

**THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW ADJECTIVES IN THE
LEXICON OF THE UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES**

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada yangi qabul qilingan soʻzlarning oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasidagi oʻrni va ahamiyati, ularning tillarimizga singib ketish jarayonlaridagi oʻziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *Ingliz tili lugʻati, imlo va grammatika, oʻminim soʻzlar, oʻz qatlami, elektron lugʻat, prezident, maʼruzachi, parlament, onlayn restoran, sayt soʻzlari*

Summary : *This article describes the role and importance of newly adopted words in the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as their peculiarities in the processes of their assimilation into our languages.*

Key words: *explanatory dictionary, spelling dictionary, homonyms, own layer, electronic dictionary, president, speaker, parliament, online restaurant, site words*

Аннотация: *В данной статье освещаются роль и значение вновь принятых слов в лексиконе узбекского и каракалпакского языков, их особенности в процессах ассимиляции в наши языки.*

Ключевые слова: *словарь английского языка, орфография и грамматика, слова омоним, собственный слой, электронный словарь, президент, спикер, парламент, онлайн-ресторан, слова сайта.*

Today's in the day of dictionaries many types created However them perfection, tense to the soul suitable respectively update it is necessary For example, Uzbek of the language spelling dictionary let's take From 1929 to the present Uzbek of the language different from 20 in volume more than spelling dictionary Created. However of them specialists the student satisfy considered

possible only 65,000 words and word shape cover received the most perfect spelling the dictionary ¹is also today in the day own importance partially lost to say can Uzbekistan Republic Ministers Court decision on August 24, 1995 approved "Uzbek of the language spelling rules" orthographic to standards changes entered From this since still some of words right writing about even specialists disputes between being stood up For example, *plot - plot, budget - budget, September - September* such as. In order to put an end to this, in order to specify the spelling of all the words in our language, in 2013 A. Madvaliyev, E. Begmatov prepared for publication, which can meet the demand of experts and the public, covering more than 85,000 words. Spelling of the Uzbek language " (-T., Academy, 2013) is one of the important news of this day.

Is not a revised edition of the two-volume dictionary created in 1981, but a completely new dictionary created taking into account the new achievements of lexicography. ²is a horse ³The interpretation of word forms in the new dictionary is based on the new achievements of lexicography. Examples of them include:

a) the dominant form of words that have a common lexical meaning to choose, and not to give the rest, in cases where there is no change in meaning;

b) a new approach to historical, ethnographic, religious terms given (or not given at all) in the previous dictionary under signs such as "obsolete", "religious";

shows the unique features of the new dictionary, such as providing as complete information as ⁴possible to words and terms other than the Uzbek and All-Turkish lexicons (belonging to Arabic, Persian, international, Russian, etc. languages). Uzbek language, explanatory dictionary of synonyms has already been created ⁵. However, it is not possible to find and observe the synonymy of many words, the stylistic differentiation of synonyms. Also, it is now recognized

¹Ibrohimov S., Begmatov E., Ahmedov A. Spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language. -T., Science. 1976. (more than 65,000 words) edited by Sh.Shoabdurahmanov. 632 p.

²An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 2 volumes - M., Russian language. 1981.

³ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes, - T.: National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan; 2006-2008.

⁴National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - T., National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 12. 2008, p. 65.

⁵Hajiyev A. An explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language, 1974 .

⁶by all linguists that graduonymic series is different from synonymous series. An unexplained sample of this dictionary was created by Sh. Bobojonov and I. Islamov ⁷. Accordingly, the creation and expansion of the dictionary of literal synonyms of the Uzbek language, as well as the detailed development of the graded words in the language system in an explanatory manner, are raised as an issue of the agenda. So, that's it such as philological dictionaries problems of 80s vocabulary from the era since get together the rest an exaggeration it won't be. 2023 A. Madvaliyev editorship under is filled and again from 6 roofs consists of " Uzbek of the language explanatory dictionary " publication done new to the publication in the last 10 years to our language come in came many of words explanation given Karakalpak of the language explanatory dictionary " was published in 1992 done It is 4 volumes consists of was It's in the dictionary last years words, terms are not included. Karakalpakstan Republic Ministers Council in the presence of terminology center by explanatory of ligature new publication ready it has been. To this job Karakalpakstan Republic terminology center head, professor Sh. Abdinazimov leadership did new explanatory dictionary filled, one so much new words with rich 7 roofs consists of and then from 60 thousand more than word and terms blackbird of the language development new to the boss take came out

Lexicon development two in the direction goes One on the other hand, lexicon own development in the process society in development face gave historical changes, news to express through gets rich Vocabulary another in languages acceptance done words are created new words, new terms, new expressions of words own meanings changes at the expense of get rich In the lexicon face gave changes language to the system depends it won't be. Second on the other hand, lexicon in itself there is has been word tools using new words to make at the expense of get rich. Above highlighted process language with level (grammar). directly depends will be language level with directly depends didn't

⁶ Bazarov O. Uzbek in the language Grading : Philology . science Dr. dis. ... autoref . - T., 1997. - p. 51; Orifjonova Sh. Uzbek in the language lexicon graduonimia : Philol . science name diss. ... autoref . - T., 1996.-27-p.

⁷Islamov I., Bobojonov Sh. Vocabulary leveling of the Uzbek language is very important . Study guide. -T: New age generation, 2007. Page 52.

happen way to the lexicon come in came words themselves formed known one era society partially represents. Lexicon development, enrichment the following roads with done increases :

1. Other from languages words appropriation the way with
2. Of words own meanings change :
 - a) word the meaning of complete change ;
 - b) Amen of words appear to be
 - d) word your meanings expansion ;

Languages from each other Entirely separate wo n't stay One language another one from the language sounds, words and concepts mastery can appropriation, that is being absorbed language by word wealth more increase, absorption neologisms more perfect, sonorous to be, that is mastered of the tongue to the rules relying on will be enriched.

Own layer means the words of this language and the formations based on them, as well as words made from words of other languages with their additions. It is not always easy to distinguish between native words and assimilated words. These mutually in differentiation of the word emantic, morphological, phonetic signs account take the work will be seen. It is known that in the course of the historical development of the linguist since the 20th century, the comparative study of language phenomena, taking examples in the necessary places, was carried out on the basis of the theory of Russian linguistics. The vocabulary of the present period cannot be limited only to this situation. Today, among industrialized (capitalist) countries, electronic dictionaries and language automation are more advanced than other countries. As this issue is put on the agenda, it will be necessary to do more work in the field of wordnet, electronic dictionary based on the dictionary experiences of the USA, England, Germany, France, countries and Russia. Another advantage of language automation is that when people feel the need for language phenomena in the process of a certain work, a perfect editor such as spelling, pronunciation, synonyms, choosing the appropriate word from synonyms to the stylistic norm. it is expected that he will

fulfill his duties. In computer language, there is no need for the user (user) to carry dozens of dictionaries with him to work in the official language. Most of these programs are already created in the national languages mentioned above.

After independence, a lot of theoretical and practical work was started on the set tasks. However, as mentioned above, dictionaries are created through hard work and require many years of time. The new edition of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" consisting of ⁸6 volumes created at the expense of such hard work, and the creation of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan consisting of 12 volumes⁹ is proof of our opinion above. Linguists believe that the most important feature of any language and vocabulary is that it is in motion and changing. One of the ways in which such a language enriches its vocabulary is through speaking other languages. The process of speaking a language is mainly due to the expansion of international relations, the formation of market relations, the large-scale trade of goods, the need to express new concepts within the framework of ideological or social relations, the transition of society from a certain system to a new form. related to the like. As a result of the rapid development of science and technology and the exchange of ideas between people speaking different languages on the basis of the Internet system, after the 90s of the 20th century, the internationalization of words and terms related to globalized modern technologies increased. Also, this situation is related to changes in the political, spiritual, cultural and economic spheres of society. the introduction of words related to the political sphere, such as *president, speaker, parliament increased, and in some cases*, their use became more active. Also, new words related to science and technology, such as *computer, display, file, monitoring, user, player, pager*, words related to economy, such as *auditor, barter, dealer, broker, hit, hit-parade* related to the cultural field, *show* words include. position of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages increased, especially in the socio-political, spiritual life, work in state offices and in the press. Special

⁸ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. -T., National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 6 volumes , 2023 .

⁹ National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan . -T., National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 12 roofs. 2000-2006.

attention has been paid to the effective use of the beautiful possibilities of our language, to show its expressiveness and attractiveness, and to bring in words and phrases that are generalized at the international level in accordance with the laws of our language.

It is known from history that Turkic languages, which have improved over a long period of time, have gained a place at the international level. Large-scale prose and poetic works were created in the Turkish language, which is considered the ancestor of languages such as Uzbek, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz, and royal works such as "Khamasa" of universal importance were created. and Karakalpak languages, which have developed for many centuries, are enriched by the borrowed words of many languages and have been giving words to many languages. The process of speaking is a regularity characteristic of every living language, and it is in constant motion among the languages of the world on the basis of socio-cultural and spiritual spheres. English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family. The acquisition of English words affected not only the Uzbek language, but also the Karakalpak language. However, since the Russian language, like the English language, belongs to the Indo-European language family, it can be observed that the influence of this language is more actively felt compared to our language. The ways of acquiring new English words into Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are different. If a number of new concepts and phenomena do not have Uzbek naming, or if the proper word has its positive and effective effect in terms of expressing and naming different aspects of the concept (compared to its synonym), then it is true. the method of direct absorption or direct absorption is being used. For example, *chat* (*chat*) - *conversation*, *beefsteaks* - a type of food in which fried beef is served in cabbage, *mani* (*money*) - *money*, *boy-friend* (*boy-friend*) - *friend*, comrade the words are also reflected in some advertisements, children's clothes or objects that attract the attention of the population. Although such words usually have their equivalent in English or other languages in terms of expressing a concept, they differ from them stylistically according to one or another characteristic of pictorial

expression of meaning. Today, according to the opinions of the press and public experts, it was found that the opinions of people aged 40-50 are not satisfied with the speech of today's youth and have a negative attitude towards newly learned words. When a borrowed word has a synonym in the target language, there are various reasons for its use. That is, the word entered as a synonym lives in the language as a term, or it is a word expressing a stylistic meaning, or it expresses an abstract concept in relation to its contradictory word, and sometimes it is a form of habit among young people. is taking Since the English and Russian languages belong to the same language family, the process of acquiring English words in the Russian language is an active and extensive layer compared to the Uzbek language. As linguists have pointed out, most of the English words acquired in the language first have an occasional (temporary) character, and over time, occasional neologisms begin to expand their bilingualism (bilingualism) character. Today, newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts, and television shows often feature topics related to English words and their customs. Famous political figures, politicians, economists, and journalists also refer to English adaptations in their speeches in appropriate situations.

In the sources, it is noted that there are two ways of word acquisition:

1) verbalization through live speech. In this case, words from other languages are transferred to Uzbek and Karakalpak languages through the oral speech of the local population. For example, *online the words restaurant, site* were pronounced as *online, restaurant, site* from the live speech of the Uzbek language, and were later adopted into the Uzbek literary language in this form;

2) verbalization through printed sources. This refers to the translation of a text in another language into Uzbek and Karakalpak or the use of other language words (especially terms) in articles, scientific and artistic works written in these languages. In this way, terms such as *cateth, hypotenuse, culmination, plot in literature, words such as essay, novel, story* were acquired in this way ¹⁰.

Many linguists point to the following as the main reason for its occurrence:

¹⁰Jamolkhonov N. Current Uzbek literary language. -T.: Teacher, 2005. 196 p.

- of nations historical connection ;
- new subject, process and the concept naming necessity ;
- speech thrift opportunity desire
- two from the language of use separately type ;
- foreign language words novelty as use
- something of the nation to himself special udum or to pictures

relatively blindly to follow

If the speech of young people is observed, some peculiarities can be observed in the speech of teenagers between 14-17 years old. The reason on the computer sit down and through the Internet the world news with getting to know they go Foreign languages thorough mastering going young people their own interests about English, Russian or another foreign wish view the data as well forgives Especially foreign in the language movie or music listening through young people to the speech very many foreign from the language come in coming words is being absorbed. In general, the process of speech is a law of language in constant motion, and there are more than 20 language acquisitions that significantly influenced the acquisition of Uzbek and Karakalpak lexicon.

It is known that there is no pure language among the languages of the world. The purity of a language is not determined by its existence at the expense of its own words. Mutual integration of languages, influence of one on another is one of the stable laws of the language process. The normative, substandard and overstandard effects of this phenomenon in various languages are highlighted, and the state of movement of speech at the substandard and overstandard levels in the language system is a certain can cause negative consequences. The lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages until today, as a result of the development of the language, is constantly developing words based on its own internal capabilities, borrowing words from other languages, and due to certain historical changes, such as the removal of obsolete words. going through stages of development. The development of the lexical layer is related to the development

of society. Mutual cultural, political, economic relations of peoples are the reason for the state of integration of languages.

In conclusion, the development of the lexical layer of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages can be studied on the basis of the stages of a certain period, taking into account the important changes in society. For this reason, it is considered necessary for the interaction of languages, for their joint and side-by-side functioning in the life of the population, for the speakers of these languages to communicate in the economic, political, cultural spheres and in everyday life.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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