

## Modern Karakalpak Language and Borrowed Words

TEMIRKHANOVA GULNARA UTEBAEVNA

*Karakalpak Humanities Scientific Research Institute, Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*This article presents information about the thematic sphere of borrowed words in the modern Karakalpak language. We will discuss with examples the words that belong to all kinds of words that entered the Karakalpak language from the Russian language and from other foreign languages based on the Russian language. Borrowed words related to each type of sphere are divided into each type of topic. In adopting and mastering the terminology of a foreign country, assimilating them into the consciousness of the people, it is emphasized that they are supported by powerful means of communication such as the daily press, scientific and literary literature, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, the Internet, cinema, theater and school. The article talks about the importance of lexical variation.*

**Keywords:** Borrowed words, Karakalpak language, themes, units, branches, scientific and literary literature, terminology, foreign language

### INTRODUCTION

The interaction of different languages at the lexical level is considered an important part of the history of the development of each national language.

Due to language connections in the fields of science, culture, economy, politics and sports, the process of changing words from one language to another is considered natural.

If we look at it from the ethnic point of view, the communicative function is performed by the mother tongue, that is, the Karakalpak language, in the same units. To express the collected opinions is used as a universal tool for collective experience exchanges. However, the development of production and people's relations, in the case of a multi-ethnic state, is not limited to the circle of socio-ethnic units to which they belong. The Karakalpak language enriches the lexicon of the two languages and expands the range of speech by contacting the representatives of other nations.

In connection with the great achievements in science and technology, science and culture, the vocabulary of foreign languages gradually began to enter the lexical composition of the Karakalpak language. When naming new terms and concepts that appeared in connection with the changes in the life of society, preference was usually given to foreign vocabulary. This was due to the fact that the status of foreign realities that entered the life of Karakalpak society also affected the language. At the same time, a large number of borrowed words from foreign countries began to activate in their own way to express the new truths of life.

Acquiring and mastering the terminology of a foreign country is provided by powerful means of communication such as daily press, scientific and literary literature, radio, television, Internet, cinema, theater and school. In our opinion, press media tools do not want to take into account the fact that the majority of the population has not yet learned them. This leads to the distortion of the meaning of the information by the accepted language, and does not allow it to act clearly in the world around it. In our opinion, mass media should clearly pay attention to the target audience of students and maintain a certain balance in the use of foreign vocabulary.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In the case of the activation of lexical changes, taking into account the modern triumphalism, E. L. Kakorina expresses her opinion as follows: "The state's complete control over the printed

word has led to significant changes in the various functions of the language. The role of information and humor has increased, and due to the reduction of regulatory functions (value-oriented or directive), they have become more hidden or found new spheres of communicative support. The sphere of speech effects like “advertising” is specially noted, which today is the most active and attracts the attention of more and more linguistic researchers" [Kakorina 2003: 241-242]. After that, in the last years of the 20th century, especially in the 90s, the number and types of newspaper and magazine publications increased significantly, and their social orientation changed significantly.

Vocabulary of a foreign language began to show itself in art literature and press media due to business, scientific, trade, cultural contacts with Karakalpak language, and today it is considered an important source for filling Karakalpak language vocabulary. This leads to the strengthening of the influence of words in English and other languages on the Karakalpak language. It can be said that the increase in the use of words in these languages is one of the most important features of the lexicon of foreign languages at the beginning of the 21st century.

The relationship between English words and the Karakalpak language is obviously different. Somebody considers adaptation to globalization to be very honorable, while others see it as a new form of adaptation to national culture. In connection with that, all sorts of changes are made in the life traditions. In different states, there are differences in the state policy and public opinion. If we take Germany as an example, then after 1946 the influence of the USA increased dramatically. The result was the creation of Denglish, with only one letter “D” (Deutsch) remaining from the German language. There are words in German that are based on the way English words are formed (for example, Handy-mobile phone). In addition, laws have been adopted in different countries to protect the mother tongue. For example, in France, the “Tubon Law” was adopted, which envisages punishments for using foreign words for the wrong purpose; In Poland, in 1999, the regulation “Protection of the Polish language” was adopted. In Germany, a German language society has been formed and it fights against the words that come from every possible way: they

put the stamp “speak to me in German” on the papers that come by mail, and stick similar stickers on shop windows (Pavlov 13]. It should also be noted that the group of lexical units, in particular, the problem of acquiring words that have no equivalent in the host language, is becoming an increasingly relevant issue.

The lexicon of one of the mutually influencing languages enters another language, and a noticeable difference begins to take a shape little by little. However, not all the words that enter the language become its language wealth. Some of them, with the passage of time, are adapted to the laws and rules of the acquired language; others, due to various reasons, cannot spread widely, cannot be mastered and eventually leave the lexicon.

An important part of the borrowed words that entered the Karakalpak language from European countries builds internationalism. Regarding the information, it should be mentioned that the naming of international lexical units for linguistics is an actual issue, that is, words that have universal data and correspond to their external form and full or partial meaning in all languages.

If we rely on the opinions of I. V. Skuratov, he mentioned that the parameters of the characteristics of internationalisms are not the time and conditions of their spread in any language (2017: 125-127) and in at least three languages whose origins are not related and do not belong to the same region, all about the facts K.Z. Zakiryanov notes (1990: 12-15). Terminological units related to the international nature of scientific and technical processes make up a large percentage of the international level of the lexicon of modern languages. At the present time, the important lexical group of terms in each language is evidenced by the fact that the different categories of lexical orientations correspond to the international standard, which is noted in the linguistic literature as a sign of the modern interaction between languages and people.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Under the influence of Karakalpak language and Karakalpak-Russian bilingualism, a special terminology appeared in the Karakalpak language as part of the press media. Today, the speed and volume of development of terminological systems can be a reason to talk about the sharp development of terminology. Terminological problems to a great extent left the scientific framework and attracted a wide range of linguistic units and the concepts corresponding to them, related to science, production, culture and other topics related to pluralistic topics of social life. We can also call this part of the special vocabulary, socio-economic which has developed dramatically in recent decades. Its systematization and normalization problems are very important in every language. Borrowed words with a composite semantic structure are included in this terminological system. From a thematic point of view, they include in their work all layers of the vocabulary that show the social, economic, technical and cultural development of the Karakalpak people.

As it was mentioned above, almost all of these borrowed words have entered the Karakalpak language with the help of the Russian language or directly. In recent years, we can list the words that have entered the Karakalpak language in the following thematic groups, and the words that have entered from the English language according to their scope of use:

1. New words that entered the financial and economic vocabulary – barter, broker, business (business plan, business project, business idea, business partner), businessman, dollar, euro, investor, inflation, corporation, leasing, marketing, trader, holding – shaped the modern language change according to the scope of use;
2. New words that have entered the socio-political lexicon – impeachment, innovation, college, cottage, mini-office, office, supermarket, PR, rating, summit, speaker, electorate – have an impact on public consciousness depending on the scope of use, and in most cases, intellectuals and urbans try to use these words more widely;

3. New words that entered the scientific and technical vocabulary – grant, display, Internet, compact disc, computer, multimedia, laptop, printer, processor, site, server, toaster, chat, chip – in the new era of science, as can be seen from novated, due to the introduction of electronic documents and the Internet, we can see the impact of these words on our vocabulary;
4. New words related to beauty and health – image, stress, training – are words that are widely used among modern young people and middle-aged people, depending on the degree of use;
5. New words that entered the vocabulary of sports; Arm-wrestling, diving, diver, darts, camping, kickboxing, court, mini-football, powerlifting, play-off, rally, sprint, super league, freestyle-use center sports participants;
6. Words from the cultural sphere; blockbuster, casting, clip, superhit, thriller, TV show, talk show, hit parade, show, phonogram, CD, DVD, SMS, PR.
7. Professional vocabulary; art director, businessman, DJ, designer, manager, PR, promoter, scout, farmer.
8. Vocabulary in everyday use and interior topics; baseball cap, jeans, diapers, chips, lollipops
9. The names of the types of transport are car service, airbus, buggy, jeep, liner, scooter;

Borrowed words from other languages are rarely used in our language, and today they have quickly entered our modern life and considered to be used frequently. They belong to various thematic groups and are widely used in the following areas of our society:

1. Business, trade – rent, investment
2. Bank categories – devaluation, denomination, deficit, investment, mortgage, credit, obligation, pyramid, portfolio, surplus, subvention, subsidy; guarantor
3. In fashion categories – brand, veto, conditioner, model
4. In terms of scientific degree and society – depopulation, dispute, confession, campaign, convention, metropolis,

- mentality, presentation, putsch, respondent, symposium, mafia, patron; animation, bachelor, video, disk, master, nanotechnology, option, portal;
5. In specialized branches – acupuncture, amphetamine, apitherapy, hirudotherapy, implant, xenophobia, lens, masochism, maniac, meditation, narco-aggression, suicide, transsexualism, toxicomania, phobia, euthanasia, euphoria, psychic; league, aerobatics, rhythmic; volunteer, guest worker, drug dealer, pharmacist;
  6. Artistic style - holography, grand prix, graffiti, video; booklet, preservative, coupon, logo;
  7. In the transport category - Mercedes, minibus (Еропова 2014: 10-25).

Nowadays, the semantic range of words borrowed from a foreign language has significantly expanded. It is very important to distinguish the lexical-semantic methods of use from the foreign words that entered the lexicon of the Karakalpak language. Also, if we rely on the opinion of some researchers, it is emphasized that the division of the borrowed words into groups is an indicator of their level of demand and shows the high degree of adapting in the lexical system of the Karakalpak language.

Earlier, we discussed the question about the reasons for the borrowing. We should also mention that the materials we collected show that in the process of foreign words entering the Karakalpak language, extralinguistic reasons are the data. In order to confirm this position, foreign lexicons were combined into thematic classes regarding the classification of objects and subjects representing certain groups of reality. The division of words into thematic groups helps to maintain the stability of foreign language words in the system of the Karakalpak language. According to V. V. Vinogradov, “When the words of foreign origin are included in the appropriate thematic groups, they become nominations associated with certain clear concepts. They are the result of going deep into the content of the topic; as a rule, the objects and things of the limited perspective of language representatives are named: this term is called ‘detailed

information', that is, the names of parts or individual names that carry out the details" (Виноградов 1994: 89).

Below we will see new words related to these topics. Explanations of foreign words are given in the following books: *Modern Dictionary of Foreign Words* by A. N. Bulko (2006: 848), *Interpretive Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XX Century*" by G. N. Sklyarevskoi (2002), *Interpretive Dictionary of Foreign Languages* by L. P. Krysinina (1998); and the interpretation of new vocabulary is given in new philological and encyclopedic dictionaries. In the dictionaries, the definitions of different units that are not included in the system are given depending on the context of use. Each word is represented by a sentence. Two or three examples are given only when it is necessary to distinguish the meaning or the types of meaning. The classes of words are presented here in a solution that takes into account statistical data on the reduction of numbers.

#### CONCLUSION

So, in short, the difference in the thematic depiction of foreign vocabulary in our research consists in the fact that not only separate lexemes, but in many cases the words formed from them also play the role of a descriptive unit. The lexical meaning of these learned words related to it originates from nouns. It can be proven that the words related to all kinds of topics express a term by themselves. To put it bluntly, the Karakalpak language continues to accept all kinds of new borrowed words it needs, and this, in turn, leads to the expansion of the terminology of the Karakalpak language.

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TEMIRKHANOVA GULNARA UTEBAEVNA  
KARAKALPAK HUMANITIES  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UZBEKISTAN  
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UZBEKISTAN.