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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**FOREIGN LANGUAGE WORDS IN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE*****Gulnara U. Temirkhanova****Navoi State University**Navoi, Uzbekistan**E-mail: gulka-nukus@mail.ru***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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Abstract: the article presents the opinions of local and foreign scholars about the adaptation of foreign language words to the Karakalpak language and the reasons for the adaptation. Extensive information on internal and external customized words and external customized words will be reviewed in several stages. The reasons for the variation of the cited examples, along with the evidence from which language they were taken, are presented. It is shown that the data of the language consists of several parts, the processes of lexical semantic assimilation are proposed, and at the same time, the peripheries of linguistic research are discussed in order to examine the formal construction of foreign language words and dynamics in the language. It is shown that the redistribution of linguistic interests to a certain extent in the learning of all the words from other languages in the acquired language is a completely regular result of systematic attention to the learning of words in other languages, and in the same cases it is the absolutization of the official aspect of foreign language words, as opposed to the undervalued form of assimilation of the foreign language layer in the native language. Importance is emphasized and for that reason, the studies that recognize the complex nature of the processes of change in the formal and lexical semantic rules of foreign words in the same language show a more promising level of visibility.

INTRODUCTION

When words change, we understand that some element of a foreign language has appeared in our native language. It is considered a process of communication between different languages. This phenomenon not only harms the uniqueness of the language, but also enriches it. The language changes in the period of its development, it cannot help but be affected by the change of the historical period, in particular, the cultural tradition. A language is open to interaction with other languages and cultural systems, so we cannot imagine its development without the growth of economic, political, cultural and other ties between peoples who speak that language.

If we look at the borrowed words through the language, then we can see that the place of borrowed words is important. Borrowed words are characteristic of every era in the history of Karakalpak language, they have enriched the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language depending on the familiarity of each word, its place in the lexicon of each person, its relationship to marriages, the scope of application, the limitation of regional professions and other such circumstances. [2].

Thanks to Professor N.A. Baskakov's two-volume work on the Karakalpak language ("Karakalpak language I, material on dialectology II, phonetics and morphology"), for the first time, a wider step was taken to the door of scientific research on the Karakalpak language. In addition, these moments were a very important step in the process of discovering and formulating the rules of the Karakalpak literary language. [3].

By studying the economic, political, cultural and other lexicon of the Karakalpak language, determine the place of the economic, political, cultural and other lexicon in the system of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language, learn the lexical-semantic processes in it, and other lexicon of the vocabulary of the economic, political, cultural and other vocabulary. The differences between semantic groups and semantic features are studied, its relevance in the years of independence in our country, including changes in the economic, political, cultural and other life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, large-scale reforms implemented in our country, includes politics, economy, law, spiritual and moral issues. Such big changes in the state and our society are reflected in the vocabulary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Any work on contactology at this level will create problems in determining the causes of language migration. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay was one of the first to distinguish between internal (the language itself) and external (extralinguistic) causes.

Our compatriot A. Najimov in his dissertation work notes that a certain part of the vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language consists of words that have changed from Arabic, and that the words and terms of the Arabic origin in the vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language take the

plural form of the relationship. Some of them are related to religious concepts, others to trade, and others to science, culture, and other words [9].

In her dissertation work S.I. Bakhtina divides internal and external words into several groups [1].

We can see the external reasons of ownership in the groups below.

1. Language representatives, that is, the existence of political, economic and cultural relations between native speakers.

2. The expansion of territories, the "tied" mixing of languages as a result of the wars and their successors.

3. Fashions in foreign language words.

4. Communicative relevance of the concept and related words.

One of the external reasons for the change is the close political, economic and cultural ties of the language representatives among the native speakers. At the same time, the strong degree of growth of these connections is not considered to be a certain and only factor of change. Even if there is no direct contact, the leading country can influence the interaction due to the words that have entered its language from other languages.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The relevant mass of the borrowed vocabulary is the words that explain the borrowed concept or thing. There are such cases when changes in the language bring out lexical similarities in the same sense. For example: *сервис – хызмет, лимит – шеклеў* and other words.

We can highlight the following as the internal reasons for the borrowed change.

1. Strive for totality or indivisibility. It is always better to name something by a word than by a word order. Related to this, the borrowed word is one of the methods of changing polynomial noun into one member noun.

2. The lack of polysemy of the local word is considered one of the reasons for its adaptation. The need for clarification, as a result of concretizing the concept without giving a complete definition, brings a word element that is definitely connected with the semantics of a word with a different meaning, but local. As a result, the meaning of the learned word can be divided into two or more parts, and each of them can receive names in a different language. However, we should not forget that there is definitely a semantic connection, a semantic element between the meanings of polysemous words.

As an example, the Karakalpak word *қуўырдақ* (potato roast) means "meat and other things fried in oil, food" [6], and it is widely used in the Karakalpak language. At the same time, the words that came into our mother tongue through the Russian language, such as *чунс* (thinly sliced potato

pieces fried in oil), фри (fried potato pieces), лэйс (potato pieces fried in oil and mixed with spices), entered the Karakalpak language as the borrowed words.

3. As one of the reasons for the adaptation, the need to specify the terms can be considered due to the fact that the lexical unit of another language cannot fully convey the differences in meaning. This reason comes from the extralinguistic factors - a deeper knowledge of the truth, the development of science and industry, as well as to a certain extent the interaction of languages and the need to differentiate between specific, concrete and abstract.

For example, after the 1990s, the word *гамбургер* (a type of bun divided into two halves with a fried cutlet) entered the Karakalpak language with the help of the Russian language. Later, the range of the word *бургер* expanded and the words *чизбургер* (a type of hamburger with cheese added to it), *фишбургер* (a type of hamburger with fried fish instead of meat cutlet), and *чикенбургер* (a type of hamburger with chicken meat added to its composition) appeared.

4. A lexical borrowing occurs due to the emergence of a strong necessity in the development of this language in a clear time, and the fact that a word from another language enters the language together with reality.

For example, one of the Japanese dishes, *рамен* (a Japanese meal with noodles made of wheat flour), is often found in the Karakalpak language. In this case, borrowing fulfills the nominative function of the language.

The main source of the borrowed words are as follows:

1. To the tendency to eliminate the polysemy of the word, to suggest its meaning structure, to define its meaning, and to separate its meaning differences. For example: *джем* — *варенье*, *хобби* — *қызыгыўшылық*;

2. The action of the tendency in the creation of words is characteristic of the individual lexeme in the language. For example: the borrowings of these words *кино*, *авто*, *такси*, *метро*;

3. The presence in the language of a number of words of the same type of meaning or structure that facilitates the identification of units of the same type. For example: the words *джентельмен*, *полисмен*, which were previously borrowed, led to the appearance of a whole series of words of the same type: *спортсмен*, *конгрессмен*, *супермен* and many others.

4. An attempt to sum up the concept explained by the word system in one word: *спринт* - running for a short distance. However, this tendency may be limited to microsystem languages with certain built-in features. As an example, the word *оранжад* did not do much in our language, because the microsystem explaining juices had already appeared: orange juice (lemon, apple and others). As stated by E. D. Polivanov, A. Martine and other scientists, the tendency of the interpretation orientation of one-word equivalent reflects the existing tendency in the language of the economy of language tools.

Bilingualism is considered as one of the conditions of borrowed words. The discussion is not only about the language relations of large groups of language speakers, but also about their separate representatives. At first, it may be in small groups, and later, based on written data, it will spread on a large scale.

At the present time, the changes will appear without direct communication through the means of communication.

Many linguists tried to learn the reasons for the variation of words that came from other languages. According to E. Richter, the main reason for the variation of words is the similarity between concepts and terms of things. In addition, he mentions the linguistic, social, mental, aesthetic and other reasons for each behavior according to his character.

L.P. Krisin emphasizes the following reasons:

1. The requirement for the name of a new substance, a new phenomenon.
2. Necessity to openly define concepts that are close in meaning but at the same time have differences.
3. The importance of the realization of understanding in this or that sphere, for this or that purpose.
4. Words that are not separated from separate objects, and should explain completeness, not connection of words.
5. Existence of collected systems of terms in one's own language.
6. Acceptance of foreign language words due to their more dignified, scholarly and beautiful pronunciation.

M.A. Brader also examines this practice and distinguishes the following reasons for its use:

1. Absence of the concept of matching in the lexicon of that language. For example: *бэдж, ноутбук, органайзер, пейджер, таймер, сканер, тюнер, принтер* and others.
2. Absence of clear terms to match. For example: *виртуаллы, инвестор, спонсор, спрей*.
3. Due to the fact that the technologies of foreign countries are more advanced than ours, and the quality of foreign goods is much higher, borrowed words have entered. The place of advertising is very important here.

In the Karakalpak language, the percentage relationship of main and inter-ethnic words has not been fully studied. The difference from the first is that this is a long time, and the second is that etymological scientists are not enough. This is considered to be one of the rules regarding the causes of change. The translation of international terms into the Karakalpak language has become a very intense polemic process in the scientific center. If we rely on the opinion of Kazakh linguist Aigerim Kudaibergenova, she points out that if the terms are used in any language, it should be a term that is

suitable in terms of meaning in the native language, and the term from another language should not be used.

It is clear to every person that it is inappropriate to create a flood of words borrowed from other languages, and at the same time, to throw out the words that have already been absorbed into the Karakalpak language. But we know that there are people who use foreign language words unnecessarily (for the sake of making a name, for the sake of beauty, so that what they are talking about is not so clear to the listeners and readers).

The personal words that entered the Karakalpak language due to the Russian language are used among the words of the Karakalpak language and have found their place as normal neutral words. But for the time being, these adaptations remain neologisms, they carry the sign of uniqueness and wonder.

The process of changing words is natural and inevitable. They can be caused by trade, scientific and cultural contacts between people.

If we consider that one of the reasons for borrowing is the creation of a possibility for elements from another language to enter the language, the main reason is the need to explain pure concepts, objects, people and places.

One of the most important factors of assimilation is the tendency of the emergence of structurally analogous words in the acquired language, or the acquired lexical units are considered to be all classes of words of the same type in terms of structure. In interactions, the degree of influence of one language on another language does not depend on the degree of development of material and spiritual culture, but also depends on the compatibility of written literary traditions and others.

The closest linguistic ties bring out the situation of ethnic bilingualism, which is one of the main conditions of the assimilation process. In order for the word to change from the foreign language and adapt to the pure language, the learner must be more or less familiar with the language that has been influenced by the members of the linguistic society. They should be at least half bilingual, otherwise the meaning of the word will be unclear and the acquisition will not be possible.

Our compatriot O. Dospanov, in his "Dialectal Lexicon of the Karakalpak Language" section, considers the reasons for the introduction of borrowed words into the Karakalpak language as the borrowed words in the dialect vocabulary. O. Dospanov shows that in learning the elements of a foreign language, firstly, we need to distinguish between words at the level of literary language, and secondly at the level of dialects and speech peculiarities, their differences, etymology, function, and its relation to literary language or dialect vocabulary.

At the same time, O. Dospanov mentions that it is possible to divide the changes in the lexical composition of the Karakalpak dialect into four types based on the differences in the literary language:

1) words borrowed from Arabic and Iranian languages. 2) words borrowed from the Mongolian language. 3) words borrowed from the Russian language. 4) words related from Turkic languages.

In her dissertation work, U. Dauletova tried to reveal the proper words in the military vocabulary of the Karakalpak language, and she divided the proper words related to the military vocabulary into the following semantic and thematic groups according to their difference and meaning:

1. Titles denoting the rank of military service and military titles.
2. Terms of military associations.
3. Names of weapons and their types.
4. Terms of military engineering construction.
5. Names of different types of military operations.
6. Names of military flags.
7. Names of orders and medals.
8. Names of people and other material wealth captured in the war.
9. Terms explaining military musical instruments [4].

As one of the reasons for the adaptation, we can see the Russian language and the words that have entered the Karakalpak language from other languages based on the Russian language. Especially in the following years, especially at the end of XX and the beginning of the XXI centuries, a stream of pure words, which are not characteristic of the Karakalpak language vocabulary, related to all kinds of words, began to enter the Karakalpak language. They entered our language with the development of modern technics and technology, the wide range of use of the Internet, and expanded the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language. For example, *сайт, браузер, файл, ноутбук, телеграмм, ватсан, скайп* and other foreign words entered the Karakalpak language as pure words from the semantic point of view.

I. Crane, one of the foreign scholars, expresses his opinion about borrowed words as follows: "Every word entered into the dictionaries from another language can be counted as a borrowed word." [7. 17].

Based on the opinions of linguists, Fathullina F.R. In her dissertation work, taking into account the differences in the development of the vocabulary of the language in the present era, she divided it into the following extralinguistic factors [10. 17]:

1. **Scientific and technical revolution.** This factor is related to the significant progress and rapid development of modern science and technology. As an example, we can mention a large number of imported technical devices: computers, DVD players, music centers, mobile phones, flash cards and many other devices. The procedure for using purely technical terms is written in foreign languages (in particular, in English), which directly leads to the complete adaptation of the lexical

units of the English language. We are talking about technical growth, and it should be mentioned that global computerization is emerging in society at the present time. In fact, computers can be found in every aspect of our life, in almost every home. For that reason, the computer vocabulary is very active not only in special institutions, but also in all mass media.

2. The increase in interest in the English language and the increase in the number of its speakers and learners. The introduction of science and technology into our society has increased the demand for it. Demand for learning a foreign language, especially English, is growing day by day among people. The introduction of new technologies and technical equipment into the Karakalpak language creates mutual understanding between the speakers. As a result of increasing interest in the English language, some words of the English language are being used in the Karakalpak language without translation among young people.

3. Historical ties of the people and all clear forms of bilingualism. The analysis of language should start with the study of people who speak two languages [8, 208].

Borrowed words are a type of linguistic relations that are separated from the pronunciation of a large number or a small number of units, which are characteristic of both monolingual and bilingual.

4. Development of mass media. The expansion of oral words and the increase of people's opportunities to receive information from manuscripts has become one of the socio-political realities in our society at the present time. The unstoppable efforts of mass media have created opportunities for its readers and listeners to see the world through television, radio, magazines, and newspapers, which are shown and broadcast every day, every month, and every week. This mass media caused a large number of international terms to appear in our media society.

5. Social authority of names in other languages. At the present time, borrowed words have become the reason for the appearance of linguistic fashion. *Animation, briefing, rating, security*, and many other borrowed words can be examples of Russian language and Russian-based foreign languages.

The appearance of any unique words in the literary language is considered to be an important sign of the language's wealth and its recent development. It is known to all of us that in the development of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language, the place of the Russian language and the words that came from other foreign languages based on the Russian language is great.

The beginning of the evolution of the vocabulary of the Russian language in the Karakalpak language begins with the conquest of the Karakalpaks by the Khiva khan, and then the transfer of this territory to Russia. In this period, we can see that most words that were changed from Russian to Karakalpak language were not phonetically correct and were used by the people themselves.

The beneficial influence of the Russian language on the development of the Karakalpak language was a successful start for the spiritual, cultural and economic development of the

Karakalpak people. It contributed to the richness of the literary language and dialect, and to the development of every language. Such changes took many parts of the vocabulary and terminology of the Karakalpak language into their work. At that time, the words that were adapted to the Karakalpak language with the help of the Russian language are still used among the people, even if they have not lost their meaning and form.

In one of his articles, O. Dospanov mentions a large number of words borrowed from the Russian language in the lexical structure of Karakalpak south and north dialects and divides them into several types:

- 1) words related to political and social, social and administrative management.
- 2) words related to agricultural products and equipment.
- 3) business papers, accounts and words related to business affairs.
- 4) words related to transport, construction, communications and industry.
- 5) words related to cultural education, public education and health care.
- 6) words related to military, physical education and sports.
- 7) words related to household furniture, food and clothing items.
- 8) words related to calendar, astronomy and various measurements [5, 169-170].

Learning borrowed words takes on a goal-oriented and systematic interpretation. The problems for learning foreign language words explain the understanding of the state of the layered model of the language.

In the first place, lexical semantic assimilation processes are proposed, while the class remains on the periphery of linguistic studies in the nature of looking at the formal construction of foreign language words and dynamics. The re-distribution of linguistic interests to a certain extent in the learning of all the words from other languages in the acquired language is considered a completely regular result of systematic attention in learning the words of another language. But in a number of cases, it leads to the absolutization of the official aspect of foreign language words, as opposed to the less valuable form of assimilation in the process of growth of the foreign language layer in the other language. For the same reason, studies that recognize the complex nature of processes of change in official and lexical semantic rules of foreign words in the same language appear more promising.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the lexical structure of the Karakalpak language, we can come to the conclusion that they are related to the everyday life of people, culture, science, education, and other fields. As a result, in Karakalpak language learning, lexemes are learned in a synchronous aspect and in terms of component analysis, and impartiality reveals the influence of social factors on the vocabulary. In general, the theoretical information used in the article is obtained from reliable scientific data, and it is proved that the theoretical opinion and recommendations are widely used in practice.

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