

**Uzbek and linguistic and cultural interpretation of economic and  
business neologisms in Karakalpak languages**

*Urazboyev Olimjon*

*Karakalpak state university*

*named after Berdakh*

***Annotatsiya:** Birinchi navbatda iqtisodiy yoki biznes soha neologizmlari haqida to'xtalishdan avval, neologizm va o'zlashma so'zning farqi, o'zlashma so'z nima ekanligi va o'zlashma neologizmlar haqida fikr yuritishni joiz deb bildik.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** iqtisodiy neologizmlar, soha, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslub, fantexnika, biznes, o'zlashma so'z, neologiya, rasmiy neologizm, texnologiya*

***Abstract:** First of all, before talking about economic or business neologisms, we considered it permissible to think about the difference between a neologism and a borrowed word, what a borrowed word is, and about borrowed neologisms.*

***Key words:** economic neologisms, industry, scientific method, formal method, fiction, business, borrowed word, neology, formal neologism, technology.*

***Abstract:** Before talking about economic or business neologisms, we considered it permissible to think about how a neologism differs from a borrowed word, what a borrowed word is, as well as about borrowed neologisms.*

***Key words:** economic neologisms, industry, scientific method, formal method, fiction, business, borrowed word, neology, formal neologism, technology.*

Technology more and more developed towards in our speech new words is also increasing. This process did not exclude Uzbek and Karakalpak languages,

which are sister languages. The creation and spread of neologisms is mainly of science and technology development with depends. Current in the day not only science techniques, but also in scientific, formal, journalistic, colloquial styles and all areas, as well as several neologisms in the economic field we meet. This in the article neologisms translation to do issue, their application, in the fields neologisms and Uzbek to the language foreign from languages come in came economic and business neologisms about information given Also proper words, their types and differences information is also given. In this article, the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages have their own words the term and from neologisms different sides about too thoughts held. Again addition respectively These two neologisms language development and role in preserving the modern state, types of neologisms, official neologisms used in style, new words adopted into Uzbek and Karakalpak languages about information given Don't adopt words to our language another from languages come in came words being now in general consumption our words we use like Don't adopt words all from languages come in coming possible, for example: Spanish, English, Russian, Arabic, Turkish, etc. Current in the day appropriation to the word has become to words example by doing bar, leader, Film we get the likes. Most people are unchanged and proper words without additions are good they know however how kind of acquisitions don't be people a lot cases their which from the language come in that he came doesn't know For example: vest, coat, bajole such as French from the language come in came they use words, but that they came from this language sure they don't know Terminology with words used in everyday life we can also know the difference. Science and technology fast development and Internet and Internet system based on different in the language speaker of people thought exchange after the 90s of the 20th century as a result of the landing on the world scale the internationalization of words and terms related to globalized modern technologies has increased. This is also the case of society with changes in the political, spiritual, cultural, economic spheres depends. In this period, in the assimilation of new words, first of all, in the political sphere about has been president, speaker,

parliament such as of words come in ke lish increased, in some use activated. also computer, display, file, monitor, user, player, pager, etc to the field about words, economy, trade with depends auditor, barter, words like broker, cultural hit, show, nomination, hit parade such as words, household in the fields while fashion, hamburger, hotdog such as words settled down. Again that's it we can say neologisms apply more young people in his speech there is, ie new from words use present in the day fast developed is going Don't adopt of words most of them translation done are words. Such of words two main types there is being they are are the following:

Semantic, that is, semantically translated words. To the Uzbek language in terms of the meaning and form of the word that came from the language we can see in its relevance and application. For example confort comforts in English. Or Uzbek the word authoritarian in the language a few years ago Rendere autorevole, ie Independent to work the meaning means A direct translation, i.e. foreign to Uzbek language using the kalka method from the language translation done words group: English in the language skyscraper german in the language class camps example what we do possible Again that's it too to say must appropriation the words importance and wealth by our distinction possible Firstly word when accompanied by a referent (i.e. an object, an idea or a thought), for example: patata is a Gaytan word that entered the Italian language through Spanish, or the wordaffe is from the Turkish language, and zero from the Arabic language (zero in Roman numerals i.e. zero does not exist), words like tram, transistor, jukebox English from the language come in came Don't adopt of words wealth in terms of stylistic and social status is important. It serves to remember society, culture, living conditions. A wealth of idioms leader, ba bysitter, weekend in his words it seems English in the language words and one Malas are sometimes convenient because of their brevity. Idioms enter the language through written and spoken forms will come. The word tunnel entered the written language. If the word tunnel When it came from the spoken language, it was pronounced tanel, like as in English. The word budget, on the other hand, is pronounced budget, because it

came from the spoken language. English words of this type there is they are our in our speech one different pronunciation will be done and is written for example: flirt the word that's it such as is written and is read. We that's it we know must neologism and appropriation word there are differences between At the top, we have adopted words into our language They say that they are words that have been absorbed and have a place in our dictionaries we gave a definition. Neologisms have recently entered our language and still are are uncommon words. We must also say that neologisms are added to our vocabulary over time. with appropriation to words becomes Neologisms learner science and it is called neology. Currently working on neologisms go and collect the neologisms of today and put them out in the form of a dictionary, she is certain time in duration neologism in the situation standing possible, however later on appropriation words to the dictionary becomes Neologisms in the language appear to be and loss his it is manifested in the fact that it has been accepted into the language or taken place in the dictionaries. Neologisms are accepted by the citizens of society Such neologisms are used in linguistics and is also accepted in lexicography. Neologisms appear to be of the tongue in development in change his own important instead of have In the language of neologisms the following types observed: 1. New neologisms are new words that have entered our language in other languages, but have not yet become widespread. Such examples of neologisms are stem, hosting, domain, challenge, hashtag, we show cashback, criminal, concordance, logistics, dispatcher possible

2. Scattered neologisms – society by used a new one that has begun but has not yet been accepted linguistically are words. For example: radar, rally, migrant, urbanization, plagiarism, delegation, balance, unitary, transfer, premiere such as the words example do it we can work.

3. Stable neologisms - familiar to everyone, everyone which uses and to duration have has been are neologisms.

These include computer, headphones, hegemon, city, statistics, parliament, department we say words like tament, smartphone, infection, basket, tourist

possible In addition, the sources differ in the types of neologisms, such as formal, semantic, stylistic, functional, social, technological. Formative neologisms in the language there is has been mastered occurs from morphological or syntactic changes of words. Example: photojournalism, viral, cyberlibrary, cyberinvestigator, cyberaudi narrow cosmogeologist. Semantic neologisms in the language there is has been of words head q a field elements or aspects meaning in order to surface came new units is counted. Example: search system, automatic annotation coloring, speech familiar, mobile app, remote education. Methodical neologisms, mainly publicist and artistic in the texts artistic tools in other languages are used or new ones used by the author in order to give stylistic color words count. Functional neologisms different in languages of words specific national in the language alternative translation or to the term have can't be as a result, the words actually received are counted. Example: frame, lemma, body, drone, tag, hashtag. Social neologisms to society, of a person moral and cultural showing some aspects related to their actions and social in networks active applicable words is considered Example: rally yeah Moavian deal, telegram, challenge, Instagram... Technological neologisms arise as a result of information technology and innovative development. Such words always borrowed from other languages. Example: moderator, server, selfie, cyberma mine, freelancer, administrator such as. The type of neologisms presented in the above source is syntactic and abbrivi - active neologisms types input to the goal according to Syntactic neologisms are native and acquired in the language layer of words mutually united new concept or term the surface brought lexicon unity is considered Example: liberal democrat viral, viral infection, the horse lemma, verb lemma, speech synthesizer, online education. Abbreviative neologisms to the language new come in came Abbreviations are nouns. For example, new programs in the education system in recent years and modern education of technologies application to be done result at Uzbek and Karakalpak in their languages new abbreviations acquired: STEAM, STEM, PISA, PEARLS, TIMSS, TALIS, PhD, DSc, NLP, MT such as. It is worth saying that the world educational process of

scientific experiments increase from, development of new fields, information technologist of yalarin improvement as a result today's in the day to our language the number of foreign words is increasing. The problem in Gal is to research neologisms according to the following criteria is necessary:

1. style characterized neologisms;
2. fields neologisms;
3. morphological neologisms;
4. semantic neologisms.

From the above other, of neologisms different different differences too there is. All from languages new words come in coming for example, neologisms enter the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages from the English language. Entering from English came neologisms a lot cases own still acceptance we can't. There are three reasons for this :

- 1) graphematic differentiation;
- 2) morphonological distinction;
- 3) lexicon imbalance.

Graphematic differentiation language couples alphabet in the system of letters dissimilarity, some of letters there is in the absence of observed. For example, English language in the alphabet c w letters Uzbek language in the alphabet there is it's not. In the Karakalpak language, it is pronounced as ts. C letter only Ch letter compound in formation service does. That's it therefore English in the language computer, The words Covid, corps, windows (the name of the operating system) are in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages computer, covid, body, Windows in the style of to the record have has been A new arrival from English in morphonological differentiation of words (neologism) Uzbek and Karakalpak in their languages meaning stored, however in pronunciation and in writing differs. Example: image, [ ' i m i d ʒ ] – image, management – management, type – type, text – text such as. Lexical disparity, that is, the translation of part of compound words when done concept essence loss or equivalent occurs as a result of the absence of the word in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. For example:

online education, viral infection infection, liberal democrat a liberal democrat. A language appeared along with the development of technology new concepts meaning neologisms another one in the language alternative option have that it is not too can however neologisms translation by doing if not to our language the following methods through adaptor translations we can do:

1. Transcription
2. Transliteration
3. Ironing

Transcription – this method through of the word orthographic structure giving won't be only phonetic structure is given. Uzbek and English languages phonetic of the system important difference according to such transmission ie this method through one how much similarity and dissimilarities causes. For example: Agency – Agency – agency, Antique – Antique (cf dimy thing) Antiques, Auditor AuditorAuditor, Attestation Attestation Attestation. Transliteration is the use of this method in the translation process of the word some sounds instead of another sounds to put or a graphic of the meaning of the word being translated in our native language shape to give is made through For example: " Subsidy" Subsidy - Subsidy (organization, state aid to enterprises, material support, surcharge). "Dealer" - Dealer - Dealer (exchange or trade mediation with engaged in businessman). Ironing – in the original lexicon units translation in the language lexical unit with to replace in the eye holds and translation in the language new word and expressions to be made take will come. For example: super power – sverkhderjava dominant state; massculture – mass culture – public culture, green revolution – green revolution – the green revolution.

This is it methods neologisms translation in doing occurring to problems certain level solution be takes neologisms one how many industry to groups being too can be learned. For example: used in everyday life neologism, business, technology, economic, exact sciences, medicine, digital technologies neologisms such as. Focus mainly on business and economic neologisms i wanted Economical neologisms that exactly that's it in the field are new words in use and newly

introduced. also neologisms used in all fields are also different processes to the body through will come. Many industry neologisms are specific to their industry but has several sectoral meanings of them different respectively economic of neologisms a lot one in a sense ie economic field neologism being will come. Also some English from the language come in came economic neologisms to us came as it is we use But their in itself this new word two It is formed by combining words. Now to such an economic field about to words examples we will see. An example as businessman the term take who sees business + man, this term is made in the composition method being horse + horse shaped of components made apparently is standing. The translation of the term Businessman is an entrepreneur person said meanings means Exactly on time this name male we should emphasize that it is applied to the entrepreneur, because the term businesswoman is used for a female entrepreneur. English in the language this of neologisms in the making to sex too it is clear that special attention has been paid. Uzbek and Karakalpak languages also follow this process attention is given for example: secretary secretary my teacher such as. From this except word to add through many economic neologisms present in the day active is being used. For example: Agribusiness – agribusiness when you say village economy business in is understood. In the broadest sense, it means the countryside engaged in business types enters. Agrofirma – agricultural company certain kind of village economy the product cultivation and him industry based on again working from the enterprise consists of Hyperinflation – hyperinflation hyperinflation, rapid increase in prices, money of value great fast decline, money to find of aspiration minimum to the degree upon arrival is expressed. Macroeconomy – macroeconomics (macroeconomics) – this country scale material and intangible work release fields one whole by doing combined national and the world economy level economy. Microeconomy – microeconomics (microeconomics) – enterprise, companies, ie the economy primary, initial joint is an economy about It is limitation, choice and alternative value with concepts such as production and consumption deals with A lesson in economics so far licks, study, methodical of



manuals in most of them uneconomical educational institutions, including teacher training higher study countries students for economic neologisms and a little dream much complicated illuminated being education institutions sp little attention has been paid to the sific. Also popular nowadays has been "Uzbekistan today" in the newspaper economic neologisms through Created talk composition to the analysis attention if we look Tashkent Institute of Finance held a seminar for students on the initiative of the Uzbekinvest, a national exportimport insurance company. Tashkent Finance Institute to students national exportimport about the initiative of the insurance company Uzbek Investitsiya held a seminar. Uzbekinvest. This the term translation in doing linguistically transfer we use the calka method, which is a mation type, because calka lexical unit in the original language with a lexical unit in the translated language implies substitution and a new word or phrase in the translated language to be made will bring. Uzbekinvest Add the word investment with the Uzbek word through new Uzbek investment harvest is happening Exportimport and the word is translated through the method of transcription we do, that is, the sounding form of the foreign word is restored. Current in the day this export import and invest such as economic terms is becoming international. What are business neologisms? Business neologisms - event blindness (business) developed towards that's it to the field come in came new words (neologisms). These include broker, briefing, distributor, dealer, dumping, inflation, import, lobby, marketing, manager, merchandiser, rally ri eltor, summit, sequestration such as example what we do possible Business field to neologisms very many examples we can bring. These are given as examples only. This Most of the neologisms of the field are neologisms of the economic field such as only one meaning creates. From this except English in the language (other in languages too this method existing) forms a new word by adding a suffix to the word and a new meaning is formed from it, they use it in speech. Some of these words came to us as new words and that's it in its case, that is, we take the word as a neologism and use it. Now is a sample as one business and economic sector neologisms in this form made of example showing I want to pass. We know

that in English pay (to pay)+ ment (extra) = payment (payment) harvest it has been. We while the payment economic industry neologisms as we accepted. Again so to words example as the importer we get possible In this case, import (receive) + land (addition) = importer (importer). This word is also what we call importer in the business sector to ologisms we accepted. Neologisms sure concept and translation to know for its morphological structure, different from common words doer lexeme features, term of words main types and you need to know how to use them. This, in turn, is a term to fully understand the concept expressed by the dictionary contained new word the meaning in finding work makes it easier. The new word should be clear and short. Clarity of the new word general meanings of the spiritual components. All neologisms have the following structure: Simple appropriation neologisms: avoid – void to do Credit - credit (in the form of money or goods) - Credit ( loan c denejnoy - ili factory form ); Complicated neologisms: bookkeeper – accountant accountant -schetovod, accountant; Term word: capital income – from capital removable benefit.

Neologisms in our language more or less than what language its entry also depends on the periods. For example, until independence some lexemes in our language in the process of speaking to the phonetic, lexical, morphological or syntactic phenomena of the Russian language adapted without Uzbek language to the lexicon mastered observation wax grudge It is known that the training lexeme is also a product of this phenomenon quality characteristics have to be or them save to stay regular exercises for represents the concept. The original version of this lexeme was training after independence (eng rish) was assimilated in the form. That is, with these words it is explained that until independence Russian language in our country wide spread for more words are borrowed from this language. A few from independence years later, more new words began to enter the English language. We know that the word training is more than the word training these days very popular. Training lexeme is activated in the present can be observed on various press pages at the moment. This is a lexeme seminar training, study lexemes in the composition too meeting stands Self-training in the

field of psychotherapy (function of internal organs, self-reassurance and self-restraint when movement activity is disturbed it is also used as psychotherapia, a method of mental treatment, which leads to recovery from this condition through aging. It is important to note that while this lexeme is used in a broad sense in English, our language currently needs a more study to the field characterized without is used. English appropriations to our lexicon own studying pre-independence and post-independence periods possible.

Such as some farmer, business, bodybuilding, hamburger, broiler lexemes are used in the passive state until independence, independence became active in the periods after, some briefing, consulting, training, camping, shape up such as lexemes from independence after mastered are lexemes. Speak up lexicon composition of society political, cultural and spiritual improves with life. Dictionaries too in society political spiritual to views suitable without is created. Old and when comparing the explanations given to the lexemes of business, farmer, merchant in the new edition of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" to the system of these units in the publication "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". relatively objectively and new expression received known will be Noun in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages word in the series the most active word maker addition is considered His English in the language alternative husband is the form of a mold-based broiler, broker, bulldozer, buffer, voucher, hamburger, gangster, goalkeeper dealer, dispatcher, docker, sweater, mixer pager, printer provider, producer, revolver, recorder sweater, server, scanner, square, scraper, scraper, sniper, sprinter, speaker, stayer, starter, timer, tanker, tender, ticker, toner, trawler, trailer, coach, trill husband, farmer, felt-tip pen, hacker, charter, as well as investor, monitor, sponsor, transistor, excavator, tutor and importer, reporter, trainer such as 100 to near lexemes to our language mastered.

It is known that to dictionaries head word as lexemes enters. If it belongs to the noun group, in the dictionary it is prefixed with and formed by singular forms of the number. There are lexemes in some dictionaries, which are included

as an exception to the rule of dictionary construction. For example, this is the lexeme of managers in appearance being enterprise and company owners was not special the meaning of trained qualified mercenary managers represents also antifreezes (anti. + visual freeze freezing) lexeme is also in the same form, in the technical field at a low temperature working from the inside burning engine and another different devices used for cooling, at a much lower temperature (75° cha) represents the meaning of non-freezing liquids. Among these trade unions, phosphates such as lexemes too input possible These lexemes are active lexemes in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. manager, antifreeze tredunion, phosphate look union form should be included in dictionaries. Lexemes manager and case manager are mutually synonymous. That's it too to say must in appropriations novelty that there was paint therefore them in sources differently to write cases too being observed. Even in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, a laptop// notebook, yogurt player//player, blooming//blooming, bitch Some lexemes, such as tr//kanistra, have two different spellings the rest Such words are often found in the lexicon of their own strata, so it is important to avoid spelling them in two different ways as much as possible. must we think. Diary in conversation in use and application active of some lexemes from the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". it can be observed that he did not get it. For example, image, Coca-Cola, minimarket, hypermarket, sensor cheeseburger, hotdog, chips, netbook, bluetooth, flash many lexemes such as memory, Wi-Fi, tablet, intranet are also explanatory from our dictionary place need to get The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language contains a word element two English appropriation lexeme given. Crossword ( visual cross word < cross – intersection + word – word) is the best of journalistic style is one of the active lexemes, filling the cells with letters in journalism and finding the word hidden in these cells game, in the sense of a puzzle, chainword (engl. chain – chain, ring + word – word) too that's it in style chain in the form of consecutively place A puzzle that consists of filling the empty boxes with letters type as is used. we know that Uyadosh in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages words there is, even so words to the

composition incoming words too neologism as mastering received it is. To this example as the wind the word to the next incoming typhoon the word we say possible Typhoon ( visual typhoon < hit. taifung (Thai fish) - strong wind or Arabic storm - flood; rise of water) as a geographical term violent, extreme used as a local name for tropical cyclones with strong winds lad There are also words that are neologisms when created as viewed and now too so however their meaning yes a song in the day from the previous one difference does. Such to words example millet at provider, the show such as the words we get possible Provider ( visual provider - provider, supplier) lexeme is actively used today in the field of information technology science and journalistic style. It has its own meaning in the dictionary various services for the use of the Internet network to its customers pointer firm, intermediary organization as note done Show ( visual. show – show, show; show do business) lexeme to public audience and listeners planned lavish, televised or concert variety show has meaning. Contains a show element: show organization and business activities related to conducting, organizing shows the way with income to find meaning show business ( visual show bus ness), the lexemes of talkshow ( visual talk show) in the sense of an entertainment program organized on the basis of conversation and singing are in pairs forming mastered appropriation history long didn't happen are lexemes. Above from words except record holder, sportsman I don't know I'm happy bartender lexemes there is they are English joint is a made-up word and is a derivative of the personal noun form. Record holder ( visual recordsman – record holder, to the record achieved person) now is a passive lexeme whose usage is activated relative to that of its synonymous lexeme recorder. In our language, recordsman is a record player, sports i – athlete, businessman – businessman, bartender – bar owner, yachtsmen - there are pairs of yachtsmen, such as those engaged in sailing sports. It should be said that the process of speaking is a complicated process side being appropriation word learning of the tongue phonetic events according to without adapts. For example, hockey English (visual hockey <probably old fr. hoquet - shepherd's staff; gated ice area or grass on klyushka and the ball (puck) know

team being playable sports game) word being Uzbek the language was acquired under the influence of the Russian language. Uzbek is the phonetic part of the Russian language due to the absence of o', q', g', h sounds typical of the language hockey in the form of it's not, hockey in the form of Russian language phonetic events adapted to our language. Examples of words like this at can continue. Composition method. of the word both part too English from the word organize finds For example, supermarket, video salon ( video saloon) – a room for watching movies, internet cafe, talkshow (talkshow) - entertainment based on conversation events, show business, as well as in the creation of Uzbek words on this basis Freedom show – that's it name the owner with participation entertainment event such as examples can be brought. The most active participants in vocabulary acquisition are those who love sports. For example, windsurfing, arm wrestling ting freestyle, skateboard, kickboxing.

Based on the process of mass computerization, first among specialists, and then among computer users a number of computer technology words have changed: computer, file, printer, scanner, laptop, browser, site, etc. Don't adopt If the word is active, it expresses several new concepts around it also causes words to be imported: presentation, name nation, video file, video clip, video clip, video cassette, video salon, trill ler, hit disco, disc jockey. Highlight appropriate to the language come in coming foreign the words appropriation in the process them right and appropriate apply, translation in a foreign language only if there is a limited ability to do so or there is no national expression that shows the original patterns of assimilation it is appropriate to use the words in Uzbek texts. Speak up which keeps pace with the society and reflects the changes in it An important section that requires further development is the lexicon. The lexicon refers to changes in the language in terms other than itself wider reflection makes From independence after socio-political, economic, spiritual in the fields changes big it has been. To our language another languages from lexeme appropriation too directly right done increased. This yes lat our language dictionary wealth significant and positive effect showed. It should be said that today English is an

international language position more and more strengthening and scientific research to the language turn around in Therefore, a global and social network and scientific resources through English to the language about of words spread geography expanding. English in the language active being used words the term position is spinning. That's it therefore different sources through to the language come in coming correct and appropriate use of foreign words in the process of acquisition, translation opportunity limited or original appropriation the symbols manifestation which national word expression didn't happen only if foreign in the language words the Uzbek and Karakalpak appropriate to use in texts is considered

Summary in place to say must from the day to the day science and technology business, economy, information technology and all other fields are developing rapidly. So neologisms are more and more in all areas also increases, the old ones over time is added to the composition of the acquired words. We are neologisms that we never stop working on it it is necessary, because they are updated, and new ones should be studied and observed and analysis to do must That's it aspect with language social event that shows. So never stop researching, learning and application let's not stop doing it.

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