

THE DERIVATIVE PECULIARITIES OF THE TERMS WHICH MEAN THE CURRENT EVENTS

The derivative peculiarities of the current events which creat by the affixation. Every language has the result of the derivation, the terms. In modern Uzbek lexicology there are different terminological system of the words which built by affixation.

In construction of these terms below mentioned affixes are used active: – **(i)sh** (*yugur+ish, chop+ish, kut+ish*), **-lash** (*oq+lash, qora+lash, sara+lash*), **-lash**, **-lashtirish** (*aralash+tir+ish, markaz+lash+tir+ish, qonun+lash+ tir+ish*), **-lash**, **-lashish** (*da'vo+lashish, bir+lash+ish, arala+sh+ish*), **-lanish** (*ikki+lan+ish, yaxshi+la+n+ish, iz+la+n+ish*), **-lantirish** (*ovqat+ lan+tir+ish, oziq+lan+tir+ish, ogoh+lan+tir+ish*), **-o** (**-v**) (*terga +v, ayb+la+v, yo'q+la+v*), **-(u)v** (*boshqar+uv, ayir+uv, ko'paytir+uv, bo'l+uv*). We want to discuss about the terms which construct with the help of derivative affixes, their meaning opportunities, and terminological systems.

The affix -lash. Today the affix *-lash* has many functions. We refer to opinions of many linguists. Linguist E.Begmatov thinks: «Many verbs in modern Uzbek constructs from the affix *-lash*: *to'plash, maydalash, tiklash, belgilash, ishqalash, tuzlash, yo'rg'alash, yaqinlash, erkalahs, emlash, saylash, yiringlash, cho'qichlash, muzlash, yaxshilash, kurtaklash, tayyorlash, ishlash, bug'lash*.

The affix *-lash* is very active in building new word in Uzbek» [1, p. 152]. It must account that by this affix changes to noun, concret, to construct the terms. Secondly, there is not any opinions to prove that the affix *-lash* don't construct the new words.

In «Nowadays Uzbek literary language» (1992) is mentioned, «The words which constructed by the affixe» *-la*, the changes between morphemes the feature building affix *-n*, *-lash* are mixed with affix *-la*. In the result:

-lan, *-lash* the difficult affixes: for example (*-la+-n+-la+-lash*) *taajjub+lan*, *ajab+lan*, *g'azab+lan*, *o'rtoq+lash*, *salom+lash*, *bir+lash*. In these words the affix *-n*, *-sh* don't separate, because, they don't use as the affix, we use it with independent one *-la*. That's why this affix is belonged to the verb formation difficult affixes [3, p. 228]. We don't argue with that definition, of course. But we should underline, the affixes *-lan*, *-lash* refer as the adjective formaited affixes. Just when they used as the current events formatted affixes, therefore, they are belonged to noun. On the 5 volume of «Uzbek talkative dictionary» it supplement in the part of «the expression – illustrative affixes» which construct the words and feature «*lash*: 1) adds to nouns and make the movement meaning verbs.: *gaplashmoq, do'stlashmoq, suhbatlashmoq*; 2) make abjectives and adverbs: *asabiylashmoq, yiriklashmoq, osonlashmoq, tezlashmoq, yaqinlashmoq*» [2, p. 586]. If we intercourse to the mhnography of A.Hadjiyev which devoted to word formation, he consider the affixes *-lash* as verb formation and *la* - as formation of restitution voice, they consist of the mixture of affix *-sh* and has verb formation peculiarities [4, p. 86].

«*-lash*. This affix made from affix *-la* and *-sh*, verb formation affixes: *kollektivlash, avtomatlash, intensivlash, ixtisoslash, mexanizatsiyalash* and etc. This affix came from near

future. If we pay attention, *-lash* affix make the terms from Russian derivatives: *komplektlash*, *industrlash*, *mexanizatsiyalsh*. The affix *-sh* save it's independence. But, these verbs don't change in mood, tense and number. For example: *industirladi*, *mexanizatsiyalasa*, *intensivlandi*. In these words the affix *-lash* is the full affix» [4, p. 87].

Academic A.Hadjiyev's opinions are perfectly proved, it would be good if he gives information about word formation in his investigation on words lexim.

So, we find new micro field of nouns meaning events with the help of affix *-lash*. Therefore, It will be necessary to find out the micro field of word formation. Firstable, the evidence of the provement is to find out the root of current event meaning affixes, firstly, *-lash* affix consist of members of adjectives, adverbs, verbs. In «Uzbek inverted dictionary» there are 48 terms with affix *-lash* [6, p. 174]. It is not a limit, of course. Now, we shall speak about the member in which *-lash* means as the term formation.

Nouns. It's known, the lexeme belonged to nouns differ of terms. It is necessary, this member's term serve to make another one. Every formatted words are made by it's lexical meaning [5, p. 182]. For example, the terms mean person (*kurashchi*, *ayblovchi*), the terms mean things (*kuldon*, *tuzliq*). The investigation show us the terms which made from affix *-lash* and make a terms which mean current events: *arralash*, *abadiylash*, *belgilash*, *gullash*, *davolash*, *dudlash*, *zaharlash*, *yiringlash*, *kurtaklash*, *loylash*, *muzlash*, *nishonlash**, *molalash**, *payvandlash*, *shamollash*, *chegaralash*, *qoliplash*, *hurmatlash*, *xatlash*, *tasdiqlash*, *bug'lash**, *yagonalahs*, *ishlash*, *bolalash**, *shonalsh**, *shoxlash**, *g'oralash**, *suvlash**, *parchinlash**, *burg'ilash**, *koviyalash** end etc¹. There are many terms mean current event which made from adding affix *-lash* to adjective. For examples:... ***duragaylash*** ko'p mehnat va vaqt talab qiladi. (N.Nazirov, Atom –seleksioner). *Vaqtivaqti bilan pashshalarga qarshi uyni isiriq bilan **dudlash** lozim.* (“Bekajon”). ***Shamollash*** va zotiljam kasalining oldini olishda chaqaloqni chiniqtira borishning ahamiyati katta. (“Sadoqat”). *Buning ustiga, tarjimonning lug'atini ham **cheklash uni butunlay** zanjirband qilib qo'yar ekan.* (“O'TA”). ***Hisoblash tizimlari*** bo'yicha mutaxassis. (“Darakchi”). *To'g'ri, tomoshabinni **o'ylashga majbur qiladigan** kinokartinalar bor.* (“Darakchi”)

As we mentioned below, the affix *-lash* made the terms by adding to adverbs. We can see it in examples: *yakkalash*, *puxtalash*, *taranglash*, *yangilash*, *bachkilash*, *yassilash*, *duragaylash*, *shaylash*, *yiriklash*, *siyraklash*, *poklash*, *yomonlash*, *ixchamlash*, *g'ujumlash*, *o'tkirlash*, *butlash*, *soflash*, *yalong'ochlash*, *majaqlash*, *abjaqlash*, *o'ynoqlash*, *aniqlash*, *oqlash*, *qoralash*, *ko'klash*, *issiqdash*, *pishiqlash*, *uvoqlash*, *yalpoqlash*, *pachoqlash*, *qoqlash* and etc. Examples: Bu o'rinda ayniqsa, Markaziy Osiyoda barqarorlikni **mustahkamlash**, Orol dengizi bilan bog'liq ekologik vaziyatni **yaxshilash** choralari yuzasidan bildirilgan fikr mulohazalar yuksak baholanadi. (“Darakchi”)

As we mentioned above the adverb adds to- *lash* and makes the current event terms. You can see it in examples:

Jadallash: *Fan va texnika jadallashib bormoqda.* (“Bekajon”, № 95).

-lashtirish. The scientist A.K.Borovkov who investigates the evolution Uzbek linguistics, writes about the difficult feature of *-la+sh+tir -lashtirish*: «*-lashtir* in Russian *-irov* (-tv), *i-zirov* (-t') it came from the translation of Russian verbs, and they are foreign language suffixes: comparison in german *kollektivirent* «kollektivelashtirmoq».

The given words proves our opinion: «*-lashtirish (-la+sh+-tir+-ish)*. This difficult

affix is copied from the affix – *izatsiya*, *avtomat+izatsiya*, *gaz+ifikatsiya*, *avtomat+lashtirish*, *kollektiv+lashtirish*, *radio+lashtirish*, *elektr+lashtirish* and so on» [3, p. 212].

“*-lashtirish* consists of fadding of four morphemes and it is adding affix: the affixes – *izatsiya*, *-fikatsiya* is the borrowed affixes: *avtomatizatsiya*, *gazifikatsiya*, *avtomatlashtirish*, *kollektivlashtirish*, *radiolashtirish*, *elektrlashtirish* [2, p. 583].

As we see, many examples with the affix *-lashtirish* becomes word formation element and it is international. We don't argue this it, of course. But, we can prove these peculiarities by giving Uzbek variants. So, in terminology we use the many words (term) which made with the help of affix *-lashtirish*. The investigation shows us that this lexicon units are used in administrative – management documents widely.

In adding the affixes to words the sounds changes, and new words are constructed. By these phonetic changes the affix *-ov*, *-uv* are created. So: *maqta+v -maqtov*, *sayla+v -saylov*, *qursha+v -qurshov*, *o'qi+v -o'quv* [3, p. 214]. When the root finishes with vowels, this kind of changes are happened. - (*u*)*v* affix adds the verb roots and make the current event mean terms.

REFERENCE:

1. Begmatov E. Hozirgi Ozbek tilining leksik qatlamlari.
2. O`zbek tilining izohli lug`ati. 5-jild. –Toshkent, 2008.
3. Tursunov U., Muxtorov J., Raxmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi o`zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O`zbekiston, 1992.
4. Hojiyev A. O`zbek tili so`z yasalishi. –Toshkent, 2005.
5. Hojiyev A. O`zbek tili morfologiyasi., morfemikasi va so` yasalishining nazariy masalalari. – Toshkent, 2010.
6. Qung`urov R., Tixonov A. O`zbek tilining chappa lug`ati. Samarqand.