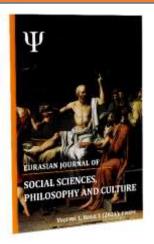


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PECULIARITIES OF MASS MEDIA TERMS FORMATION IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

It has been long investigated the use of terms in media. They are roughly divided into two categories: lexemas and unit terms. Unit terms are type of words that they are not divided into parts. Majority of them are the types words which originally used to nominations in use, but as time goes on they become terms. Some features of formation of terms will be investigated in this article.

It impossible to imagine one concept in one language. If this were true, some of the words have become widespread. As long as the words continues to be in practice, naturally some of them face up to development and consequently, the meaning that they express enlarges [Shoislomov, 1999]. Some of the become out of use with the passing time. If the semantic circle enlarges with the usage of words, they began to enter terminological system. The formation of words with affixation enlarged so far.

Especially, they are scientific, jurisdiction, media and political. As E.Mirahmedova states, they are come into practice efficiently in terms of within one language [Mirakhmedova, 2008, 156]. Being totally agree with this idea, we can

say that every terminological system is flexible and certain models of word

formation is shaped and evolved. At the same time, this active system could probably be efficient in another language domain. For example, the affix -qich is very popular in scientific field, on the other hand it does not form any word in mass media.

It is necessary to state that, word formation with the way of affixation is not distributed relatively in all subjects. It all depends on the area of the language. Professor E.A.Begmatev believes that the adding -lik is ine the most profitable

ones [Begmatov,1998,68]. It can clearly be seen in media terms such as betaraflik, daxlsizlik, guvohlik. It mainly forms the words from nouns and adjectives rather than other units.

There are some of the widespread suffixes that create new terms:

-li:



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There is no counterpart of this ending in Enlish language. It especially relates to

adjectives. **Ehtirosli**

Foydali Ishonchli

Muvafaqqiyatli

Tegishli -lik:

It denotes in English the suffix –hood.

Adekvatlik Betaraflik Betoblik Birodarlik

Boylik *Fugarolik* Homiylik Ishsizlik

Mutanosiblik Poraxo'rlik Rozilik

Tushunmovchilik

Ustunlik Yangilik -siz:

The suffix is efficient in forming new word

in terms of giving reverse

meaning. It is translated in English as non-,

without. E'tiborsiz Ishsiz Mulksiz Nafaqasiz Natijasiz **Pulsiz**

Oarshilksiz Shaxssiz **Tartibsiz** Uysiz

Vijdonsiz -ik(-gik): This term formative addinng is derived from mainly Russian language and its

influence. The English language has direct

ending such as -ic(gic).

Byurokratik Demokratik **Epizodik** Jurnalistik Sotsoilogik

-kor:

Ehtiyotkor Isyonkor Omilkor Paxtakor

The suffix is considered to be realia from

linguistic point of view:

Tadbirkor -dor:

During the investigations, we stated that

there exists no proper equivalent.

Amaldor Gumondor Hukmdor Mansabdor Nomdor -dosh:

The word mate could probably be the best

replacement at this point.

Kursdosh Qondosh Sinfdosh **Tengdosh** Zamondosh

-la:

This suffix forms verbs in Uzbek.

Aniqlamoq Jonlanmog Ta'minlamog Tiklanmog Yengillatmog

-ayt:



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Primarily the types of words created by adjectives are related to verbs. In target language it has counterpart as *-en* and *-fy*.

Kamaytirmoq Kengaytirmoq Ko'paytirmoq Pasaytirmoq

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