "*dancer*", and this, in our opinion, directly depends on the context.

Another issue is related to the fact that verb deverbatives, especially words such as "*dancer, painter, writer*" formed with the suffix "-er" in some cases express a person as well as an instrument. Therefore, the predicative word can perform different functions in a concrete utterance. The word "*dancer*" in the sentence above is used as an identifier. It also characterizes a certain subject and selects and separates it from other subjects in the real world.

But here another issue arises: what semantic feature of the predicative word "*dancer*" allows it to perform different utterances, different communicative functions.

The simplest explanation of this is that in the sentence "She is a beautiful dancer" the deverbative, derived noun indicates that the person is performing the movement (dancing), and the word "beautiful" determines the sign of this movement (that is, the person expresses the movement beautifully - a beautiful dance does). In the other sentence, the reference refers directly to the action, and this includes the content of the word "dancer", i.e., distinguishing one person from another.

In the theoretical literature, verbs are divided into two groups, transitive and intransitive, according to their lexical meaning. Of course, this division is purely terminological. The trantisveness and trantisveness of the verb is reflected in the lexical content of this part of speech. This manifests itself directly in the fact that transitive verbs express action with their direct meaning, and at the same time, the meaning of the resulting deverbative coincides with the meaning of the verb from which it is formed (i.e, the motif verb). At this time, the original meaning of the word appears in the quality of motivation, and it can be called the real meaning of the word, because these meanings together show the essence of both the action and the process. For example:

"to dance" – *"to move the body and feet in time to music"* (bədəni və ayaqları musiqi ilə hərəkət etdirmək)[4].

"They danced to the music of a string quarter" – (Onlar simli kvartetlə rəqs etdilər).

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[4] Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary / Oxford University Press, – 2005. – p. 316.

The word "*dancer*" [dɑːnsʼð(r)] derived from this verb is interpreted in the explanatory dictionary as follows: "*dancer*" [dɑːnsəð(r)] – *(a person who dances or whose job is dancing)*[5].

"She is a fantastic dancer. He's a dancer with the Royal Ballet" – (*Rəqs edən şəxs və ya peşəsi rəqs etmək olan şəxs, o əla rəqqasdır*) (that is, he is a dancer, it is not known if his profession is dancing or he just dances well - it can be understood only in the text). In the second sentence, information is given that the person is a professional dancer in the royal ballet troupe).

"to wander" [wondə]. Am.E. [waːndə] – (*to walk slowly around or to a place, often without any particular sense of purpose or direction)* – (Ətrafda yavaş-yavaş gəzmək və yaxud müəyyən yerə, istiqamətə heç bir məqsəd güdmədən yavaş-yavaş hərəkət etmək-dolaşmaq, veyillənmək)[6].

A noun was created from that verb through conversion and in that source *"wander"* [wondə] – (*a short walk in or around a place usually with no special purpose).*

"I went to the park and had a wander round"- (Ətrafda qısa gəzinti və yaxud xüsusi məqsədsiz gəzmə-dolaşma).

This example refers to the process, not the performance of the action.

In our opinion, the word "dancer" that we gave as an example above can also be called a modeled or systematized idiomatic deverbative.

Based on the analysis of the semantic-structural features of deverbatives in English based on specific linguistic material, we can note that derived words are usually formed on the basis of verbs.

In the third paragraph of chapter I, *"Functional features of deverbatives"* are studied. As indicated in the theoretical sources, deverbatives formed with *"-er/-or"* are usually motivated by verbs requiring a subject and are not idiomatic in nature. Quite naturally, as we mentioned earlier, it clarifies the nature of the specific action by means of the corresponding completeness. For example:

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[5] Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary / Oxford University Press, – 2005. – p. 316.
[6] Ibid, – p.455.

"I play chess → I don't care if I'm a <u>chess player</u>" – (Mən şahmat oynayıram – Şahmat oynayan olmağım vecimə deyil);

"He acted heroic part → Yes, yes, he has come to admit everything…"

"That it was a ridiculous <u>actor of heroic parts</u> who deserved to be laughed at and weas laughned at"

The verb deverbative can change from ordinary naming to event naming in some contexts. We can show them on the basis of the examples of sentences that we have given below. These, along with other deverbatives, are mostly manifested in the English word "*speak*er".

"We do not ignore the fact that there are large areas in which a <u>speaker</u> cannot absolutely decide upon the grammaticalness of an utterance; That the naive <u>speaker</u> may however, be very much aware of grammatical distinctions in compounding may be seen from the following humorous lead article; Similarly, for many <u>speakers</u> catnip now containg the verb nip; Some rural <u>speakers</u> interprete sparrow-grass (asparaqus) to be a kind of grass connected somehow with sparrows".

In our opinion, the "speaker" used in the above statements is significantly lexicalized, and this is manifested in the fact that the deverbative "*speaker*" expresses the role of two opposite poles. "*Speaker-hearer*" – to be more precise, "speaker-listener", "transmitting information", "receiving information", of course, in addition, in such cases, it is used with a deverbative determining word and actualizes the objective meaning of the motivated verb.

When talking about the functional characteristics of deverbatives, one should not forget their semantic characteristics. The semantic properties of deverbatives, especially deverbatives naming inanimate objects, are conditioned by the fact that the word is always definite, regardless of whether their status is idiomatic or non-idiomatic. This, of course, logically depends on the nature of the interaction between the concept expressed by the direct deverbative and the original word meaning. Any deverbative, that is, a word (language unit) that names an inanimate thing by adding a suffix to the verb root, whether idiomatic or non-idiomatic, although it names

something or is a sign (and when it is non-idiomatic, it has a predicative meaning) and or when the subject is an object, it is idiomatic and its meaning has an identified character. As for the difference (diversity) between the object (subject) and the signs, they are, as a rule, precise and defined.

The opinion of G.Aliyeva, who investigates the functional characteristics of deverbatives (derived words), is also interesting. According to G.Aliyeva, the linguistic system and also the functions of derived words in speech consist of the following) nominativeness, 2) constructiveness (the ability to change the structure of speech), 3) compressiveness, 4) pragmatics.[7] We believe that this idea of the author is admirable.

In the last paragraph of the first chapter entitled ***"Role of deverbatives in language development"*** the place and role of deverbatives in the development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the language was studied. The vocabulary of the language is constantly enriched due to borrowed words, the naming of objects created in connection with the development of science and technology, as well as word creation. However, in addition to all this, the means of word creation and the change of the semantics of the word is a more productive method in the development of the lexical layer, and it seems to us that deverbatives have a special role here. The creation of new words is primarily caused by second naming, and at this time, a large amount of linguistic material for research is created, which plays an important role in changing the national language landscape of the world. Transfer of meaning in word creation involves conversion and semantic change..

According to G.Marchand, who talking about derivative words and deverbatives, *"in word formation (derived words), in our opinion, the uncertainty of the meaning of word formation in deverbatives is also typical for suffixes denoting inanimate objects. This manifests itself sometimes in the difficulty of determining whether a derived word (derivative) is an object expressing an action*

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[7] Алиева, Г.Х. Семантика и прагматика производных слов и выявление их соотношения с когнитивными компонентами (на материале современного английского языка) / Г.Х.Алиева. – Бакы: Мутарджим, – 2016. – с.41

or an object intended to perform an action."[8] G.Marchand then writes: *he author tries to explain his idea with examples, for example, "boiler", "dresser", "counter" and specifically in the sentence "The boiler was out of order... After trouble-shooting the inspectors found a rag in the boiler"*[9]. The author tries to explain his idea with examples, for example, *"boiler", "dresser", "counter" and specifically in the sentence "The boiler was out of order... After trouble-shooting the inspectors found a rag in the boiler"*[10].

Another point here is that deverbatives are formed from the base of the verb and they are classified in different ways in the theoretical literature. For example, P.M.Karashuk classified the nouns and adjectives formed from the verb base according to the suffixes.[11] For us, the interesting aspect here is that the author grouped verbs based on the sign of form according to the formation of abstract nouns: verbs with the suffix *"-ify";* verbs with "*-ize"* suffix; Verbs with the suffix "*-ate*" are verbs that do not literally have a suffix. Verb-based deverbatives , in fact, enrich the vocabulary of the language not only with the number of semantic components, but also with the polysemy of the words derived from that verb, as well as with the variety of shades of meaning of the components.

Chapter II of the study entitled **"Origin and types of deverbatives"** consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph of this chapter, *"Derivational structural features of deverbatives"* are involved in the study. In general, deverbative, as the name suggests, is formed by adding certain suffixes to the verb root (base), as well as by conversion.

There are some suffixes that are added to different parts of speech to create new words. In English, there are several word-correcting suffixes that are similar in form and sound, but they cannot be considered the same suffixes because they have different

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[8] Marchand, H. The Categories and Types of Present Day English Word-Formation. A Synchronic Diachronic Approach / H.Marchand. – Wiesbaden, – 1960. – p.216.
[9] Ibid, – p.216.
[10] Ibid, – p.216.
[11] Каращук, П.М. Словообразование английского языка / П.М.Каращук. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1977. – 303 с.

functions when they fix different parts of speech. For example, the suffix "-er" forms both a noun and a verb, and the suffixes "-ant, -ent" form both a noun and an adjective.

When talking about deverbatives, the words formed with "-er" come to mind first. Since they were discussed to some extent in the first chapter, here it is enough to mention the suffixes that make nouns in general, and we will pay attention to which of them are added to the base of the verb to create a deverbative. Suffixes forming nouns can be grouped in turn. In the theoretical literature, the first of them are suffixes denoting the executor (agency). The nouns belonging to this group are nouns that have a certain profession, are related to the type of activity, and are formed from verbs according to their socio-political views. This group of suffixes includes word-correcting suffixes such as *"-er, -or, -ee, -man, -ian, -ant(-ent), -eer, -ess.*

Despite the fact that many of the words formed with the suffix "-er" in English mean a performer, an instrument, they can still express different shades of meaning depending on the context.

Regarding the types of deverbatives, the services of authors such as O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karashuk, P.V.Tsrayov, H.Marchand in the study of word creation can be mentioned. Some of the authors just grouped noun-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, and adjective-forming suffixes according to their meaning, others according to the meaning of the suffixes, others analyzed them as word-correcting suffixes.

When talking about deverbatives, first of all, deverbatives formed with the suffix *"-er/-or"* attract attention, while those suffixes are also added to nouns to create new nouns. Undoubtedly, the true meaning of the words formed with these suffixes finds its expression within the discourse (context).

The suffix "*-ist*" is added to the base of the verb to form a deverbative denoting a representative of any profession. The suffix "-*ist*" forms a new noun by adding the noun to the base. For example, "*typist-type*" – (typist, typing on a typewriter/computer); "copyist-copy" – (one who copies/imitates his face).

Note that the deverbative formed with the suffix "-ist" is almost identical to the deverbatives formed with "-er" in this semantic shade. Compare it.: "*discover-discoverer*", "teach-teacher", "active-activist". However, when analyzing the dictionaries, we witness that the suffix "-ist" is added to nouns and adjectives to create a new word rather than a verb.

It should also be emphasized that, according to the meaning of the words formed, new words created with the suffix "-man", that is, words denoting the profession, denoting the type of activity, are the same as the words formed with "-er, -ist", but in terms of shades of meaning, they are completely identical does not fall. Compare it : "*airman*" – (təyyarəçi), "*seaman*" – (dənizçi), "*sailor*" – (dənizçi-matros), "*typist*" – (makinaçı) və s.

The suffixes "-*ant/-ent*" are also deverbative suffixes. Usually, the words formed by adding those suffixes to the base of the verb express a person, a creator, a figure. For example, "*participate-participant*" etc.

O.D.Meshkov, who studied word formation, gave the model and scheme of words formed by means of suffixes[12].In our work, we focused only on the deverbatives formed from them according to the model verb (v) + suffix = noun (n) and verb (v) + suffix = adjective (adj).

O.D.Meshkov shows 164 constructions in his research, and 22 of them are verb (v) + suffix = noun (n) model, 11 are verb (v) + suffix = adjective (adj) model. Of course, there are other modal deverbatives out there, but the main goal is to study noun and adjective deverbatives.[13]

It is appropriate to accept the general interpretation of the models and schemes of the formation of deverbatives according to O.D. Meshkov's division.

In English, there are a large number of derivative words that are formed by adding suffixes to the verb root. It enriches the vocabulary of the language and this process continues continuously.

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[12] Мешков, О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка / О.Д.Мешков. – Москва: Наука, – 1976. – 246 с.
[13] Ibid, – p. 46.

Despite the abundance of forms of derivative words in the language, dozens of new forms are emerging. Here, deverbatives created on the basis of the same template create different shades of meaning, or deverbatives created on the basis of different templates, which create a synonymic shade for each other in a certain context, are included in the vocabulary of the language. Another point is that the word-forming suffix is both productive and active. "-er" is one such suffix that forms a noun based on a verb. There are a large number of words derived from this suffix in English. For example: *"speaker", "writer", "reader", "thinker", "cleaner"* according to this model (verb + er → noun), new words - derivatives are created freely and without limit. For example, "*breakfaster", "laugher", "respecter", "inspector", "interruptor"*

That deverbative forming suffix, on the one hand, indicates the type of activity, the person who performs the type of work, and on the other hand, it indicates which side (i.e., the location) of that person. For example: "*southerner*" - (living in the south).

The derivational suffixes "-*er/-or*" in English play an important role in revealing the motivated meaning of the verb. In most cases, in English, such derivatives are more suitable for idioms. In our opinion, it is more correct to interpret this fact on the basis of sentence examples. For example:

"He is heavy smoker" – "He smokes much"
"He is a poor learner" – "He learns little"
"He is early riser" – "He rises early"
"He is music lover" – "He loves music"

Deverbatives (non-idiomatic and idiomatic) arising from the verb root participate in the transmission of concrete and abstract ideas about the action, as well as the process, situation and relations through the medium of the language carrier.

In English, there are other suffixes that form a deverbative from a verb base. These are *"-ist, -ant/-ent"* suffixes. Deverbatives formed with the suffix *"-ist"* express the person (person) who performs the derivational action with the suffix "-er" according to their meaning. For example, "agronomist" - (aqronom), "teacher" - (müəllim), "discoverer" - (tədqiqatçı), and in another sense it means a

follower of any scientist, theory, method, but in this case that suffix is based on the noun is increased. For example, *"anarchist", "Darvinist", "pragmatist", "instrumentalist", "essayist", "machinist", "drammatist"* and etc.

Another suffix that forms a deverbative from a verb base is "-ant/-ent". The number of such words is not so large, but the deverbatives formed by means of those suffixes also express the person who performs the work. For example, *"descendant", "dependent", "inhabitant", "emigrant", "accountant", "appellant"*, etc. words like are included in this category.

We would like to add that the deverbatives formed from the mentioned verb can retain certain characteristics of the verb in the meaning of its noun.

In modern times, the approach to deverbatives should be based on general principles. The characteristic of deverbatives/derivatives of derived words is that they perform both a constructive function, more precisely, they provide the expression of actualization fragments of speech to change the structure of speech

To interpret that feature in English, we would like to refer to the deverbatives formed on the models "verb + tion", "verb + ing", "verb + er". For example, "*dunker"* means (peçenyeni çayın/kofenin içinə batırmaq/basmaq)

"She always dunks her buscuits in her coffee" – (O həmişə peçenyeni qəhvəyə batırır);

"They dunked the boy in the river as a joke" – (Onlar zarafatla (zarafat olaraq) oğlanı çaya basdılar).

From a structural point of view, deverbatives formed from a verb stem are two-syllable. Verb-derived nouns (deverbatives) by themselves create an ontologically unified image of the process and object and show the multi-functionality of that unit.

In the second paragraph of Chapter II, entitled ***"Characteristics of formation and processing of noun deverbatives"***, it is studied that nouns derived from verbs in English include a stable productive group and realize a certain category of word creation. These, in turn, require the adoption of a new

conceptual sphere relevant to deverbation, since they are formed at the junction of the naming and the verb category.

The model of derivatives/derivatives in English is "Verb + ing" = (reading); In the form (model) of "go + ing" = (going), the onomasiological base is marked with the suffix "hərəkət", but to express the meaning "əşya - the carrier of the sign", it is formed on the basis of the mutual movement of the suffix and the verb base and is directed to the onomasiological sign.

Nouns derived from verbs (derivatives and deverbatives) themselves have a nominative function (it does not matter if they are abstract nouns or those denoting an executive, an agent, or those denoting a group) and have a nominative meaning, and in many cases, referring to this general categorical meaning, they are a second nominative unit by themselves. is interpreted as Therefore, we believe that it is more appropriate to consider deverbatives/ derivatives as interactions between noun and verb categories, because they are highly stable and appear in wide boundaries of the functional-semantic and lexical-semantic fields.

Talking about derivative words (derivatives and derivatives), P.V.Tsarev notes that the nouns formed from the verb base with the suffixes *"-ion(-tion), -ation, -sion"* have the following meanings:

a) action or process: "*repetition"* - (təkrar), "*expectation"* - (gözləmə), "*separation*" - (division);

b) condition or quality: *"reconciliation"*-(barışıq,baxışma) *"stabilization*" - (stabilləşmə);

c) the result of the action: "*exhibition*" - (sərgi), "*invension*" - (ixtira), "*impression*" - (təəssürat).[14]

We believe that with the presented division it is possible to fully cover all such derived words, that is, with the indicated suffixes.

When talking about the suffix "-*sion*" from deverbatives/derivatives, which forms a noun from a verb, O.D.Meshkov writes that the nouns formed by the model "V + ion = N" mean movement or process (alteration, organization), state or

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[14] Царев, П.В. Производные слова в английском языке / П.В.Царев. – Москва: Изд-во Московского ун-та, – 1977. – с.35.

quality (*occupation, starvation*). expresses. Then the author writes: the words formed with the suffix "-*ion*" (*deverbativlər- əşya*), (*decoration-bəzəmə), person or şəxs qrupu(organization-təşkilat*))are the product of lexical-semantic word correction"[15].

According to the author, *the suffix "-ion" is combined with verbs that do not contain any suffixes and creates a deverbative (adapt – adaptation, alter – alteration, explore - exploration); "-ify" is joined to verbs at the end (justify – justification, purity – purification) and the suffix "-ion" takes the form "-cation"; It is added to verbs ending in "-ate" (contemplate - contemplation) and combined with verbs ending in "-ize" to form deverbative/derivative words like (colonize – colonization)*"[16].

It should be noted that when talking about the words formed with "-ion" suffixes, P.N.Karashuk divides those words into four groups. According to the author, "*nouns formed from verbs ending in "-ify", nouns formed from verbs ending in "-ize", those formed from verbs based on "-ate" and, finally, nouns formed from verbs without a correcting suffix at the end*".[17]

The last paragraph of Chapter II is devoted to **"*Characteristics of formation and processing of adjective deverbatives*"**. In English, as in Latin, the suffix "-able" is added to a verb stem to form an adjective, especially from active verbs and usually means capable of something.

Usually "-able" means passive. For example, "*drinkable"-(*içməyə yaralı, "*accomplishable* yerinə yetirilə bilən, əlçatan -", *"abolishable", "actable", "abatable", "dooble", etc.* [18]

According to P.M.Karashuk, "*-ible" is considered an adjective-forming suffix in modern English, but in fact, in modern conditions, the suffix "-ible" does not play any word-forming role, it has not acquired the quality of any word-forming element based on the*

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[15] Мешков, О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка / О.Д.Мешков. – Москва: Наука, – 1976. – с.55.

[16] Ibid, – p.55.

[17] Каращук, П.М. Словообразование английского языка / П.М.Каращук. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1977. – с.79.

[18] Ibid, – p.125.

English word, and during its existence in the entire English language, a did not create a single new word. It has always played the role of adjective indicator"[19].

When talking about deverbatives, derivatives, and word formation as a whole, P.V.Tsarev, touching on the issue of the formation of adjectives, writes that "the adjectives formed by means *of -able(ible) suffixes are primarily used in the sense of passivity. "Drinkable", "separable" and in this case the suffix is added to effective verbs, and secondly, those adjectives are added to the verb base and noun base expressing the meaning of sign, cause and compatibility: "suitable*" – (münasibət), "knowledgeable" – (*yaxşı məlumatlı, xəbərbar olan*)"[20].

O.D.Meshkov, who studied word creation, also admitted the presence of deverbatives in English with the "V + able = A" model., according to the author, "*on the basis of the model we have mentioned, adjectives are made from effective verbs: "decipherable" – (oxunmaq üçün şifrəsi asılmış), "eatable" – (yeyilməli), and also active significant adjectives, adjectives indicating reason, relevant and similar are created on the basis of verbs: "suitable*"[21].

The author goes into the depth of the issue and notes that the most important feature of the adjectives formed by the formula *"V + able = A" (verb + able = adjective) is that those adjectives retain the verb feature.*.[22] According to O.D.Meshkov, "adjectives formed by this model (deverbatives – N.A.) can act in the same way as verbs in the news content".[23]

Chapter III of the research work entitled **"Experimental-phonetic analysis of prosodic and structural features of deverbatives"** attempted to reveal acoustic correlates (indicators) in speech synthesis and recognition and perception of deverbatives by recipients.

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[19] Ibid, – p 126.
[20] Царев, П.В. Производные слова в английском языке / П.В.Царев. – Москва: Изд-во Московского ун-та, – 1977. – с.63.
[21] Мешков, О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка / О.Д.Мешков. – Москва: Наука, – 1976. – с.82.
[22] Ibid, – p. 82.
[23] İbid, – p. 83.

The study of the process of word perception in the research work is based on the theoretical provisions of the statistical-descriptive model of the understanding of speech (speech) on linguistic signs.[24]. This model is primarily based on the structural features of the word at the "upper layer, purely linguistic" level.[25]

The hypothesis of the experimental-phonetic research: the description of the structural and prosodic (accent) features of deverbatives in modern English, on the one hand, to determine their phonetic types, on the other hand, to determine the mechanism of their perception by auditors, as well as to determine similar and specific features in "noun-verb" minimal pairs makes it possible. Despite the fact that deverbatives and the verbs that form them have certain aspectual connection or correlativeness, there is no complete aspectual parallelism between them. The genitive verb is characterized by a wider aspectual and taxis potential due to its verb semantics. Deverbative, on the other hand, is more limited in its aspectual relation due to its categorical and derivational semantics. Aspectuality is not an ontologically specific category for deverbatives like nouns are parts of speech. Aspectual features of deverbatives are considered to be hidden, propositionally nominalized features that indicate their aspectual specificity.

In the first paragraph of Chapter III, the ***"Principle of conducting the experiment***" is explained. The language material used in the research work is deverbatives selected from the English language and dozens of nouns forming minimal pairs (240 words). Acoustic indicators of deverbatives in English were determined by means of experimental-phonetic analysis, and the phonotactic and prosodic organization of those units was interpreted based on them.

Important signs in the recognition of deverbatives with reference to indicators of acoustic parameters: frequency of

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[24] Зиндер, Л.Р. Факторы, влияющие на опознание слова / Л.Р.Зиндер, А.С.Штерн // Материалы IV Всесоюз. симпозиума по психолингвистике и теории коммуникации (30 мая-2 июн. 1972 г.). АН СССР, Ин-т языкознания. – Москва: – 1972. – с.102.

[25] Венцов, А.В. Проблемы восприятия речи / А.В.Венцов, В.Б.Касевич. – Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во С.-Петерб. гос. ун-та, – 1994. – 230 с.

processing, place of accent, acoustic nature of accented vowel, accent-rhythmic structure, etc. is defined. Important linguistic features discovered through experimentation can be considered as the basis for distinguishing the phonetic type of words.

In the first stage of the experiment, the syllable structure and accent-rhythmic structure of deverbatives were analyzed. Each word offered to the auditors was repeated several times. The interval between words was equal to 3 seconds. The main reason for preferring isolated words in experimental-phonetic analysis is to protect them from additional effects of speech (phrase) intonation. This, in turn, makes it possible to determine the prosodic structure of deverbatives in a pure form on the basis of acoustic indicators.

In the second stage of the experiment, the location, acoustic nature and perception mechanism of stressed syllables in deverbatives and their equivalents (nouns) were determined. The issues put before the auditors are as follows:

1) listening to language material (isolated words);

2) determine the place of emphasis in them;

3) to determine the general prosodic structure of deverbatives based on the results of acoustic parameters.

PRAAT in acoustic analysis of language material to objectively assess stressed syllables in deverbatives 3.8.1. using a computer program, they were involved in electro-acoustic analysis. The immanent properties of deverbatives were determined based on the indicators of the received acoustic parameters. The obtained acoustic data were processed using statistical analysis methods. In determining the position of the accent in deverbatives in the pronunciation of informants (announcers), the ratio of statistical indicators of its acoustic parameters is distinctively important.

The acoustic parameters of stressed and unstressed syllables in deverbatives were determined using a computer program according to the following parameters:

- the average duration of accented syllable (m/sec), dynamics (db), melodiousness (hs); Important signs in the recognition of deverbatives with reference to indicators of acoustic parameters: frequency of processing, place of accent, acoustic nature of accented

vowel, accent-rhythmic structure, etc. is defined. Important linguistic features discovered through experimentation can be considered as the basis for distinguishing the phonetic type of words.

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The acoustic parameters of stressed and unstressed syllables in deverbatives were determined using a computer program according to the following parameters:

- the average duration of accented syllable (m/sec), dynamics (db), melodiousness (hs);-the average sounding time of an unstressed syllable (m/sec), dynamics (db), melodiousness (hs);

- ratio of the average pronunciation duration, intensity and melodicity indicators of the accented syllable to the indicators of the analogous parameters of the unaccented syllable;

-average duration (time), intensity and melodicity of the unstressed syllable in deverbatives before the pause.

The language material is voiced by native English speakers. The experimental material consists of isolated words (minimal pairs, deverbatives). Both announcers were pre-familiarized with the experimental material, but were not given additional information about the purpose of the experiment when the language material was played. Information about announcers:

Narrator I – English, female, with higher education, pronunciation corresponds to the British pronunciation variant;

Narrator II – English, middle-aged, female, accented, matching British accent.

The purpose of the experimental-phonetic analysis is to determine the acoustic features that distinguish deverbatives from their equivalent units – the place and nature of the stress in the structure of the language unit. In the study, the following formula was used to calculate the acoustic parameters (frequency, time, intensity) of individual vowels analyzed oscillographically:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma f X_1}{n}$$

Here, Σ is the sum of all observations, f is the observed time, frequency or intensity value, X1 is individual observations, N is the total number of observations, and is the average value. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of individual vowels in the acoustically analyzed experimental material were calculated according to this formula and tables were compiled based on the obtained results.

In the second paragraph, *"Analysis of prosodic features of deverbatives"* is carried out. The meaning expressed by accent (accent) refers not to separate words in general, but to any hierarchical level, even to the constituent elements of the sentence level. The accent indicators of the oscillographically analyzed words indicate that they belong to the "value in terms of information" category, because the displacement of the accent in the word

structure acts as a phonological marker of exceptional importance both in the grammatical meaning and recognition of those words.

Oscillographic analysis showed that the shift of stress in the structure of words was also reflected in the acoustic indicators of vowel phonemes in them.

In the components of the analyzed minimal pairs, the acoustic parameters in stressed syllables have higher indicators. With reference to the indicators of the acoustic parameters, it can be said that the accent shift in the oscillographically analyzed words does not affect the phonetic indicators of the corresponding vowel phonemes realized in them.

The last paragraph is called *"Similar and different features of deverbatives in languages with different systems".* The displacement of stressed/unstressed syllables in the structure of the analyzed words is the leading component in their rhythmic-prosodic organization. Quantification of vowel phonemes in English, i.e., their accented and rhythmic length, is a phonetic feature that emerges from the stressed and unstressed position of the vowel in the word structure.

We would like to note that the oscillograms and spectrograms of the words involved in the experiment, their interpretation were reflected in the dissertation, and the acoustic parameters of minimal pairs in English are given in the tables.

Also, in the dissertation work, the % ratio of time, melodicity, intensity parameters in minimal pairs – verbs and nouns on stressed/unstressed syllables, as well as the ratio of the distribution of acoustic parameters in stressed/unstressed syllables in minimal pairs are given with diagrams.

Based on the results of the experiment, two accent types were defined in minimal pairs. The main feature of the first type of accented unit is a sharp decrease in the indicators of acoustic parameters after the accented syllable. A sharp decrease in the indicators of acoustic parameters occurs in an unstressed syllable. In the organization of the prosodic structure of the word, the movement of the tone in the stressed syllable takes place in a positive, and in some cases, in a neutral interval (see figure 3.3.5):
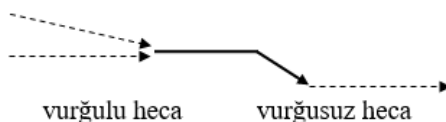
Figure 3.3.5
Accent unit of stressed-unstressed syllables in minimal pairs
(in nouns)

A general rising tone movement is characteristic of the second accented unit. In the second stressed syllable, the tone, as a rule, moves on a rising line. The syllable (or syllables) preceding the stressed syllable is characterized by a rising or smooth tone. A positive interval is characteristic of the ratio between the stressed syllable and the following unstressed syllable. This accent pattern is mainly characteristic of nouns (see figure 3.3.6):
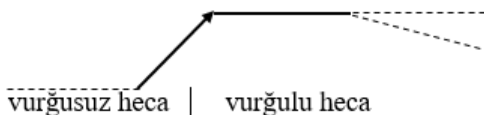

Figure 3.3.6
Accent unit of unstressed-stressed syllables in minimal pairs
(in verbs)

With reference to the paradigmatic or linear comparison of accent units, the following conclusions can be drawn: a) quantitative distribution of acoustic parameters in accent models in minimal pairs corresponds to the nature of the relationship between accent-rhythmic units; b) in minimal pairs, the frequency of the main tone acts as the main parameter characterizing the rhythmic relationship between accented/unaccented syllables. The acoustic analysis of the experimental material and the reconciliation of the obtained results allow to reveal the prosodic features of the minimal pairs (noun-verbs (deverbatives)) that have a significant impact on the perception by the recipients. Acoustic indicators allow us to identify different nuclear tones in minimal pairs: in nouns, the nucleus is usually recorded in the first syllable (recessive stress), and in verbs, in the second syllable.

The following **conclusion** were obtained from the study of the semantic, syntactic and prosodic features of deverbatives in English:

1. Patterns of word formation are always present in language. Materially, the creation of deverbatives is productive not only by adding suffixes and prefixes to the end of words, but also by means of semantic change.

2. In many cases, semantic derivative words retain their semantics in the root word, and referring to the analysis of the semantic-structural features of deverbatives in English based on specific language materials, we can note that derived words, as a rule, are formed mainly on the basis of verbs.

3. The semantic properties of deverbatives, especially deverbatives naming inanimate objects, are determined by the fact that the word is always definite, regardless of whether their status is idiomatic or non-idiomatic.

4. Deverbatives derived from ambiguous verbs are also ambiguous, they have a special role in enriching the vocabulary of the language, along with verb bases, a group of nouns are formed by adding the suffix "-*ard*" to the end of verbs, and in turn they are also called deverbative, for example, "d*runkard", "bastard*" " etc.

5. The vocabulary of each language changes, becomes richer, semantic signs appear due to new factors related to cognition, and as a result, the language is enriched due to new semantic nuances and variants, and its expressive possibilities increase.

6. Despite the fact that there are enough forms of formation of derivative/derivative words in the language, dozens of new forms are formed, and free units are formed in the process of word formation, especially in the derivation of nouns from verbs.

7. In deverbatives, objects are expressed by the same word, perform the same grammatical function, but the semantics-concept is different ("talkertive" - "loquacious, chatter, communicative, barrelous"), and deverbatives can be conditionally are divided into two groups, and in dictionaries, those who have the right to citizenship, the right to citizenship those who don't win. The meaning of the latter is determined by the situation and context.

8. The results of the conducted experiment show that the positional differences in the accent variants of the so-called accent in modern English are not unlimited, while in English, relative to the accent, freedom, mobility, and different syllable lengths are characteristic. For example, modern English has either no syllabic interval ['cantonal] - [can'tonal] or a single syllable interval for accented variants. For example ['orthoepist] - [ˌortho'epist]. In English, two-syllable intervals are rare, mostly in five- or six-syllable words, for example ['purificatory] - [ˌpurifi'catory] (purifier), "accommodation" [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n] (yaşayış,canlı). Thus, two-syllable intervals are more typical for accented variants in English, and this indicates the importance of the rhythmic organization of the English language.

9. Referring to the results of the experimental-phonetic analysis of words with two or more syllables in English, the most effective model of nouns, adjectives and adverbs is the model where the stress falls on the first syllable. For example ['pedantism] (noun), ['globose] (adjective), ['primarily] (adverb) "activity" (n) [ækˈtɪvəti] (activity), "hostess" ['həʊstɪs] (mistress, stewardess) , "adjustable" (n) [əˈd͡ʒʌstəb(ə)l] (tənzimləyən), "adjusted" (adj) [əˈd͡ʒʌstɪd] (tənzimlənmiş), "accessible" (adj) [əkˈsesəb(ə)l] (əlçatan, müyəssər), "accessory" (n) [əkˈsesəri] (aksesuar), "complainant" [kəmˈpleɪnənt] (şikayətçi). These models are more common in English. In English four-syllable nouns, the stress usually falls on the second syllable, for example, "saxophonist" [saˈxophonist] (saksafonçu). In English verbs, the stress usually falls on the second.

10. As a result of the acoustic analysis of the accent structure of two-syllable words in English, the following accent models were determined:

1) [^ – –] – the main stress falls on the first syllable;

2) [^ – ˌ –] – the primary stress falls on the first syllable, and the secondary stress falls on the second syllable;

3) [ˌ – ^ –] – the secondary accent falls on the first syllable, and the main accent falls on the second syllable;

4) [– ^ –] – the main stress falls on the second syllabl

A stable and widespread accent pattern in two-syllable nouns is the [^ – –] pattern. For example: "hostess" ['həʊstɪs] (hostess), "undine" ['ʌdiːn] (mermaid). The [– ^ –] accent pattern is a stable and widespread pattern in two-syllable verbs. For example: "frustrate" [frʌ'streɪt] (upset), "subject" [sʌb'ʤekt]. n adjectives, the dominant model is [^ – –] and [– ^ –] models. For example: "blasé" ['bleiz] (American version), [ˈblɑːzeɪ] (British version) (tired, seasoned), "comose" ['cʌmos] (woolly, hairy), "spinose" ['spaɪneʊs] (spiny), "gallant" [gæˈlənt] (brave, valiant), "occult" [əˈkʌlt] (American variant), [ɒk'ʌlt] (British variant) (mysterious, hidden).

11.The sound form of the word represents the unity of general, specific and only in its characteristic aspect. The unique uniqueness of the sound form of the word in each language is not due to its unique features, but rather depends on the interaction and reflection of universal and group features in it. When the fact of homonymy of word forms appears, it becomes necessary to differentiate the accented forms of the same word. Referring to the acoustic analysis of language material, it can be said that stress in English belongs to structurally free (lexical) or paradigmatic systems: the determination of the place of stress depends more on morphological and paradigmatic factors than on phonological factors. Results of the experiment The acoustic qualities of the accented vowel have a leading role in the perception of words in English. So, the realization of stress in variably stressed word forms (minimal pairs) is not only related to sociolinguistic factors, but also to the syntagmatic, universal tendency of alternating stressed and unstressed syllables in the word structure.

The main content and scientific provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications:
1. "ER" şəkilçisi ilə yaranan isimlərin semantik çalarlıqları // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya jurnalı, – 2014. №11, – s.146-150.
2. Sifəti deverbativlərin bəzi xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 4-5 may, – 2015, – s.181-184.

3. "-ship" və "-hood" şəkilçiləri vasitəsilə yaranan sözlərin semantikası // Gənc alimlərin əsərləri, – 2015. №12, – s.201-204.

4. Deverbativlərin bəzi xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // Dil və mədəniyyət. Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 8-9 oktyabr, – 2015, – s.62-64.

5. Deverbativlərə leksik-semantik baxış // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 5-6 may, – 2016, – s.137-139.

6. Feil əsasdan yaranan törəmə isimlər (deverbativlər) // Koqnitiv və tətbiqi dilçiliyin aktual problemləri adlı beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri. – Bakı: – 20-21 oktyabr, – 2016, – s.35-37.

7. İsmi və sifəti deverbativlərin kontekstdə işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: ADU-nun Elmi xəbərləri, – 2016. №4, – s.131-136.

8. About the typology range of deverbatives //–Киев Література в Контексті Культури, – 2017. Випуск №28, – p.12-17.

9. Deverbativlərdə tarixi nöqteyi-nəzərdən motivləşmə // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2023. №1(121), – s.475-479.

10. Sözün qavranılmasının bəzi aspektləri (İngilis dilində minimal cütlərin materialları əsasında) // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023. № 8, – s.311-317.

11. İngilis dilində deverbativlərin ritmik-prosodik təşkili // X Türk Dünyasını araşdırmalar simpoziumu. – Алматы: Қыздар университеті, – 14-16 iyun, – 2023, – s.255-260.

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