PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

WORD-FORMING MEANS TO DENOTE NEGATION

Nataliia Derkevych[1]

Affixation is one of the ways to create new words by attaching word-forming means – suffixes and prefixes – to the base of the word, which dramatically changes the semantics of the derived token. Varieties of affixation in the German language are:

a) suffixation – word formation with the help of suffixes *(Arbeit – Arbeiter – Arbeiterin);*

b) prefixation – creation of words with the help of prefixes *(machen – ausmachen – zumachen).*

Affixes as word-forming means do not function as independent words, their role is to create new words. Among the large number of German affixes with the meaning of negativity, purely German prefixes and suffixes and borrowed prefixes are distinguished.

Negative prefixes include *un-* and *miss-,* negative values can also be expressed by *zer-, ab-, ent-.* The most productive negative prefix in the German languageis *un-:*

– *zufrieden – **un**zufrieden* – dissatisfied;

– *abhängig – **un**abhängig* – independent;

– *der Mensch – der **Un**mensch* – brute.

With the help of this prefix nouns, adjectives and verbs are formed, this prefix is not combined with verbs. If the adjective does not have a corresponding antonym, it is always possible to form a derived word with the negative prefix *un-.* Otherwise, when the word, in this example,

---

[1] Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatjuk National Pedagogical Univercity, Ukraine

the adjective has a direct antonym, then it is impossible to form an objection with the prefix *un-:*

- *lang – kurz* (not *unlang*);
- *hoch – tief* (not *unhoch*);
- *leicht – schwer* (not *unleicht*).

The prefix *miss-* is one of the few prefixes that joins nouns and verbs and gives words a negative connotation:

- *das **Miss**management* – mismanagement;
- *die **Miss**ernte* – bad harvest;
- *die **Miss**farbe* – ugly colour;
- ***miss**deuten* – to misinterpret;
- ***miss**raten* – unsuccessful;
- ***miss**verstehen*– to misunderstand.

The prefix *ent-* is also a word-forming element and, along with rich semantics, expresses a reversible meaning, i.e. denies the meaning of the verb to which it is attached.

- ***ent**kleiden* – to undress;
- ***ent**laufen* – to escape;
- ***ent**dramatisieren* – not to dramatize;
- ***ent**magnetisieren* – to demagnetize.

Negative prefixes *ver-* and *zer-* can also convey a negative meaning. The prefix *zer-* gives verbs the meaning of separation, destruction, fragmentation:

- *schlagen* (to beat) – ***zer**schlagen* (to break up);
- *stören* (to disturb) – ***zer**stören* (to destroy);
- *brechen* (to break) – ***zer**brechen* (to shatter);
- *stören* (to disturb) – ***zer**stören* (to destroy).

The prefix *ver-* gives the verb the meaning of incorrect or erroneous action:

- *sprechen* (to speak) – ***ver**sprechen* (to pledge);
- *achten* (to respect) – ***ver**achten* (to despise);
- *sehen*(to see) – ***ver**sehen* (not to notice).

In addition to negative prefixes in the German language, it is possible to deny with suffixes. The suffix *-los* is one of them. When adding the word-forming unit *-los* to the base of the noun, an adjective is formed with the meaning of the absence of something. With the suffix *-los* you can also form words with a positive colour, for example:

− *problemlos* – without problems;
− *zweifellos* – without doubt;
− *fensterlos* – without window;
− *geräuschlos* – without noise, noiseless*;*
− *herzlos* – heartless*;*
− *kinderlos* – childless*;*
− *perspektivlos* – without perspective.

Borrowed negative prefixes – prefixes that entered the German language from other languages, this includes prefixes: *a-, an-, ar-, ant-, anti-, de-, des-, dis-, non- (Antifaschismus, Desinformation, demontieren, Non-Conformist),* which also contribute negativity to the words. Almost every borrowed negative prefix has a synonymous prefix of German origin:

− *demaskieren – entlarven:* to reveal, expose;
− *demontieren – abbauen:* to dismantle.

Thus, the analysed lexical units formed by affixation have a wide thematic range. Further observations of current vocabulary to identify the structure and semantics of vocabulary innovations are considered to be appropriate.

References:

1. Klymenko N.F. (1975) Morfolohichna budova kompozytiv / Morfolohichna budova suchasnoyi ukrayinskoyi movy. Kyiv. Pp. 31–96.

2. Klymenko N.F. (1979) Slovoskladannya. Abreviatsiya / Slovotvir suchasnoyi ukrayinskoyi literaturnoyi movy. Kyiv, 316 p.

3. Levytskyy V.V., Kiyko S.V. (2008) Vstup do hermanskoho movoznavstva. Vinnytsya: Nova knyha, 528 p.

4. Paslavska A.Y. (2010) Zaperechennya v ukrayinskiy ta nimetskiy movakh: Linhvodydaktychnyy aspekt. *Teoriya i praktyka vykladannya ukrayinskoyi movy yak inozemnoyi: zb. nauk. Prats*, № 5, pp. 193–202.

5. Popova K.V., Ryshkova A.V. (2018) Zaperechni afiksy u suchasniy nimetskiy movi. Aktualni problemy pryrodnychykh ta humanitarnykh nauk u doslidzhennyakh molodykh uchenykh «Rodzynka 2018». *XX Vseukrayinska naukova konferentsiya molodykh uchenykh*, pp. 147–149.