

# Словообразование в английском языке

## Способы словообразования

```
graph TD; A[Способы словообразования] --> B[Словосложение слов или основ]; A --> C[Конверсия]; A --> D[Аффиксация (префиксация и суффиксация)];
```

Словосложение  
слов или основ

Конверсия

Аффиксация  
(префиксация и  
суффиксация)

# Словосложение

образование нового слова происходит путем соединением двух и более слов в одно составное слово по следующим моделям

## Сложные имена существительные

N+N    **ice-cream**

мороженое

A+N    **blackboard**

доска

V+N    **grindstone**

точило

## Сложные имена прилагательные

A+A            **dark-red**

темно-красный

Num+N        **first class**

первоклассный

N+A            **waterproof**

водонепроницаемый

## Сложные глаголы

A+V        to **broadcast**

передавать по радио

# Конверсия

Переход слова из одной части речи в другую

V-N-A

*to light- light- light*

освещать – свет -

светлый

V-N

*to work-work*

работать -

работа

V-A

*to free-free*

освобождать

- свободный



# Аффиксация

образование новых слов посредством присоединения  
словообразовательных аффиксов к корням и основам

ИСХОДНЫХ СЛОВ

**Префиксальный** –  
присоединение приставок к  
корням и основам.

Префиксы, как правило,  
изменяют значение слова, а  
не часть речи:

**to appear – to disappear;  
possible – impossible.**

**Суффиксальный** –  
присоединение суффиксов к  
корням и основам.

Суффиксы, главным  
образом, служат для  
образования одной части  
речи из другой:

**to work – worker;** но также  
могут образовывать  
производные слова,  
относящиеся к той же части  
речи, что и исходное слово:  
**friend – friendship.**

Слова в английском языке  
могут быть образованы и  
посредством  
последовательного  
добавления двух  
суффиксов, сохраняющих  
свое значение:

**care – careful – carefully;  
to hope – hopeless –  
hopelessness..**

# Префиксация

## Образование новых слов при помощи приставок

приставка	её значение	пример	перевод
re-	повторность	recast	переделка
co-	общность	co-operate	сотрудничать
out-	выход за предел	outweight	перевешивать
over-	«сверх», «над»	overload	перегрузка
pre-	«до», «перед»	prewar	предвоенный
sub-	«под»	subsoil	подпочва
non-, un-, mis-, dis-, im-, ir-	отрицательное	non-aggression, uncommon, impossible	ненападение, необычный, невозможный



# Словообразование существительных

Суффикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>-age</b>	действие, условие или результат	to marry – marri <b>age</b>
<b>-ance</b> <b>-ence</b>	процесс, состояние или свойство	important – import <b>ance</b>
<b>-dom</b>	а) общественный статус или явление; б) состояние	free - free <b>dom</b>
<b>-er,</b> <b>-or</b>	действующее лицо	to sell – sell <b>er</b> to visit - visit <b>or</b>
<b>-hood</b>	а) состояние, общественное положение; б) качества, свойства; в) совокупность людей или семейные отношения	child - child <b>hood</b> saint - saint <b>hood</b> brother - brother <b>hood</b>
<b>-ian</b>	национальная принадлежность	Russia - Russi <b>an</b>
<b>-ion,</b> <b>-ation,</b> <b>-tion,</b> <b>-sion,</b> <b>-ssion</b>	а) действие, процесс, состояние; б) абстрактное понятие; свойство, качество	to transform – transform <b>ation</b> to accommodate - accomod <b>ation</b>

# Словообразование существительных

Суффикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>-ment</b>	а) действие, процесс, состояние; б) результат действия или продукт деятельности	to move – move <b>ment</b> to improve – improve <b>ment</b>
<b>-ness</b>	качество или состояние	happy - happi <b>ness</b>
<b>-ship</b>	а) положение человека в обществе; звание, должность, титул; б) умение, мастерство, искусство; занятие; с) чувство, отношение к чему-либо; д) абстрактные понятия	captain – captain <b>ship</b> draftsman – draftsman <b>ship</b> comrade – comrade <b>ship</b> citizen - citizen <b>ship</b>
<b>-y</b>	абстрактные и собирательные существительные	soldier - soldiery



# Существительное

1. В начале предложения на месте подлежащего, перед сказуемым: Cyclists must obey traffic rules.
2. После глагола на месте дополнения: He has a reputation a hard worker.
3. После глагола-связки be в качестве именной части сказуемого: She is a student.
4. После артикля: He is such a liar.
5. После местоимения: He tried to hide his excitement. We apologize for any inconvenience.
6. После прилагательного: Physical activity can reduce stress.
7. После существительного в притяжательном падеже: What was Victor's reactions?
8. После предлога: She tends to act on impulse.
9. После числительного: Disneyland attracted 2.5 million visitors last year.

Образуя существительное, определите, в **единственном либо во множественном числе** оно должно быть употреблено. В этом вам может помочь:

Значение – исчисляемое существительное может быть как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, неисчисляемое – только в единственном;

**Артикль** – неопределённый артикль **a/an** будет перед существительным в единственном числе, нулевой артикль говорит о неисчисляемом существительном либо о множественном числе, артикль **the** не даёт подсказку на число, т.к. может употребляться с любыми существительными;

**Форма глагола-сказуемого**- наличие или отсутствия окончания –s в Present Simple, вспомогательные глаголы (**is – are, was – were, do – does, have – has**);

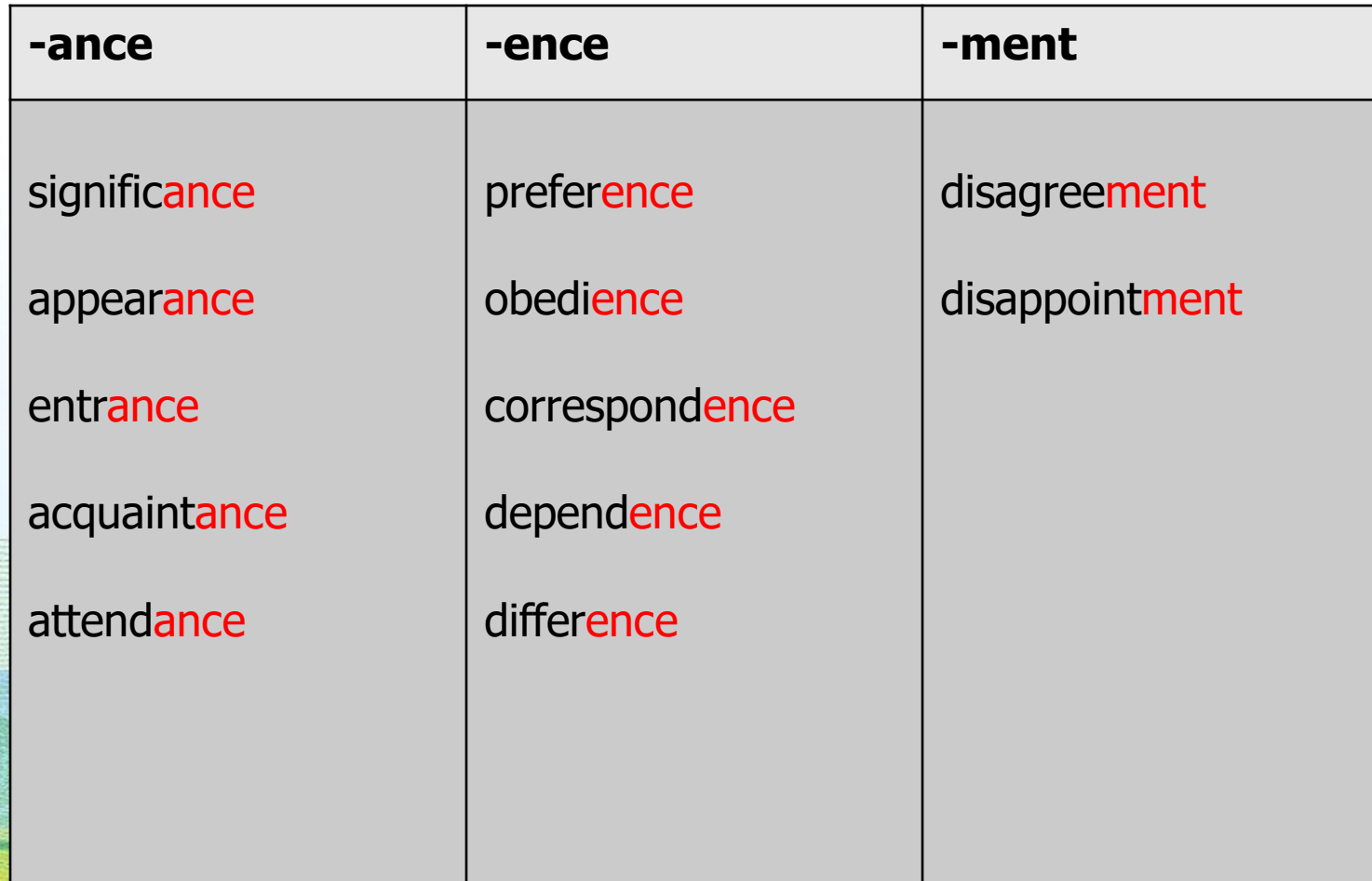
Местоимение - **this, that, each, every** будут указывать на единственное число; **some, many, few, both, these, those** – на множественное.



*а) Образуйте существительные от данных глаголов и запишите их в таблицу:*

<b>-ance</b>	<b>-ence</b>	<b>-ment</b>
--------------	--------------	--------------

<b>to signify</b>	<b>to disappoint</b>
to appear	to depend
to prefer	to enter
to obey	to acquaint
to disagree	to differ
to correspond	to attend



<b>-ance</b>	<b>-ence</b>	<b>-ment</b>
signific <b>ance</b>	prefer <b>ence</b>	disagree <b>ment</b>
appear <b>ance</b>	obedi <b>ence</b>	disappoint <b>ment</b>
entr <b>ance</b>	correspond <b>ence</b>	
acquaint <b>ance</b>	depend <b>ence</b>	
attend <b>ance</b>	differ <b>ence</b>	



*b) Заполните предложения подходящими по смыслу существительными из части а).*

1. I don't like her.....she looks rather unhealthy.
2. There are many.....between people's tastes and.....
3. The.....of the church was richly decorated.
4. Regular.....at lessons is necessary to be successful in learning.
5. Goths wear some decoration, which have religious.....
6. E-mail.....is becoming more and more popular nowadays.
7. Minor.....in a family can cause great.....
8. He is an old.....of mine.

1. I don't like her **appearance** she looks rather unhealthy.
2. There are many **differences** between people's tastes and **preferences**
3. The **entrance** of the church was richly decorated.
4. Regular **attendance** at lessons is necessary to be successful in learning.
5. Goths wear some decoration, which have religious **significance**
6. E-mail **correspondence** is becoming more and more popular nowadays.
7. Minor **disagreements** in a family can cause great **disappointments**
8. He is an old **acquaintance** of mine.



*Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами-существительными.*

More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, if there are no holes in it. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The air needs (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and care. Man is beginning to understand that his (5)\_\_\_\_\_ is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth.

RADIATE

LAY

POLLUTE

PROTECT

ENVIRON

More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet (1)radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone (2)layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, if there are no holes in it. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air (3)pollution. The air needs (4) protection and care. Man is beginning to understand that his (5)environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth.

RADIATE  
LAY  
POLLUTE  
PROTECT  
ENVIRON



I always wanted to be a great (1)\_\_\_\_\_. I had the dreams of discovering a new drug that would save the lives of hundreds of people. Unfortunately I was never good at (2)\_\_\_\_\_ at school and the teacher used to be very cross with me. After a while I decided I would become an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and design an amazing new (4)\_\_\_\_\_ which would become a household name. A few weeks later I had a brilliant idea for a pen that would write upside down. To my (5)\_\_\_\_\_ a friend of mine pointed out that it was not a new (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

SCIENCE

CHEMIST

INVENT

PRODUCE

DISAPPOINT

DISCOVER

I always wanted to be a great (1) scientist. I had the dreams of discovering a new drug that would save the lives of hundreds of people. Unfortunately I was never good at (2) chemistry at school and the teacher used to be very cross with me. After a while I decided I would become an (3) inventor and design an amazing new (4) production which would become a household name. A few weeks later I had a brilliant idea for a pen that would write upside down. To my (5) disappointment a friend of mine pointed out that it was not a new (6) discovery

SCIENCE  
CHEMIST  
INVENT  
PRODUCE  
DISAPPOINT  
DISCOVER



# Словообразование прилагательных

Суффикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>-able</b>	а) возможность осуществления; б) обладание некоторым качеством	to change – change <b>able</b> to comfort - comfort <b>able</b>
<b>-al</b>	подобие, сходство	addition - addition <b>al</b>
<b>-ant,</b> <b>-ent</b>	соответствующие существительные имеют суффиксы –ant и -ent	importance – import <b>ant</b> difference - differ <b>ent</b>
<b>-ar</b>	обладание чем-то, сходство с чем-то	circle - circular <b>ar</b>
<b>-ary</b> <b>-ery</b>	качество	diet - diet <b>ary</b>
<b>-en</b>	сделанный из чего-либо	wood - wood <b>en</b>
<b>-er</b>	сравнительная степень прилагательных	big - bigger <b>er</b>
<b>-ese</b>	национальность или язык	China – Chinese <b>ese</b>
<b>-ic</b>	состав, структура чего-либо, отношение к чему-либо	drama - dram <b>atic</b>
<b>-ish</b>	а) национальная принадлежность; б) слабая степень качества (соответствует русским суффиксам –оват, еват)	Scotland – Scott <b>ish</b> red - redd <b>ish</b>

# Словообразование прилагательных

Суффикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>-ive</b>	относящийся к, принадлежащий, связанный с	nature - nat <b>ive</b>
<b>-ful</b>	наличие качества	beauty - beaut <b>iful</b>
<b>-less</b>	отсутствие качества	hope - hope <b>less</b>
<b>-ous</b>	обладающий данным свойством, признаком, характеристикой в значительной степени	danger - danger <b>ous</b>
<b>-y</b>	качество	stone - ston <b>y</b>

1. Перед существительным, часто после артикля: We had an **amazing** time in London.
2. После наречия: She is really **talented**.
3. После глагола-связки (**be, become, feel, look, smell, taste, sound, seem**): You look **fantastic** in this dress.



*Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префиксы: in-, im-, ir-, il-.*

- 1)....accurate information
- 2)....moral behaviour
- 3) ....capable of telling the truth
- 4)....regular mail
- 5)....considerate of others
- 6)....patient pupil commission
- 7).... logical response
- 8) ... .correct decision
- 9) ....rational fear
- 10).... definite opinion
- 11)....personal suffers

- 12)....dependent
- 13)....legible letter
- 14)....probable adventures
- 15)....different listener
- 16)....polite treatment
- 17)....expensive gift
- 18)....curable disease
- 19)....responsible worker
- 20)....possible solution
- 21).... legal literature

*Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префиксы: in-, im-, ir-, il-.*

- 1) **in**accurate information
- 2) **im**moral behaviour
- 3) **in**capable of telling the truth
- 4) **ir**regular mail
- 5) **in**considerate of others
- 6) **im**patient pupil commission
- 7) **il**logical response
- 8) **in**correct decision
- 9) **irr**ational fear
- 10) **in**definite opinion
- 11) **im**personal suffers
- 12) **in**dependent
- 13) **il**legible letter
- 14) **im**probable adventures
- 15) **in**different listener
- 16) **im**polite treatment
- 17) **in**expensive gift
- 18) **in**curable disease
- 19) **ir**responsible worker
- 20) **im**possible solution
- 21) **il**legal literature



Water pollution is a serious (1)\_\_\_\_\_ problem today.

“Water, water everywhere, not any drop to drink,” said the sailor from Coleridge’s poem describing to a friend how awful it was to be without drinking water on a ship in the middle of the ocean. It is strange to think that the water around his ship was probably quite safe to drink. It was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ - but not polluted. The sea waters today are much more (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Many seas are used for dumping (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and nuclear waste.

ECOLOGY

SALT

DANGER

INDUSTRY

Water pollution is a serious (1) **ecological** problem today.

“Water, water everywhere, not any drop to drink,” said the sailor from Coleridge’s poem describing to a friend how awful it was to be without drinking water on a ship in the middle of the ocean. It is strange to think that the water around his ship was probably quite safe to drink. It was (2) **salty** - but not polluted. The sea waters today are much more (3) **dangerous** . Many seas are used for dumping (4) **industrial** and nuclear waste.

ECOLOGY

SALT

DANGER

INDUSTRY



The United States is a large country with many (1)\_\_\_\_\_ natural wonders. It \_\_\_\_\_ goes from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific, and from cold, snowy (2)\_\_\_\_\_ Alaska to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ Florida in the southeast. Also, it has many kinds of land – (4)\_\_\_\_\_ coasts, dry empty deserts, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ rivers, wide plains and grasslands, lakes of all sizes, high mountains, great forests, sunny beaches and lands of (6)\_\_\_\_\_ winter. More than 250 million people live in the US. But the country is very big, so there is still a lot of open space and (7)\_\_\_\_\_ scenery outside the cities. Americans have tried to save many of the most (8)\_\_\_\_\_ wild areas of the United States. There are a lot of parks, forests and wildlands where you can enjoy the beauty and power of wild America. The Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, and Yellow-stone are among the most (9)\_\_\_\_\_.

DIFFER

END

NORTH

NATURE

SUN

FAME

ROCK

BEAUTY

POWER

The United States is a large country with many (1) different natural wonders. It goes from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific, and from cold, snowy (2) northern Alaska to (3) sunny Florida in the southeast. Also, it has many kinds of land – (4) rocky coasts, dry empty deserts, (5) powerful rivers, wide plains and grasslands, lakes of all sizes, high mountains, great forests, sunny beaches and lands of (6) endless winter. More than 250 million people live in the US. But the country is very big, so there is still a lot of open space and (7) natural scenery outside the cities. Americans have tried to save many of the most (8) beautiful wild areas of the United States. There are a lot of parks, forests and wildlands where you can enjoy the beauty and power of wild America. The Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, and Yellowstone are among the most (9) famous.

DIFFER

END

NORTH

NATURE

SUN

BEAUTY

ROCK

FAME

POWER



# Словообразование глаголов

1. После подлежащего: It **irritates** me when people are late.
2. После **вспомогательного или модального глагола**: The building was **destroyed** by the fire. You must weigh up all the pros and cons.
3. После частицы to: The sky began to **darken**.
4. После предлога в форме герундия: I'm sorry for **losing** the key.

**Важно!** В некоторых заданиях предполагается преобразование глаголов с учётом видовременных форм, поэтому не забудьте при необходимости добавить к глаголу окончание **-s, -ing или -ed**.

Суффикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>-ate</b>	делать, осуществлять	active - activ <b>ate</b>
<b>-en</b>	действие, придающее качество, выраженное в основе глагола	sharp – to sharp <b>en</b>
<b>-fy, -ify</b>	делать, осуществлять, превращать	simple - simpl <b>ify</b>
<b>-ize -ise</b>	вести себя подобно, проводить ту или иную политику или производить действие	private - privat <b>ize</b>
Префикс	Значение	Примеры
<b>en-</b>	придавать качество	<b>en</b> rich
<b>re-</b>	вновь сделать то, на что указывает основа	<b>re</b> read

*Образуйте от прилагательных и существительных глаголы и распределите их по данным суффиксам.*

class, decorative, able, sharp, real, demonstration, satisfactory, organization, illustration, danger, short, critic, simple, deep, graduation, strength, intensive, separation, modern, false, broad, power, special, national, education, electric, threat, rich, courage.

<b>-ize(-ise)</b>	<b>-ate</b>	<b>-(i)fy</b>	<b>-en</b>	<b>en-/em-</b>
-------------------	-------------	---------------	------------	----------------



## **-ize(-ise)**

to realize,  
to organize,  
to criticize,  
to modernize,  
to specialize,  
to nationalize

## **-ate**

to decorate,  
to demonstrate,  
to illustrate,  
to graduate,  
to separate,  
to educate

## **-(i)fy**

to classify,  
to satisfy,  
to simplify,  
to intensify,  
to falsify,  
to electrify

## **-en**

to sharpen,  
to shorten,  
to deepen,  
to strengthen,  
to broaden,  
to threaten

## **en-/em-**

to enable,  
to endanger  
to empower  
to enrich  
to encourage

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами – глаголами.

Like many modern developed countries, The United Kingdom has a mixed economy. This means that some sectors of economy are operated by the government and some are operated by private business. Since World War II, Britain has worked to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the mix of private and public enterprises in order to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the country's economy and (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the economic well-being of its citizens. After World War II the government (4)\_\_\_\_\_, or took over, a number of large and troubled industries. These included coal, electricity, transport, gas, oil, steel, car and truck manufacturing, shipbuilding and aircraft building. Since the 1950s, the government has (5)\_\_\_\_\_ a number of these industries, selling them to private firms.

EQUAL  
MAXIMUM  
SURE  
NATION  
PRIVATE



Like many modern developed countries, The United Kingdom has a mixed economy. This means that some sectors of economy are operated by the government and some are operated by private business. Since World War II, Britain has worked to (1) equalize the mix of private and public enterprises in order to (2) maximize the country's economy and (3) ensure the economic well-being of its citizens. After World War II the government (4) nationalized, or took over, a number of large and troubled industries. These included coal, electricity, transport, gas, oil, steel, car and truck manufacturing, shipbuilding and aircraft building. Since the 1950s, the government has (5) privatized a number of these industries, selling them to private firms.

EQUAL  
MAXIMUM  
SURE  
NATION  
PRIVATE

# Словообразование наречий

## ■ Суффикс **-ly**

Обозначает наречие с тем же качеством, что и слово, от которого оно образовано:

*bad - badly*

1. Перед **прилагательным**: I find this book **extremely** boring.
2. Перед или после другого наречия: He lives rather **economically**.
3. После **глагола**: The baby was sleeping peacefully.
4. **В начале предложения как вводное слово**: **Unfortunately**, we were lost.

Помните, практически любое наречие из предложения можно убрать и смысл предложения при этом не изменится!

Запомните схему: **BE + наречие + прилагательное**. Например: I am **terribly tired**. The weather is **very changeable**.



Заполните предложения производными словами от данных справа (The letter A). В некоторых случаях необходимо образовать отрицательную форму при помощи префиксов **dis-, in-, un-**.

<p>We must take.....before things get worse.          There's a lot of.....outside the stadium.          Don't worry about the volcano. It's been.....for years.          She said she wanted to be a television.....</p>	<p>(1) ACT</p>
<p>Are all those.....they put in food really necessary?          In.....to doing the cleaning, I make the coffee.</p>	<p>(2) ADD</p>
<p>This is an..... piece of work.          I am full of.....for the improvements he's made.</p>	<p>(3) ADMIRE</p>
<p>Unfortunately, you'll be at a.....if you can't drive.          Knowing a lot of languages, he's in a very.....position.</p>	<p>(4) ADVANTAGE</p>
<p>He works for an.....agency.          I saw an.....for the job in our local newspaper.</p>	<p>(5) ADVERTISE</p>
<p>He gets very angry if you.....with his ideas.          The.....we made was for one year only.</p>	<p>(6) AGREE</p>
<p>I only had a day to visit all the tourist.....          She smiles so....., doesn't she?          And we usually throw away fruits and vegetables that look .....</p>	<p>(7) ATTRACT</p>

Заполните предложения производными словами от данных справа (The letter A). В некоторых случаях необходимо образовать отрицательную форму при помощи префиксов **dis-, in-, un-**.

We must take <b>action</b> before things get worse. There's a lot of <b>activity</b> outside the stadium. Don't worry about the volcano. It's been <b>inactive</b> for years. She said she wanted to be a television <b>actress</b>	(1) ACT
Are all those <b>additives</b> they put in food really necessary? In <b>addition</b> to doing the cleaning, I make the coffee.	(2) ADD
This is an <b>admirable</b> , piece of work. I am full of <b>admiration</b> for the improvements he's made.	(3) ADMIRE
Unfortunately, you'll be at a <b>disadvantage</b> , if you can't drive. Knowing a lot of languages, he's in a very <b>advantageous</b> position.	(4) ADVANTAGE
He works for an <b>advertising</b> agency. I saw an <b>advertisement</b> for the job in our local newspaper.	(5) ADVERTISE
He gets very angry if you <b>disagree</b> with his ideas. The <b>agreement</b> we made was for one year only.	(6) AGREE
I only had a day to visit all the tourist <b>attractions</b> . She smiles so <b>attractively</b> doesn't she? And we usually throw away fruits and vegetables that look <b>unattractive</b> .	(7) ATTRACT



## Рекомендации к заданиям на словообразование

Приступая к выполнению задания на словообразование, помните, что в английском предложении устойчивый порядок слов: на первом месте в большинстве случаев находится подлежащее, затем сказуемое, после него дополнение (прямое и косвенное), на последнем месте обстоятельства места и времени.

<b>Подлежащее</b>	<b>Сказуемое</b>	<b>Дополнение</b>	<b>Обстоятельство</b>
<i>Кто?</i>	<i>Что делать?</i>	<i>Кого? Кому? Чему?</i>	<i>Как? Где? Когда?</i>

### Секреты успеха!

Исходя из порядка слов и структуры предложения, можно определить часть речи, которую необходимо образовать.

*Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:*

The cactus is a well-known plant of WATERLESS deserts which has adapted well to life in UNBELIEVABLY hot and dry areas. These plants can exist in hostile environments where the MAJORITY of other plants never could.

Its spines allow less water to evaporate from them and provide the cactus with a DEFENCE against water-seeking animals. The cactus can also store enough water in its stems and roots to ENABLE them to survive for long periods without any rainfall. There are more than 1500 species of cactus, many of which are considered DECORATIVE and grown as houseplants, and some also have edible fruit.

The cactus is a flowering plant which can thrive in harsh conditions. Therefore, its flower is SYMBOLIC of a mother's UNCONDITIONAL love.

Cactuses come in DIFFERENT shapes and sizes. Some are just a few inches tall, while others get up to 66 inches in HEIGHT. The average lifespan of a cactus plant is between 10 to 200 years.

WATER

BELIEVE

MAJOR

DEFEND

ABLE

DECOR

SYMBOL

CONDITION

DIFFERED

HIGH