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WORD FORMATION BY MODELS AS A METHOD FOR FORMING ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

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The Arabic language belongs to the group of inflectional languages, i.e. the formation of words occurs according to patterns. According to the Uzbek orientalist U.Z. Kariev, this is about 75% of all word formation methods. It is the most common and productive way of forming terms in modern Arabic literary language.

Over the centuries, the Arabic language has been replenished due to this way of word formation. It is now evident that some models are very productive. For example, the form فعّال is especially widely used to designate persons by profession, which in this case loses the meaning of intensity and denotes persons by their usual professional action:

بذَّار - "sower", "sower", "sower";

ترّاس- "pack animal driver";

حرّاث- "plowing"; "plowman"; "Plowman"; "Farmer";

حلّاب- "milkman";

خضّار - "greengrocer"; "Trader of herbs, vegetables";

غزّال - "spinner"; "Spinning owner", "yarn merchant";

زرّاع "farmer", "farmer";

قزّاز "silk merchant", "weaver";

جزّاز "shearer", "shearer";

كلّاف "cattleman", "drover", "shepherd";

جمّاس "buffalo driver".

The same model فعّالة with the feminine ending ة is often used for the names of tools of modern technology (for the names of tools, mechanisms, machines), for example: (كبّاشة (ات "rake" from كبش "take a handful";

بذّارة "seeder" from بذر "sow";

جرّارة "tractor" from جرّ "to drag", "to pull", "to drag", "to pull along";

حصّادة "mower", "reaping machine", "reaper", "reaper" from حصد "mow", "reap", "take off", "reap the harvest";

جرّافة "harrow", "rake", "excavator" from جرف "raking";

درّاسة "flail", "thresher" from درس "threshing";

عصّارة "press", "juicer" from عصر "press", "press", "squeeze";

غرّاسة "planting machine", "planter" from غرس "to plant", "to plant (trees)".

The name of the implement or tool إسم الآلة

The name of the tool in Arabic is also derived from the models مفعلةٌ ، مفعال ، مفعل. Through these forms from three-letter transitive verbs, the names of devices, tools, tools are formed, with the help of which the action indicated by the producing verb is performed. For example:

according to the model (مثقب مفعل) مثاقب - "drill", "drill" from the verb ثقب "drill", "drill", "drill";

محصد (محاصد) - "sickle", "scythe" from the verb حصد "to mow", "to reap", "to take off", "to reap the harvest";

(مساحل) مسحل - "plane", "file" from the verb سحل "align with a file", "plan", "shave off";

(مقالب) مقلب - "hoe", "ketmen" from the verb قلب "overturn", "overturn";

According to another model, منباش :مفعال ((منابيش)) - "poker" from the verb نبش "to dig", "to dig up", "to dig up".

According to another model مفعال, the following terms are formed: a- (مسامير) مسمار) - a nail from the verb سمّر - "to nail down", "to nail down", "to nail down";

(منحاز (مناحيز - "pest", "pusher" from the verb نحز - "crush", "crush";

(محراث- (محاريث "plow" from the verb حرث "to plow", "to cultivate the land";

(مكاسر (مكسرة - مفعلة) - "tongs for cracking nuts" from the verb كسر - "to break", "to break";

(مناسف) منسفة) - "sieve", "roar" from the verb نسف "to blow", "to wind the grain";

(مناجد) منجدة) - "comb", "karda" from the verb نجّد "to scratch cotton";

(مجارش) مجرشة) - "grinder", "grinder" from the verb جرش "crush", "crush", "grind", "roughly grind";

Some of the names of the tools in our file are derived from the مفعل model. For example, (مناخل) منخل) - "sieve" from the verb نخل "sow", "sift".

It should be noted that the names of the tool, formed from the main types of irregular verbs, obey the rules of change inherent in each type:

(مجاشّ) مجشّ - "hand mill" from the double verb جشّ "crush", "grind", "roughly grind";

ملمّ - "rake" from the doubled verb لمّ "to collect", "to unite";

(مساح) مسحاة) "shovel" from the insufficient verb سحا "to shovel";

(مجازّ) مجزّ) - "shearing scissors" from the double verb جزّ "to cut", "to remove wool from sheep";

(مسنّات) مسنّ) "whetstone", "whetstone", "bar" from the double verb سنّ "sharpen", "sharpen", "publish" (law), "establish" (rule);

ميزان "scales" from a verb similar to the correct وزن "to weigh".

The forms مفعل and مفعلة can alternate, that is, terms with the same meaning can be formed according to both of these patterns, for example: مطرق, مطرقة "hammer", "hammer", "beater" from the verb ";

منسف, منسفة "sieve" from the verb نسف "to blow", "to sift the grain."

The مفعل and مفعال patterns can also alternate. For example,

مفراص (مفاريص) "needle-nose pliers", "pliers" from the verb فرص "cut", "cut", "tear".

This type of derivational duplication is very common in the Arabic language, and it is believed that any word like مفعل can correspond to a variant with a long "a" مفعال.

The power of derivational analogy and the common semantics of some models sometimes leads to the appearance of several equivalent derivatives based on one root, such as: عصّارة, معصرة, معصر

محلج, محلاج, محلجة "Juicer" or "cotton gin".

The same lexical-semantic group includes the numerous names of tools, vessels, etc., formed according to the ال model. In the course of our research, we practically did not come across terms formed according to this model.

In the modern dictionary, some of the oldest names of tools, such as a closely limited group such as فاعول, are still used as

((شاكوش شواكيش)) "hammer";

شادوف (شواديف) "shaduf" (a device for getting water from a well for irrigation);

(قواذيف) قاذوف "bow - crossbow";

صاقور (صواقير) "pickaxe";

A significant number of names of tools and especially vessels are formed with the suffix ية, for example:

زردية - "pliers", "pliers" from the verb زرد (y) "to choke", "to crush"

آلية - "mechanism", "machine technology" عزّاقية - "plow" from the verb عزق (and) "to loosen", "to dig" (earth).

As V.M. Belkin notes, the name of the active type فاعل is duplicated in all its uses with the intensive فعّال, which expresses the repetition, intensity, habituality of the action performed (the function of the participle), for example, the neutral meaning of the participle "plowing" in the sentence هو حارث أرضا "he plows the land "can be contrasted with the intensive حرّاث "plowman, plowman, farmer "; in the same grammatical context هو حرّاث أرضا in order to highlight the constancy, regularity of the subject's action. As in pure participles, this form can equally convey the enhanced content of any quality, attribute (function of an adjective) and denote a person or object constantly practicing the corresponding action (pure noun).

In the Arabic language, there are many parallel formations of this type. For example: حاصد - حصّاد "reaper", "mower"; زارع - زرّاع غازل - "sower", "tiller", "farmer"; غزّال "spinner".

It was noted above that each of the named forms can act as a noun, and the substantive feature can be associated with both the meaning of a person and not a person. The name of the actor is maximally adapted to designate persons for the corresponding action, for example: حارث "plowing", "plowman", "farmer";

جانٍ "gatherer", "plucker", "gatherer";

زارع "sowing", "engaged in agriculture", "sower", "tiller", "farmer".

In modern Arabic, the relative noun suffix ي - yiy (un) serves as a productive means of word formation. A relative name is used to create a profession name, if for some reason it is impossible to form the usual type of such a name. For example, from the word بستان "garden", consisting of a four-consonant root, it is impossible to form the name of a profession like فعال (for example, like غنّام "shepherd") and such a name is formed using the relative name suffix ي - بستانيّ "gardener". By this method, i.e. By the way of word formation according to models, the so-called names of the place and time of action إسم المكان و الزمان are formed.

The names of the place and time of action إسم المكان والزمان are formed from the three-letter verbs of the first breed according to the models مفعل and مفعل and in a slightly modified meaning with the addition of the ending مفعلة:

a) according to the مفعل model from verbs with a typical vowel in the imperfect "a" or "y", for example:

محلب "place of milking" (Iraq), "place of sale of milk" from the verb حلب "to milk" with the typical vowel "y";

مخنق "morsel for silk cocoons" from the verb خنق "choke", "squeeze", "squeeze" with a typical vowel "y";

منسج "weaving workshop", "factory" from the verb نسج "to weave" with the typical vowel "y" and "i";

مربع "meadow" from the verb ربع "graze" (on the spring grass) with the typical vowel "a";

مرتع "pasture" from the verb رتع "free to graze" with the typical vowel "a"; b) according to the مفعل model from verbs with a typical vowel I in the imperfect: مجزر "slaughterhouse" from the verb جزر "cut", "kill", "slaughter cattle" with the typical vowel "y", "i".

The third form of the name of the place مفعل араб in Arabic grammar is interpreted as a nickname and denotes a place where objects, creatures and other phenomena of the material order, called by the producing name, abound. According to this model,

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place names are mainly derived from nouns, for example:

محلجة "ginning plant" from حلج "ginning cotton";

مخضرة "greens", "vegetation", "turf", "meadow" from خضر "greens", "vegetables";

مقطنة "cotton field" from قطن "cotton", "cotton wool";

ملبنة "dairy farm" from لبن "milk".

The name of the place and time for three-letter verbs with extended verbs and four-letter verbs in form coincides with the participles of the passive voice, as

مستنبت "nursery" from the verb نبت "to grow", "to grow", "to sprout", "to sprout", "to produce", "to bear" (fruits - about the earth) in 10 breed;

مستودع "storage", "warehouse", "pantry", "tank", "reservoir" from the verb ودع "to leave" in 10 breed;

مستودع الحبوب "grain storage", "elevator";

مجنى "place of gathering fruits", "garden" from the verb جني "to gather", "pluck" (fruits) in 1 breed.

Word formation according to models is the most widespread and productive way of forming terms in modern Arabic literary language, since Arabic belongs to the group of inflectional languages (the formation of lexical units occurs according to models).

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