

Anglicisms in the Diplomatic Vocabulary of the Media of Karakalpakstan

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ABSTRACT

The article provides an analysis of diplomatic borrowed language units contained in the media in order to analyze the terminological apparatus regarding the consideration of the issue of borrowings and in studying the problems of English lexical units fixed in the language of the mass media of Karakalpakstan.

Keywords: Diplomatic vocabulary, borrowed vocabulary, mass media, anglicisms, international vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

The study of borrowed vocabulary, which reflects one of the oldest lexical layers of the language, has not only historical and cultural, but also linguistic significance. It is well known that language always performs a communicative function and leaves its traces in the form of borrowings. Its essence lies mainly in the expression of the mutual influence of the spiritual and material culture of the peoples of the world and their languages. This circumstance makes it possible for languages to always be in a state of evolution, as a result of which new lexical units of the word appear in them daily, enriching and giving color to their vocabulary. Contacts can be made between two or more peoples and their languages.

An important place in the study of these processes is occupied by the study of the history and current state of

contacting both related and unrelated languages. An important role in this regard is played by the analysis of linguistic units contained in the language of the media, in our case, anglicisms used in the Russian and Karakalpak press during the years of independence (1991-2022). At the same time, we consider it expedient, first of all, to dwell on the analysis of scientific works devoted to the study of the latter issue in order to understand the terminological apparatus regarding the consideration of the issue of borrowings and to study the problems of English lexical units fixed in the language of the media of Russia, Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and other neighboring countries.abroad.

To determine the further method of research, we considered it appropriate to define the term “borrowing” in the interpretation of linguists. According to the Russian linguist and specialist in the field of lexicology, L. P. Krysin: “borrowing” is “the process of moving various elements from one language to another” (Aristova 1980: 5). Under the elements, he assumes morphological, phonological, lexical, semantic and syntactic constructions. Unfortunately, this definition has not received final recognition from linguists.

I. G. Dobrodomov gave the following definition of the term: “borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as the process of transition of elements from one language in another” (Dobrodomov 1990: 158,159).

Based on the works of Dobrogromov, Khudaikulov A. notes that: “lexical units can be recognized as borrowing only when there is no equivalent word for a new object or concept in the native language” (Khudaikulov 2020: 23]. He distinguishes the borrowings of words into two groups: “direct (from language to language), and indirect (through intermediary languages).” One cannot but agree with the researcher on this issue, since in the course of language contacts words can be borrowed that reflect a new concept and have no analogues in the recipient language, this concept can be formulated in the language of the donor or borrowed by the language of the donor from another people.

Since the object of our study is English borrowings in the media, it becomes necessary to review scientific papers on this issue. The functioning of borrowings in the language of the media is widely studied in the works of V.M. Aristova, E.G. Borisova-Lukashenets, L. I. Bogdanova, M.A. Breiter, L.P. Krysina, G. N. Sklyarevskaya, G. G. Timofeeva and others (Aristova 1980: 37). They noted that the leading role in the popularization and assimilation of borrowed words belongs to the mass media.

The language of international communication is English and many borrowings from it penetrate not only into the Russian language, but also into other languages of the peoples of the world. In fact, English has become a kind of dominant donor language. Based on the dictionary of foreign words of the Russian language, edited by Krysin L. P. (Krysin 2010) we counted more than 1262 anglicisms, in addition to this, it includes words that entered the Russian language through the English language. Every day, society is faced with English borrowings, whether in newspapers and television, the Internet, on the streets and shop windows. We can trace a large amount of anglicisms in the advertising texts of newspapers, the main task of which is to direct the society to action.

The socio-historical development of peoples, their cultural, economic and political interaction led to linguistic contacts between peoples. These contacts left their imprints in the form of new words in the vocabulary of peoples in contact with each other.

It is well known that the vocabulary of a language consists of two main layers: native and borrowed vocabulary. In the Karakalpak language, borrowed vocabulary has become more widespread in the diplomatic vocabulary. The main role in the enrichment of the Karakalpak diplomatic vocabulary was played by the Russian language, since Latin, Greek and English diplomatic terms penetrated through the Russian language. After analyzing the newspaper vocabulary of Karakalpakstan for the period 1991-2022, we can see the spread of many international elements in the Karakalpak language. Most of which were already widespread before independence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the 1990s, a sharp jump in the development of science, technology, computer technology, contributed to the introduction of the flow of information. Diplomatic relations between countries moved to a new level of development. New professions appeared in the sphere of economics, politics and technology. New terms and names, not finding an equivalent in the language of the recipient, were directly borrowed. They quickly entered the social life of peoples. They found the greatest reflection on the pages of the media.

Нерезидент (from the English non-resident) – in the etymological dictionaries of the Russian language, the following definition is given: legal entities and individuals operating in one state, but permanently registered and residing in another. It can also be organizations, international organizations, branches and representative offices that are not legal entities, created in accordance with the laws of foreign states (<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>). In the Karakalpak language, this concept is similar, it is often found together with the term resident. In most cases, these terms can be observed in separate documents and articles on taxation: «Нерезидентом Республики Узбекистан признается лицо, не отвечающее критериям, установленным частью первой 19 статьи Налогового кодекса Республики Узбекистан...»

[Вести Каракалпакстана 2007г №4] (from Swedish ombudsman) - an official in parliament who oversees the legality of the actions of state bodies and observance of the freedoms and rights of citizens (Krysin 2010: 89).

Омбудсмен – the term was first introduced by the Swedish king in the 17th century, in different developed countries there are several interpretations of this term. Today, the word ombudsman is understood as a representative of the protection of human rights. The Institute of the Authorized Person of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman) was established in 1995. It was one of the first in the CIS created in Uzbekistan.

In the Karakalpak language, this term was borrowed directly from English. The term was first used in the mass media of

Karakalpakstan in 1995 in an article about the creation of the institution of the Commissioner of the OliyMajlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman). It entered into active vocabulary on April 24, 1997 on the basis of the adopted law "On the Ombudsman." Since 2005, this term has been actively used in the media, especially in diplomatic and legal articles.

Спикер – (from English speak) – “a speaker”, this position was approved by the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1992. In the mass media of Karakalpakstan, the word was first published in December 1992: «ЕлимизгесепаретипкелгенСингапурРеспубликасыПарламенттинСпикериАбдуллаТармугийбасшылыгындағыделегация 6-апрел күнизбекстанРеспубликасыОлийМажилисиНызамшылыкпалатасыныңспикериД.Ташмухаммедовамененушырасты («ЕК», 07.04.2009, №42)», «НасессиивыступилСпикерзакондательнойпалатыОлийМажлисареспубликиУзбекистанН.Исмаилов» [7, 04.09.2019, joqarikenes.uz].

It is noteworthy that the word speaker is also used in the media to refer to (speaker) speaking in separate articles on debates of candidates for deputies, and participants in the briefing.

As speaker L. P. Krysin points out, “1) in Great Britain: the chairman of the lower house of parliament. 2) The President of Parliament or one of the chambers in some countries” (Krysin 2010).

According to VG Komlev's dictionary of foreign words, the word speaker has the following meanings: “1) in the parliaments of a number of states: a person presiding in the House of Representatives; 2) in England: President of the House of Commons; 3) is used in relation to the chairmen of the State Duma and the Federation Council of Russia” (Krysin 2010: 907).

Вице-спикер- (lat.vice, English speak) - assistant, deputy speaker. This position is effective February 23, 2021. It should be noted that the mass media of Karakalpakstan use this position as a vice-speaker, or as a speaker-orynbasary (deputy): «Избранновийвице-спикерзакондательнойпалаты»,

«Заместитель спикера Законодательной палаты,
член комиссии по расследованию события
Каракалпакстане Алишер Кадыров...» [8,
t.me/Qaraqalpaqstan_xawazi 5 августа 2022]

In the Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language, the following interpretation is given to the word - “1) the position of the deputy speaker 2) the person holding such a position” [Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language. 2012]

Саммит- (English summit, up) - “In its origin, this term comes from the French word *sommette* - “top” (som- “highest point, peak”)” (<http://newslab.ru/article/269768>).

The term “summit” was first used in English by the English President Winston Churchill in 1950, “metaphorically calling the meeting of heads of state ‘a pareley at the summit’ – ‘negotiations at the summit’” (<http://newslab.ru/article/269768>).

In Russian, this term existed in the 80s, mainly to refer to American summits, then to refer to the “Summit of the Eight” of the developed countries of the world. In the early 90s, the word summit was used extremely rarely in the Karakalpak press. Since 2001, with the establishment of the international Shanghai Cooperation Organization, articles devoted to the SCO summits appear in the mass media of Karakalpakstan. In 2022, the SCO Summit was held in the Republic of Uzbekistan: «Самарқанд қаласында Шанхай биргеислесиў шөлкемининг саммити даўам этпекте. Алдын хабар етилгениндей, ШБШ дақатнасыпатырған барлық мәмлекетлердин жетекшилерин...» «Расширение ШОС будет одним из основных вопросов на саммите, — говорит Н. Степкина. — Поступило много обращений, все они будут рассмотрены» [13, Kknews.uz от 16 сентября 2022]

Лидер- (English leader) – in Russian, the word was borrowed in the 30s of the XX century. In the Karakalpak language, this word has the equivalent of *jetekshi*, *basshi* (leader). After analyzing the media of Karakalpakstan, we noticed that until 2020, most articles used equivalents *жетекши*, *басшы*:

Өзбекстан хэм Түркия жетекшилерикөпқырлы биргеислесиўди буннан былай да кеңейтиў мәселелерин көрип шықты-

Лидеры Узбекистана и
 Турция рассмотрели вопросы дальнейшего расширения многоп
 ланового сотрудничества (<https://joqargikenes.uz/ru/8731.html>).

Starting from August 25, 2021, articles about the opening of the club “Future leaders” appeared in the mass media of Karakalpakstan:

«Seminar da Ózbekstan Respublikası Prezidentijanı da ğı Mámleketl
 ik xızmet tirawajlandırıw agentligi Qaraqalpaqstan Respublikası filia
 lınıń «Keleshek liderleri» klubı,
 onıń maqseti hám wazıypaları haqqında ózetilip,
 instituttan usı klubqa aǵzabolǵan doktorant,
 magistr hám studentler kópshilikke úlgisipatında atap kórsetildi»
 (<https://ndpi.uz/qq/2022/04/28/18502/>)

(English congressman < congress congress + man man) - In Russian and Karakalpak languages, this term has identical lexical meanings: “Member of the House In most cases, in the media, this word is found mainly in news blocks talking about a visit or meeting of a congressman with political figures: of Representatives (lower house) of Congress” (Krysin 2010: 107).

МИТИНГ – (English meeting < to meet to meet) - In the Russian dictionary of borrowed words, the following definition of the word rally is given: “A mass meeting to discuss acute political, social, economic, etc. issues of current life” (Krysin 2010: 235).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the news blocks of Karakalpak publications, the word “rally” was used extremely rarely, it was replaced by a softened version of “protest action” (naraziliq).

In recent years, the number of opposition political and labor rallies has been growing in the world, which has led to an increase in the use of this word in the media of Karakalpakstan: «Италияның Триесте қаласында коронавируске үлгеріхэме мленгенлик паспортларына қарсы наразылықлар митинги болып өтті. 5-сентябрь күні Украина пайтахты Киевте «Күшсизлердикорғаў – күшлилериси»

атыастындахайўанлархуқықларыушынмитингболыпөтті»[12, <https://t.me/KARAKALPAK24> от 22сентября 2021года]

«Министерство иностранных дел полагает в этой связи целесообразным отметить следующее: В Мангистауской области и во всех крупных городах страны прошли мирные митинги. Требования митингующих полностью удовлетворены. Однако, этой ситуацией воспользовались террористические, экстремистские и криминальные»[13, <https://kknews.uz/> от 11 января 2022года]

The quantitative peak of the use of the word rally in the mass media of Karakalpakstan falls on January-February 2022 (where the rally held in the neighboring state of Kazakhstan was covered) and July-October 2022 (the rally in Karakalpakstan):

«Демократиялық мәлекетте митинглер болады.

Бул митинг дитынышлық митинг делинеди.

Тынышлық митинглері менен шешилетугын мәселени демократияны "Жамылып"

хуқықбузарлықлар келтирип шығылыўы хешқандай ақлап болмайтуғын хәрәкет» [14, <https://t.me/xallabay> от 6 января 2022 года], «Митинг заканчивается, люди расходятся по домам. Информации о пострадавших и разрушенных зданиях нет. Со слов митингующих, Даулетмурат Тажимуратов объявил о проведении мирного митинга 5 июля в 17:00 напротив здания Жокаргы Кенеса» [https://t.me/hook_report от 2 июля 2022 года], «Мақан.uz'да өткерилген «Егеранық митинг қылыў керек болса Сиз митинггешығасыз ба» сораўнамасында (07.06.2020 саат 16:55де) 1701 адамдаўыс берди хәм 60% адам разы екени билдирди» (<<https://t.me/KARAKALPAK24>> от <июня 2020 года>).

In addition, the observation showed that most of the news channels covering the rally in Karakalpakstan removed their content or information after the rally ended.

CONCLUSION

Anglicisms contained in the media remained out of the field of view of researchers. Therefore, to eliminate this fragmentation, it was necessary to systematize and comprehensively analyze the

anglicisms used in the texts of printed publications of both related and unrelated languages, in particular Russian and Karakalpak, in a comparative plan.

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