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**SOURCES OF ENRICHMENT OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE UZBEK AND
KORAKALPOK LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT:

The article talks about the enrichment and sources of the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

Keywords: language units, linguists, terminology, Karakalpak language, lexicon.

Introduction

The growth of human consciousness, the development of science and technology, the globalization and rapid application of scientific achievements, the rapid and easy access of universal inventions and technologies to the masses, the need for language is increasing, and linguists are faced with new, promising and, in turn, complex tasks. This includes issues such as the integration of language units into paradigms, its large-scale automation, and the formation of cross-linguistic artificial intelligence. The granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language was a factor of great progress, development, and demonstration of its inexhaustible richness for our mother tongue. Especially after we gained independence, there were unprecedented changes in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language: hundreds of lexicons labeled as "obsolete words" got their linguistic status, many words remaining in the vernacular became active in the field of literary language, new words were created, science and technology, new words related to economy, medicine, law and sports entered our language.

While thinking about the level of theoretical learning of the Uzbek language, we can learn about the contribution of Uzbek linguistics to world linguistics through the positive opinions of our famous linguists. However, there are many problems waiting to be solved, there are enough unsolved issues. As a philosophical category, we know that the satisfaction of a need in society opens the way to another need that shows its sustainability.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, expressed his attitude towards viewing the issue of the state language as a national value of the state, paying special attention to the issue of the national language and its place in the national ideology: "The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our national minority and independent statehood for our people. , is a priceless spiritual wealth, a great value".



After gaining independence, the status of the state language has increased significantly. Business has moved to the Uzbek language. Terminology committee was formed and scientific dictionaries of various fields were prepared. These changes related to the development of our language are reflected in the lexical field. Also, many words that were used in everyday life, folk dialects, and works of art, but could not find their place in the literary language, were adopted into the literary language. This process continues continuously in the Karakalpak language. Karakalpak lexicons and learned words are growing fanatically. In the dissertation, a certain part of the modern lexicon is made up of terms related to science and technology. Many new words related to these fields, which have entered especially after independence, are presented with an explanation of terms.

Today, it is noted in the Internet that world linguists are more interested in issues such as electronic dictionary, mutual automation of languages and languages, wordnet system. Not only linguists, but also representatives of other fields feel the need to work on the basis of the standard wordnet system. In the "Workshop Proceeding" collection published at the University of Tubingen in Germany in 2007, the issue of electronic dictionaries was raised. It reflects on Dan Net, a collaborative project between the University of Copenhagen's Center for Language Technology and the Danish Institute of Language and Literature, led by expert George Asmussen and others. The article consists of nine pages and is titled Dan Net: From dictionary to wordnet. The article emphasizes the need for electronic dictionaries such as Dan Net and wordnet to be developed soon in each language area.

It is also worth mentioning that Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On State Language".

Article 1 states that "Uzbek is the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

It is known that the language is directly and indirectly related to the spirituality and culture of the nation. Since there is no pure language among the languages of the world, the vitality of a certain language is not determined only by the fact that it lives at the expense of its own words. One of the stable laws of the language process is a certain degree of softening of the languages in motion, one influencing the other. From the point of view of the inextricable connection of the language with the concepts of spirituality and culture, one cannot be indifferent to the adopted word and the customs and traditions of a certain nation that are being adopted at its core.

The origin of the words in the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are different. Each language has its own vocabulary and grammatical structure. However, socio-political and linguistic relations between peoples affect their languages. This situation is especially noticeable in the vocabulary of the language. Like all languages, this phenomenon happened in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as a result of which the vocabulary of our language contains many layers borrowed from other languages along with its own layer.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language and the Karakalpak language is constantly being improved step by step based on its internal capabilities and external capabilities. The development of the lexical layer of the language is directly and indirectly related to the development of society.

The lexical development of the Karakalpak language can also be studied on the basis of the stages of a certain period, taking into account the important changes in society. The Uzbek



language, which is a Turkic language, was historically used by the peoples of the Central Asian region for several centuries at the same time as the Persian (Perso-Tajik) language.

Language learning as a result of long-term communication significantly affected the lexical layers of both languages. New words, Persian additions, phrases, and even word-forming additions entered the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. At first, such words are abstract, then many of them adapted to our language like words of their own class and became inseparable. As a result, borrowed words entered synonymous, antonymic, and homonymous relations during the centuries-old speech process.

Farsi loanwords are more difficult to distinguish than Arabic loanwords. Linguists also show signs of distinguishing such words when studying them in textbooks. However, these signs are not a sufficient basis for distinguishing such words from the words of their class. Therefore, we can learn that some Persian words are Persian from their equivalents in familiar European languages. For example (Persian-Tajik – English – German – Russian): As linguist G.Muhammadjonova rightly noted: “During the historical development, even some Persian-Tajik words displaced ancient Turkic words from general use or from the neutral lexical structure, and some of them took place in the modern Uzbek language only from the stylistically limited lexical group”.

New words in our lexicon have their own formal symbols, and to easily replace them with the Uzbek version, it is necessary to know certain theoretical information about that language. But today, most of the words are not from Arabic or Persian, but from English. These words are recognized as a new (modern) lexicon because they are coming in on the basis of trends in different fields and cannot find an exact alternative in our language. New lexicons are lexemes that have appeared in the language and have the color of novelty. They are called neologisms in scientific terminology. A new lexeme and a new word should be distinguished. (For example, (book reader), (computer scientist), (intelligent) units). The new lexicon is composed of new lexemes in our language. The new lexicon can be divided into two:

a) a purely new lexeme is a lexical unit specific to another language that is foreign to our language, but has just entered it (lease, audit, market, test, internet, etc.) A new lexeme is basically a terminological unit. The new lexeme passes into the neutral lexicon over time. For example, space and television lexemes, which were considered neologisms until recently, have lost their novelty today;

b) activated lexeme is a type of new lexicon, units that have fallen out of use and are being reused today. Among them are lexemes such as governor, region, district, elder, captain. Also, units that have acquired a new meaning have the right to be considered in the new lexicon: merchant, businessman, business, etc. An activated lexeme, unlike a pure new lexeme, can belong to both native and derived layers. This lexeme becomes a universal lexeme very quickly.

In the Karakalpak language, words such as intelligence, computer, intelligence, portfolio, suicide, motive, conference, deputy, sikmar, nepsiqauliq, business, shiyki, contract have been adopted. Today, many Russian words have entered the Karakalpak language without finding an alternative, and have been directly assimilated. In addition, new words created in dialects are also rapidly entering the Karakalpak literary language. For example: torkinim, napaka,



maman, sham, shirgurbelek, etc. Dialect lexicon is considered a very active layer and plays an important role in enriching the literary language. A lexeme specific to the speech of people living in a certain region is called a dialectal lexicon. They are called dialectics in scientific terminology. Examples: kallaposh (Bukhara) - doppi, goose (Khorazm) - walnut, cat (Fergana) - cat, poku (Samarkand) - razor.

In fiction and movies, dialectisms are used in order to reflect the local color and make the speech of the heroes of the work realistic. (But this does not mean that the dialectal lexeme has settled in the language, of course.

In the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, new words have a unique system.

Under the influence of developments in social life, the vocabulary boundaries of the language expand and grow, and sometimes words cannot occupy a far place in dictionaries and fall. In turn, changes or dramatic developments occur due to the development of culture, art, science and technology. As a result of development, the terms and terms used for the need cause many new words and expressions, neologisms to be added to the vocabulary of any language. Neologisms are new word forms, expressions, word combinations, new meanings of existing words, and words directly borrowed from another language. Currently, neologisms are so widespread in social life that they have even become an invariable part of our speech activity. For example: paynet - (noun; the name of the payment system for cellular communication or utility services); hot dog - (noun; the name of a type of fast food). Although we use such words a lot in our daily life, they have not yet found a place in the lexical dictionary in Uzbek or Karakalpak language and have not found an alternative. There are problems in translating such new linguistic units that we use in our speech from another language to our mother tongue or finding an alternative to that word. At this point, it should be mentioned that as a result of the development of culture, art, science and technology, the lexical and explanatory dictionaries of the world statesman are enriched with about two and a half thousand new words per year. Today, in-depth research is carried out in the fields of translation studies and linguistics, for which special attention is paid to studying the vocabulary of linguistics. In the second half of the 20th century, the European linguist P.A. Newmark, in his "Book of Translation Texts", paid special attention to neologisms and studied their classification. In his work, the linguist named twelve types of neologisms and pointed out their problematic aspects in translation. Translation of new words and neologisms into our language and using an alternative is called "loan translation" in English, or "kalkalash" in Uzbek.

In this case, the translation of the word may not fully reveal its meaning. Therefore, it causes misunderstanding and difficulty in translation.

Such a situation can be found not only in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, but also in other languages. For example: the translation of the word "internet" as "interesting" in the Kazakh language is an example of this. This shows that the need to scientifically study neologisms in linguistics is still relevant. Currently, the scope of information exchange is also growing without limit. It is realized with the help of language. But this task cannot be performed only with the help of general lexicon. The role of the new (modern) lexicon in information exchange is becoming increasingly stronger. Changes in the development and branching of science and technology are the reason for the increase of new terms. The terms also differ in terms of their



level of comprehensibility to the general public. If the term is used only in a certain field, means a number of abstract concepts, has the color of novelty, such terms are characterized by the fact that they are understandable only to specialists. New terms that are used regularly will be understandable even to multilingual people. In the literary text, new terms play an important role in ensuring expressiveness. They illuminate the "stylistics" of the text in the context of speech, provide artistic imagery, and show the author's ideological and aesthetic point of view when evaluating the behavior and characteristics of individuals. In the period from the end of the 19th century to the end of the 20th century, terms and derived words were directly adopted from the Russian language into the Uzbek language. The lexemes of factory, machine, and telegram also went through such a process. These lexemes first entered the Uzbek language as terms of industry and information and communication fields. After some time, the Uzbek language has become a universal lexicon that has gained comprehensibility for its owners. These nominative terms, like many other terms of that time, were acquired mainly through oral speech. The entry of new lexicon from another language can be explained in two cases:

1. All lexicon enters the language, first of all, as a name. In this case, some lexemes are exchanged with the second name of a thing-event or action-state, that is, a word or term existing in the language. For example: hepatitis - yellow, rheumatism - bod, pneumonia - zotiljam, etc.
2. Lexemes in general use are formed from language possibilities (dialects, word formation methods). For example: Ladder - shoti - zangi; doppi - kallaposh - takia, etc.

There is a direct and close connection between science and vocabulary of life. Any science begins with the achievements of the language and speech of that people. The existing non-linguistic factors of the acquisition of new lexemes into the literary language are related to the importance and relevance of the used concept or event in social life. The main reason for using the modern lexicon in artistic speech is to create and convey a color suitable for the purpose of an artistic image. From this point of view, artistic wordsmiths use a new lexicon in their works.

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