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ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article talks about the system of English words in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

Key words: Vocabulary, labor, pedagogy, psychology, English learning, linguistics.

As long as the English acquisitions are in lexical-semantic relationships such as synonymy and antonymy, they are combined into thematic groups together with the members of certain paradigms. Such thematic groups have their place in the language based on hierarchical (level) relations. As the vocabulary of the language develops in accordance with the changes in society, the place of native words plays a primary role in the enrichment of the lexicon. After independence, the direct assimilation of borrowed words into our language increased. In particular, learning English is of great importance. English words adapted to Uzbek and Karakalpak languages can be studied by dividing them into socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports thematic groups. English acquisitions related to the thematic group of the sports field have been acquired so much after independence that it is convenient and appropriate to separate them from the words of the cultural and educational field and study them in a systematic way. Currently, most of these words are actively used in oral and written speech as modern layer words. English acquisitions in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages can be classified and studied based on the following thematic groups:

1. Thematic group lexicon related to the socio-political sphere;
2. Lexicon of the thematic group related to the economic sphere;
3. Thematic group lexicon related to the cultural and educational sphere;
4. Thematic group lexicon related to the field of sports.

Today, many of the acquisitions recorded in the dictionary of these two languages are used in the press pages. In particular, many lexemes used in the field of information technology do not have recommended variants in Uzbek dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be in Uzbek language according to the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries. Below, we will study the words of the thematic group related to the social-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports spheres by classifying them based on internal divisions.

Name of food products: steak, hamburger, yogurt, cake, ketchup, jam, etc. Drink names: cocktail, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, whiskey, beer, etc. Names of clothing: sweater, jeans, cowgirl, jacket, pajamas, sweater, panties, raglan, etc. Name of household items: mixer, player/player. Cosmetics and household items: styling, shampoo, hair dryer, services, etc. Place names: train station, arboretum, drainage, square, camping, club, college, cottage, motel, bar (small restaurant, tavern), tunnel, zoo, hall park, supermarket. Fabric names: belting, teak, reps, cheviot, nylon, covercoat. The name of transport vehicles: Trolleybus, ekspress, tramvay, pikap, layner, treyler, tanker. Scientific terminology: Name of scientific

fields, directions: Logistics, ufology, management. Terms of worldview, theory and socio-political sphere: formalism, centrism, trade unionism, dominion, impeachment, lockout, summit, centrist, labor, leader, rally, speaker, charter, boycott. Regarding the economic sphere and trade: Leasing, export, banknote, broker, warrant, voucher, grant, dumping, dealer, discount, import, importer, investor, barter, budget, marketing, manager, holding, clearing, consulting, bartender, businessman, business. Related to the field of medicine: catgut, shock, sinusitis, tracheitis, quinine, gutta-percha, stress, drainage. Regarding printing (publishing): press conference, press secretary, printer, rotaprint.

Thematic groups of lexemes can be studied based on different classifications. For example, science, art, maritime, railway, agriculture, crafts, construction, trade, medicine, printing, information technology, telegraph, on political, economic, cultural, sports topics and their internal divisions. lexemes related to military and household topics have their own system. Also, names of food products, names of drinks, names of clothes, names of household goods, names of organizations, names of places, names of fabrics, names of sports vehicles, names of fuel products , the names of technical equipment also serve to fill the blanks of some thematic groups in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Science and scientific terms have a special place among English acquired lexemes. In particular, units related to pedagogy, psychology, ethnography, physics, journalism, history, literature, music, linguistics, biology, botany, physiology, dietology, geography, chemistry, zoology, and drawing are also scientifically important. Among the borrowed English lexemes, the household and commercial ones are also unique, and it can be said that the supermarket lexeme has lost its neologism and has entered the modern stage. There are lexemes of store, minimarket, supermarket, hypermarket, megamarket, shopping complex (Moll eng. "mall"-valley), which are part of the shopping center, and the hypermarket lexeme has the character of a neologism. Megamarket and mall lexemes are specific to the Russian lexicon and have not been adopted into the Uzbek language. These lexemes have their own semantic differences, which differ in what kind of merchandise to sell, total floor area, warehouse space, how many customers can be received at the same time, can provide service, and the number of cash registers. , the number of sellers, and the ability to supply the desired products in quantity also differ. We can see their difference below. Also, in addition to the above, the name of large or small type of shopping centers is also found in our language. Changes in the semantics of English loanwords from the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are significant. takes a leading position in the process of language phenomena, such as active participation in word formation. Since the use of English loanwords in our language is becoming active, the etymological history of some loanwords related to the dictionary meaning is also of interest to the language owners. For example, the lexeme cowboy [English cow-boy < cow - cow + boy - boy], whose history of appropriation dates back to independence, is a horse shepherd, herdsman in the western states of the USA; It does not seem unnatural that it expresses the meaning of a brave, brave young man. In our language, there are more than 20 language acquisitions, the acquisition of which has a significant impact on the lexicon. Also, although not active in consumption, acquisition of a number of other languages is also found. The number of English loanwords and the development of meaning among loanwords after independence is unique. Some lexemes that were adopted in the pre-independence period were adapted to the nature of the Russian language and were adopted into our language. For example, the occurrence of elements such as -at, -ka at the end of lexemes such as championship, training, tankette, cowboy, etc. are far from the nature of English lexemes. In the old edition "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" about 80 English words were included, while in the new edition "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" more than 500 English words were included explained. Also, in the "Annotated dictionary of English words adapted to the Uzbek language" more than 350 words, in addition to neologisms used in the contemporary press, "English-Uzbek-Russian information technologies and the Internet it can be

clearly said that more than a thousand lexemes have been absorbed into our languages due to English adaptations such as "short term dictionary". Some lexemes that are used in everyday speech and are actively used It can be observed that it did not find a place in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". For example, image, coca-cola, minimarket, hypermarket, sensor cheeseburger, hot dog, chips, netbook, bluetooth, flash memory, wi-fi, tablet, internet. Many lexemes like The assimilation of English words into our lexicon can be studied in pre-independence and post-independence periods. Some farmer, business, bodybuilding, hamburger, broiler lexemes were used passively before independence and became active in the post-independence period, while some lexemes such as briefing, consulting, training, camping, and shaping are lexemes acquired after independence. The lexical structure of the language improves in connection with the political, cultural and spiritual life of the society. Dictionaries are also created in accordance with the political and moral views of the society. When comparing the comments given to business, farmer, merchant lexemes in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and the "Annotated Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language" in the old and new editions, the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and "Annotated Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language" in the new edition in the dictionary" it becomes clear that these units have received an objective and new expression in relation to the system. The English words that have become part of our language can be divided into socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports thematic groups. English acquisitions related to the thematic group of the sports field have been acquired so much after independence that it is convenient and appropriate to separate them from the words of the cultural and educational field and study them in a systematic way. English lexemes enter into synonymous, antonymic, homonymic and hyponymic relations with the words around them. Changes in the semantics of English loanwords from the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are significant. It takes a leading position in the process of language phenomena, such as active participation in the formation.

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