

THE FORMATION OF JEWELRY TERMS IN A MORPHOLOGICAL WAY

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Abstract: *It is obvious that terms are created on the basis of word-formation patterns (models) existing within the literary language, as well as on the basis of derivational affixes.*

The formation of terms by the method of affixation, as in other fields, is an important part of the creation of the names of jewelry terms.

The following affixes are used in the formation of jewelry terms:

1. The affix “-lik”. This affix is distinguished by its productivity in all terminological systems. Accordingly, many jewelry terms are also created with the help of this affix. In our research object, the following meanings are formed by the affix -lik:

A) by adding to the words which mean "a person engaged in work/ a profession" and the terms are formed denoting the name of the field, profession. For example, jewelry-“zargarlik”, embroidery-“naqshkorlik”, gold embroidery-“zardo’zlik” and others.

B) In the Uzbek language, certain names of places can be formed using the affix “-lik”. The terms which are related to knife-cutting and cradle-making processes can be the example of this. This is because these terms also mean the place where the objects are made, or traded, in general, where an activity takes place. For example, the term “jewelry” in the phrase of “I noticed the word of jewelry on stall” performs a similar function.

2. The affix “-(i) sh”. In jewelry terminology, the terms that represent the working process is formed with the help of the affix “- (i)sh”. The followings are the examples of these terms: “yalpoqtosh”, -plating (hammering of gold or silver), “oqartirish” -bleaching (silver plating of copper ornaments), “pardoplash”-polishing (polishing of decorative items such as bracelets, earrings) with special tools (polishing and removing dust and stains on the surface), “puflash”-blowing (blowing the fire of object by a special tool), “terish”-sorting (placing the ring and bracelet on the dowel with a hammer), “chopish”-cutting (placing silver on the surface of copper), “yasash”-making (making ornaments), “o’rnatish”-installation (putting parts of ornaments in place, placement): 1) the process of turning molten silver or gold into a plan or mold; 2) making items by pouring molten metal on a plate, for example, casting a ring, casting a bracelet.

3. The suffix “-ma”. This suffix began to be used more actively after the XIV-XVI centuries¹, and now it is considered one of the most productive suffixes in Turkish languages, including modern Uzbek. In jewelry terminology, the suffix “-ma” is added to the base of the verb to form the name and adjective of the item: “qoqma” (the name of the ornament on the face of the bracelet that done by a special tool “gulsun”), “quyma-cast” which is used to describe melted (metal) and cast into a mold. (For example, cast bracelet, cast ring, etc.), “osma-hanging/suspension” for example, suspension chain, suspension necklace, etc.), “qatlama”(the original pearls are combined with a silver system, pearls are combined with a gold system, which allows to form several bead systems), “o’rama” has two different meanings: 1) a thin wire made for use in earrings and hairpins; 2) the type of ring whose hole for its eye is folded. In ancient times, such a ring was often carried as a gift to the groom at the wedding, and the bride would give it to her friends. “burama/to’qima” is one of the types of ornaments placed on decorative items and others.

¹Sevortyan E.V. Affixes of nominal word formation in the Azerbaijani language. –M.1966. -S. 139.

4. The affix “-cha”. In addition to expressing a particular subject in additional literary language, it also means a certain degree of emotionality. In terminology, especially in jewelry terminology, the meaning of emotion (complement) is lost, and they have only one meaning, that is, the meaning of the subject. It is added to noun and forms a small variety of the noun: “bodomcha”(small fringes which are placed in ornaments called tillabargak), “naycha” (in the middle of the pin was made of a thin gold plate with stones and bottles, which was called “weird chain” and on top of it was a tube with feathers. MBK), “kosacha” has two different meanings: 1) a piece (made in mankol) that forms the lower half of the hair follicle or pair; 2) small hammers mounted on the lower edge of the ziraboldoq; “kunoqcha” (for embroidery on the surface of silver ornaments with a special tool in the size of corn, rounded place, which shines like a star in a thousand different colors... MBK

As can be seen from the examples given, the formation of terms by the morphological method is more active in the jewelry terminology of the Uzbek language.

It is known that terms are also created on the basis of word-formation patterns (models) existing within the literary language, as well as on the basis of derivational affixes.

The formation of terms by the method of affixation, as in other areas, is also active in the creation of names of jewelry in the Uzbek language.

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