

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the research:** Current trends in the field of semantical-derivational processes (by the material of the modern German language).

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**Subject Matter:** derivative and complex verbs, which are actively used in German fiction and journalistic literature.

**Topicality of research** is determined by the fact that word-formation plays a key role in the replenishment of the vocabulary of the German language, as well as the need to identify and to describe the most relevant semantical-derivational trends in the German language. Despite the fact that the word-formation of the German language is studied quite well, some controversial issues, such as the question of the place of word- formation in the system of linguistic disciplines or the question of the definition of semi-prefix, are still unresolved. Modern researchers also turn to the issues of word- formation publishing numerous papers. All these facts give us reason to state that the study of the German word-formation is still relevant.

**Objective of the research:** to identify and to describe the most relevant semantical-derivational trends in the German language.

**The tasks of the research:**

- 1) to study scientific papers, which are connected with the subject of the research;
- 2) to study the word-formation models of the German language;
- 3) to study different points of view on the classification of composites;
- 4) to study different points of view on the question of the place of word-formation in the system of linguistic disciplines;

- 5) to systematize the selected language material according to the methods of word formation;
- 6) to study the productivity of the word-formation models.

**Theoretical significance of the proficiency paper** is determined by expanding ideas about the replenishment of the verbal composition of the modern German language with the help of word-formation.

**Practical significance of the proficiency paper** is the possibility of using the results of the study in courses on the lexicology of the German language.

**The results of the research:**

- 1) the most productive ways in the field of verbal word-formation are word composition and semi-prefixation. They were productive approximately equally: 36% and 33%, respectively, of the total number of studied verbs;
- 2) 19% of the studied verbs were formed with the help of polysemantic prefixes that can give the verb different semantics;
- 3) suffixation is unproductive in the modern German word-formation. This model made up 8% of the total corpus of the studied verbs, the most frequent were semantically neutral suffixes of Latin origin;
- 4) Among the studied verbs there are verbs, which were formed by the combination of two word-formation processes: prefixation/semi-prefixation and verbalization. The combined word-formation model took 4% of all the studied verbs.

**Recommendations:** the study can be continued to identify and describe other ways to replenish the verbal vocabulary of the German language.