

**FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE LEXICAL LAYER OF  
THE UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES**

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**Annotatsiya:** *O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksik rivojlanishining navbatdagi bosqichi so'nggi o'n yillik davriga to'g'ri keladi. Jamiyatimizning har bir jabhasida amalga oshirilayotgan tub islohotlar, xalqaro madaniy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va sport aloqalari muayyan til o'zgarishlariga, tilimiz taraqqiyotiga yangicha yo'l ochdi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *agronomiya, agroiqtisodiyot, agrobiznes, agrosanoat, neologizm, "yangilanish", "o'zgarish", "modernizatsiya", individual nutq neologizmi, tuman, viloyat, otpuska, amaliyot, iqtisodiyot, madhiya.*

**Summary:** *The next stage of the lexical development of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages is related to the period of the last decade. Fundamental reforms in every sphere of our society, international cultural, economic, political and sports relations have opened a new way for certain language changes and development of our language.*

**Key words:** *agronomy, agro-economics, agro-business, agro-industry, neologism, "renewal, "change", "modernization", neologism of individual speech, region, oblast, otpuska, practice, economy, anthem.*

**Аннотация:** *Следующий этап лексического развития узбекского и каракалпакского языков относится к периоду последнего десятилетия. Фундаментальные реформы во всех сферах нашего общества, международных культурных, экономических, политических и спортивных связей открыли новый путь для определенных языковых изменений и развития нашего языка.*

**Ключевые слова:** *агрономия, агроэкономика, агробизнес, агропромышленность, неологизмы, «обновление», «перемена»,*

*«модернизация», индивидуальный речевой неологизм, район, область, отпуск, практика, экономика, гимн..*

As a result of long-term communication, language integration significantly affected the lexical layers of both languages. New words, phrases, phrases, and even word-forming additions entered the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. Such words are, first of all, abstract, and then many of them adapted to our language as words of their own class and became inseparable. As a reason for this, it can be said that borrowed words have become stable due to centuries-old speech process in the language and relationships in the language system such as synonymy, graduonymic, hyponymic, the process of activation of one word and passivation of another word.

The important thing is that even during the long-term development of our language, a large part of the lexical layer has been preserved at the expense of our words. Because if the number of borrowed words in our lexicon is compared to the lexicon of the Persian language (some experts claim that 65% of the lexical layer of this language is made up of Arabic words), then how important is the above situation and today's Today it will be known that maintaining the purity of the language is a matter of state importance for the Persian nation.

If this situation is a more than normal level of speech in the language, the position, use and quantity of Arabic and Persian words in our language in the lexical layer indicates a normal level of speech. It is this excessive level of speech that can cause negative consequences of language development. It should also be said that such cases of "isolation" can be expected in a language that has been left out of language learning, has a below-standard level of speaking, and is cut off from globalization, cultural, political, economic, and sports relations.. At present, several languages, which are among the world's languages, are passing through such a historical process.

New neologisms in the lexicographic system express a concept in a certain field, they are concepts related to a certain group of subjects, processes. Each new

terminological group has a common element. For example: the word *agro* is the main element for adopted neologisms such as agronomy, agro-economy, agro-business, agro-industry. The number of such international terminological elements is currently more than 200, identified by linguists. Historical changes that began in the life of society in the 21st century began to be reflected in our language. This period was the period of accelerated process of assimilation and emergence of words. In the 20th century, this situation accelerated due to factors such as the establishment of schools, public literacy, publication of newspapers and magazines, and literacy in schools. An important feature of this period is that not only Russian words, but many words from English, French, Italian and other languages entered our language through the Russian language.

Although borrowed words are neologisms in the early period, they should gradually obey the rules and principles of the receiving language, and should be understandable and clear, just like their own words. The new (modern) word should be clear, short and understandable. In the concept of precision of new words, the common meanings of its semantic components are understood. (*leaf*), phonetic re-formation (*bed*), grammatical assimilation (*from bank*), active participation in word formation system (*tractor*), repeated use, its foreign element is not noticeable <sup>1</sup>.

the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages is related to the period of the last decade. Fundamental reforms in every sphere of our society, international cultural, economic, political and sports relations have opened a new way for certain language changes and development of our language. Importantly, by this period, the introduction of different field words from different languages increased. Along with learning world languages, the acquisition of concepts and words in accordance with their national-cultural traditions and customs has further increased the vocabulary of our language.

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<sup>1</sup>National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. -T., National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 10. 2002, p. 498.

Today the world community all on the front globalization process from the head is forgiving In fact globalization constant process is a term as himself with together - like " renewal", " change ", " modernization ". one series also following the meanings walks Linguistic the point from the point of view modernization process study is also a researcher wide in coverage to search prompts : terms language of culture one element as to look language of the owner to the language to illuminate the relationship Demand is enough Har how modernization in the case process there is and it is linguistic to derivatives have In linguistics this event one how many to look have is a term as to him as follows definition we give can:

Language modernization is known one of the tongue another languages effect with modernization ;

Lexicon modernization (modernization) - known one to the language the same period in tradition has been foreign in the language of words appropriation and that's it in the language alternative or without alternative way in consumption to be

The world community recognizes that the 21st century will go down in history as the age of great changes, technical progress, and information. At the moment, the worldwide spread of news in a short period of time, the need for such news in society, is causing the lexical structure of each language to change in a certain way. Today, the introduction of neologisms, their consumption by the masses, is not expected to be reflected in the dictionaries of our language. International connection and proximity in the field of modern technology does not leave room for expressing many such concepts in our own words. The meanings of some common words are not even recorded in dictionaries (*Flesh, Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Mojito*). Today, the words of modern technology are rising to the level of international industry words around the world.

After independence, the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages expanded and developed due to such words. The following can be cited as the reason for this.

1. Changes in political, economic, spiritual-educational and other spheres in the life of society after independence.

impact of world-scale scientific, technical, information-communication and sports development.

3. Many of our compatriots who communicate in a foreign language use new (modern) borrowed words and terms in their speech.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is shown which language the borrowed words belong to on the basis of special conditional abbreviations, their dictionary meaning in their own language and their ambiguity after being assimilated into our language or The feature of meaningfulness is shown separately. It is worth noting that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, examples of words from 16 languages have been given as the languages that have introduced native words. These include *Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Indian, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, Czech.* languages included. However, a Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of natural science terms<sup>2</sup> and Icelandic political vocabulary<sup>3</sup> also lists words from *Portuguese* and *Scandinavian languages*. Words taken from such languages may not be included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" because they are terms related to a specific field.

Neologisms appear in different ways, they are a way of creating a new word based on the existing lexical structure and grammatical rules of the language, as well as changing one of the lexical meanings of an existing word. It is formed by using it in a new sense and by adopting a word from another language<sup>4</sup>.

It is known that there are universal neologisms and individual speech neologisms in the language, and universal neologisms occupy a large place in the life of society. Such neologisms are created by the author based on a certain methodological requirement. However, any new neologisms appear primarily in

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<sup>2</sup>Hotamov N. Sarimsakov B. Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms. -T. Teacher. 1979. Page 6.

<sup>3</sup> Onikov LA, Shishlin NV Brief political dictionary. -T. Uzbekistan. 1983. Page 6.

<sup>4</sup>National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. -T., National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 6th floor. 3 08 page.

individual speech. If such words are accepted by the members of the society, they can fulfill their function and become universal neologisms only when this word is needed in the language system. There are many lexemes in our language that are unable to fulfill such a task and remain in the neologism of individual speech.

In some sources, while studying neologisms into certain groups and types, they take as a basis that the emergence of real neologisms should be a new name for the named reality <sup>5</sup>. However, the demand for the emergence of neologisms in the language system has changed in accordance with the development of society. The transition of words from one language to another causes the formation of a certain new event as a new name, the language settles into a lexical "set". Mutual cultural, political, economic cooperation between the peoples of the world is having its effects on the process of language development.

When neologisms are studied in existing sources, it is difficult to observe that certain words are singled out as today's neologisms. Such neologisms include *space, television* <sup>6</sup>; *non-conflict, cosmodrome* <sup>7</sup>; *marketing, reconstruction, rating, tender*, <sup>8</sup>etc., but evaluate them as modern layer words that have lost their novelty color and are examples of new words that are in current use no The reason for this is that universal neologisms perform this task for a short time, the relativity of this concept, as well as the novelty color of many words are not accepted equally by representatives of all spheres of society.

The concept of neologism and the fact that new words appearing in our language do not always have the same importance for representatives of different fields and people from different strata of society can be understood in different ways. Usually, intellectuals, people interested in news and young people are not indifferent to the changes around them. They quickly understand the changes happening in the society. There are certain classes of people who are observed to be indifferent to a certain technology and innovation until it is introduced to them.

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<sup>5</sup> Uzbekistan national encyclopedia. - T., Uzbekistan national encyclopedia. 6th floor. Page 309.

<sup>6</sup>Shoabdurahmanov Sh. and others. Modern Uzbek literary language. -T., Teacher. 1980. p. 127.

<sup>7</sup>Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullayev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T., Uzbekistan. 1992. p. 156.

<sup>8</sup>National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. -T., National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 12 roofs. 2000-2006.

In general, the attitude of members of society to neologisms is related to their active or passive approach to social life. Accordingly, it may not be correct to make a sharp conclusion about the role of modern words (neologisms) in the language, which have some novelty in some places.

20-30 years ago, it was observed that in the enrichment of both languages, acquisition is becoming more important than creating words through an internal source <sup>9</sup>. Even now, such a process continues in the development of our language.

After independence, the faster the introduction of new words into our language, the faster the departure of many words from the lexical layer of our language. That's it with one among others, *blog, PR, Wi-Fi, brand, email, virtual, manager, paynet* such as neologisms also entered came

*rayon, oblast, otpuska, praktika, ekonomika, anthem* among the obsolete words are out of use and replaced by new words or another word with the same meaning, *sovkhos, kolkhoz* so have become historical words. There are a lot of obsolete words in our language that express the management system of the Soviets.

in our language, such as *minister, guard, governor*, etc., have expanded their scope and content <sup>10</sup>. New concepts in the field of organized market economy, new words in the field of science and technology, information and communication, sports are considered as an important factor in increasing the wealth of our language. In our language, the words of the technical field, the computer, the Internet and a specific field related to them, are used not as field (terminological) words, but by extension as general consumer words.

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<sup>9</sup>Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullayev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T., Uzbekistan. 1992. p. 175

<sup>10</sup>National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.-T., National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 12. 2006. Page 65.

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