



SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF WORDS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES ADAPTED TO THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In the article, there are words adopted from the Russian language into the Karakalpak language. Along with the Russian language, the process of acceptance of words borrowed from foreign languages, their use in social and political life, the phonetic, lexical-semantic structure of the borrowed words, and the scientific work carried out in linguistics on this topic are highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Cultural-historical acquisitions, words adapted to the Karakalpak language, functional meanings, pronunciation rules, explanation of acquired words.

INTRODUCTION

It is of theoretical and practical importance to scientifically study the social function of languages, their interaction and enrichment, the influence of our peoples, national languages and other languages on each other, and the ways of influence. The research work of many scientists is aimed at solving this problem. Karakalpak linguists also showed interest in this issue and conducted

special research. In this process, the scientific research of local linguists, the cultural-historical and linguistic factors in the study of the process of assimilation were studied separately. Cultural-historical appropriations are studied in two groups: 1) words acquired from one language to another with the help of terms, concepts or analogues in that language; 2) words introduced



on the basis of a new concept that differs from the existing words in the language. We offer to study the words that have entered the Karakalpak language from foreign languages and have been assimilated based on the following features: based on the source (directly and through another language); on the basis of the composition of the word (appropriated words and cultural appropriations); stages of penetration of the laws of assimilation in the acquired language; a change in the essence of a word that came from another language [...]. Russian linguist R.A. Budagov comments that "the acquisition process cannot be realized with the passive ratio of language owners." That is, these words are assimilated by these scholars, including the historical facts of the period they are acquiring [Budagov 1965:121].

Among Karakalpak linguists, R. Esemuratova was one of the leaders in researching the influence of the Russian language on the lexicon of the Karakalpak language. He dedicated his candidate's thesis to this problem and carried out significant research work, thereby making a great contribution to the science of linguistics.

R. Esemuratova deeply studied the enrichment and development of the above-mentioned Karakalpak language vocabulary based on the source language. therefore, it scientifically proves that the Russian language has a big role in it. It shows the main reasons for the assimilation of words from the Russian language to the Karakalpak language, which leads to the expansion of the lexicon of the Karakalpak language. It shows the number and quality of words, their phonetic, orthographic, grammatical

and semantic changes after entering the Karakalpak language, and their reasons. "Various changes in acquired words arise from the differences between languages, from the unique properties of each language," writes the scientist [R.Esemuratova 1966:40].

In addition, the linguist analyzes not only the words transferred to the Karakalpak language from the Russian language, but also the words that entered the Karakalpak language from foreign languages through the Russian language, identifies them, calculates them, and achieves a deep analysis of each word. He clearly states all this in his article. In 1966, R. Esemuratova published the results of her scientific research in this regard as a monograph. His book is also of great interest among linguists and teachers. [R.Esemuratova 1966:12].

This issue in linguistics attracts the attention of Professor E. Berdimuratov, as well as other scientists. A well-known scientist in the field of linguistics devotes his doctoral thesis, several articles and monographs to the field of lexicology of the language. In his work entitled "Lexicology of the Modern Karakalpak Language", he devoted a lot of space to words borrowed from other languages into the Karakalpak language.

E. Berdimuratov touched on this issue in his monograph, the structure of assimilated words and the stages of assimilation laws in the language; studied the process of changing the meaning of a word that came from another language. At the same time, he studies words from Arabic, Persian-Tajik words, words borrowed from Russian and other languages through



Russian, and he studies this issue mainly in three groups. First of all, it focuses on the common words in Turkic and Mongolian languages, and proves with examples that the origin of the same words is not unique to one language, but that there are only phonetic changes in those words.

Commenting on the words borrowed from the Arabic language, the scientist, famous Turkologist N.A. Baskakov emphasizes the opinion [Baskakov 1962:76]. He said that it is difficult to show the time that certain words of Arabic origin in the lexicon of the Karakalpak language were assimilated by this time. "The words that came from the Arabic language entered the lexicon of the Karakalpak language in oral and written form through the languages of the neighboring peoples, including directly," writes E. Berdimuratov.

The scientist specifically points out that there are reasons for the assimilation of Persian-Tajik words into the Karakalpak language. The reason is that the languages of the Turkic and Iranian peoples living together around the island were formed under close influence, and the second reason is the domination of the Arabs and Persians in the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In coming to such a conclusion, scientist N.A. Baskakov and S.Kengashbaev, Musaev, are based on scientific and historical opinions. It is stated by clear evidence that the words borrowed from these languages entered the Karakalpak language first orally, and then in written form.

According to the scientist, there are many words borrowed from the Russian language and through the Russian language from other languages, and

they have a significant place in enriching the lexical layer of the Karakalpak language. Therefore, he will dwell on this matter more. E. Berdimuratov searches for and finds the long history of contacts between the Russian population and the people of Karakalpak due to the influx of words from the Russian language and through the Russian language from other languages.

It is stated in the professor's work that words and terms were adopted into the lexicon of the Karakalpak language from the Russian language and through the Russian language from other languages. Each of them is proved by examples. In addition to showing the words directly transferred from Russian to the Karakalpak language, the teacher learned words from other languages such as Greek, Latin, German (to be German), English (to be English), Farang, Italian, Spanish, words borrowed from Polish languages are illustrated with specific examples. 10-15 words from each language are given as examples.

It is worth mentioning that all the words that entered the Karakalpak language through the Russian language are the languages of the peoples of Western Europe.

Among them, E. Berdimuratov expressed his opinion about the changes in the language of our people after the independence, its enrichment, the adoption of the law on the state language, the efforts to renew our language, in this sense, that is, to add the words that we have He laughs at the fact that it is a negative situation that Russian words are used. But, in our opinion, most of the searchers used the terms English and German instead of English and German. It can be said that



these words are not influenced by the Karakalpak language, but by the Russian language. It is certainly our opinion that it would be easier to pronounce and write if it were so.

J. Shamshetov also dealt with words that entered the Karakalpak language from other languages. He published the results of all his researches in 1984 in the publishing house "Korakalpakistan" as a monograph entitled "From the history of words from eastern languages in the Karakalpak language" [Shamshetov 1984:28]. Since the book is called from the Eastern languages, it only talks about the words that came from the Arabic language and their history.

The book mainly consists of three chapters, and in the first one, it divides the time of entry of words into the Karakalpak language into two parts: the conditions of Arabic assimilation assigned to the October Revolution and the conditions of Arabic assimilation in the Soviet period.

The population of Karakalpak, like other peoples, was formed as a result of the mixing of different ethnic groups over many centuries. The proof of this is the category structure of the Karakalpaks, which includes many different oriental clans. The reason is that most of these clans are found in ethnic groups such as Nogai, Uzbek, Bashkir, Kazakh, and the rare Turkmen. The formation of the Karakalpak language is closely related to such historical situations, that is, the formation of the Karakalpak language took place on the basis of the neighboring Turkic-speaking peoples. Therefore, it would be a

mistake to think about the (pure) Karakalpak language without assimilation.

The linguist-scientist dwells on the reasons and conditions of word acquisition and proves them with concrete examples that word acquisition has its own reasons and conditions, just as any structure is not without reason. According to the scientist, the only reason and condition for language acquisition is bilingualism. Bilingualism has a long history. According to historical sources, in the 8th-10th centuries in Central Asia, the upper class people of the Persian and Turkish peoples spoke and wrote in Arabic as well as their own language. For example, in the VII-VIII centuries, there were poets and artists who wrote their artistic works in Arabic among the Turkic peoples of Central Asia. As an example of this, it is possible to show the Azerbaijani Ibn Yasara, Abul' Abbas Ama, Musa Shahavi, etc. The above languages were considered to be a structure typical of all Turkic languages, not only the Azerbaijani language.

J. Shamshetov manages to determine the ways of acquiring words from one language to another. According to him, words are first in oral form and then in written form. A linguist studies the adaptation of Arabic words to the Karakalpak language and its history, relying on many scientific written sources. He manages to determine the place and number of Arabic words in every artistic work published in those times, and provides statistical data. The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that many Arabic words found in the epic "Kutadgu Bilig" have found a place in the



vocabulary of the Karakalpak language today and are used repeatedly.

JShamshetov calculated the percentage of the total lexicon of Arabic and Persian words in the works of writers and poets who wrote various artistic works in the 14th-15th centuries. It is reported that 90 (ninety) percent of Arabic and Persian appropriations have been used in the lexicon of poetry in Asia.

Karakalpaks - writes J.Shamshetov, were divided into a separate people in the 16th century. This condition also affects their language. The folklore and written literature belonging to these periods (XVI-XVII centuries) underwent major language changes until it reached the present time. Even so, these sources are used to give an opinion about the Arabic words in the Karakalpak language of that time. During these periods, the Arabic words in the oral language of the population and in their oral works ("Alpomish", "Qoblan", "G'arip ashik", "Qirq kiz" and others) underwent many changes from the original version, the speaking language it was a natural situation to tend to phonetic laws.

Speaking about the Arabic acquisitions of the Karakalpak language in the 18th-19th centuries, he says that the situation of the acquisitions in that period has its own characteristics compared to the previous centuries. The peculiarity of that period, he says, is the appearance of classism in artistic works of those times. Along with this, a number of written documents appear. From the artistic works of Berdaq, Ajiniyaz, Kunhoja, and Jiyan Jirov, whose works of art contain more Arabic words than in the

previous centuries, it is lexically determined which of them have more Arabic assimilations, and which have less. showing their role and explaining it on a scientific basis.

When we analyze the language lexicon of the written sources of the XVIII-XIX centuries, it is concluded that the Arabic adaptations used in Karakalpak language are fully formed there.

The linguist also paid great attention to describing the situation of Arabic acquisitions in the Soviet era. First of all, he mentions the growing opportunities of this period, the development of the population economy, and the fact that all these have their appearance in our language, especially in the lexicon, and openly demonstrates the state of the words borrowed from the Arabic language in this period. It shows that the words borrowed from the Arabic language underwent various changes specific to the needs of the time.

The distinctive feature of the next period from the previous periods is that, once words from the eastern languages were introduced into the Karakalpak language and assimilated, until this period this situation continues on the contrary. Removal of Arabic words from the vocabulary, Russian words are used instead. Linguistic scholars explain the change of Arabic acquisitions through three different reasons:

1. Acquisition of Russian words instead of Arabic acquisitions, thus leaving Arabic words from the vocabulary
2. Obsolescence due to the inability of Arabic adaptations to adapt to the needs of the times. For example: Ijzat-permission, akhirat-u dunya,



ghost, isqot-what is given to the imam when a person dies, sirat-khirat bridge, dignity-praise-praise, and others.

3. The third factor shows that in the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language, to a certain extent, many of the Arabic sentences are outdated, and some of them have been replaced by modern human names. It shows that the application of most names related to religion is narrowed here.

At the same time, the Russian language has a great influence on the development of Arabic acquisitions in the Karakalpak language, acquiring new semantic symbols, that is, Russian words were overturned using Arabic words through the kalka method. Arabic words were used instead of the material of our language.

Such a construction has also gained a wide place in the composition of the parts of speech: znak pocheta-sign of respect, doska pocheta-respect board, srednyaya shkola-high school and others.

The author proves through examples that by translating Russian words and giving them on the basis of Arabic words, a more precise formation of acquisitions was created: politics-politics, uchenyy-scientist, postanovlenie-decision and others. Therefore, in the opinion of the author, the use of Arabic words in rendering Russian words through translation and translation is of great importance in acquiring new meanings and in enriching the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language.

Although some linguists clearly know that only words from Western European languages entered the Karakalpak language through the Russian language, they believe that the influence

of the Russian language on words transferred from the Arabic language has an effect on the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language. Most people probably don't understand. The reason for this is that the introduction of words from the Arabic language into the Karakalpak language has a long history, while the Russian language has had its influence in recent centuries.

It aptly explains that the words that have been introduced since ancient times have been fruitfully used in the lexical layer of the Karakalpak language in the last period and even expanded their field of application, and gives confirming examples from the works of contemporary poets.

There is nothing in the world that does not find progress, there is nothing that does not change, especially the change of society and social structure leads to the change of many things, therefore our language and the words used in our language also have a place in it. What we want to say is that the linguist scientist mentioned in the works once used Russian words instead of Arabic words and removed them from the lexical layer of the Karakalpak language, but after independence some words were again "bo "y" shows, "resurrects" and becomes available for use. For example, instead of the above-mentioned minister, instead of minister, instead of rabochy - employee, servant, statement instead of document...

Of course, there are reasons why such words repeatedly enter our language. The main reason is the achievement of independence of our Republic, repeated restoration of our values, development



of the law on language, efforts to update our language, etc.

The same thing happened with anthroponyms, many of them are being re-introduced into the vocabulary. Earlier, such Russianisms entered the lexicon of the Karakalpak language, which certainly corresponded to the requirements of that time, while the changes that are taking place in our language today are being realized according to the requirements of the time.

The author devoted the second chapter of the book to the lexical-semantic analysis of Arabic acquisitions. The Arabic lexicon, which entered the Karakalpak language, was divided into two parts in terms of usage: obsolete words (inshallah, kalamulla) and words that have risen to the level of original words. As an example of the second group, he took the words book, pen, man.

He divided the Arabic acquisitions of the Karakalpak language into different thematic groups. Arabic words are also given a semantic analysis. Words change in meaning when they are acquired from one language to another, because the recipient associates it with a certain appearance or thing, that is, when the word appears. becomes unambiguous. Over time, it takes on a second meaning.

A linguist is concerned with changing the meaning of words, narrowing or expanding their function. One aspect of the meaning of this or that word leads to the expansion of the social function of the language, where new meanings appear based on the objective requirements of functional styles.

So, when words are loaded with new functional meanings, they have a pure meaning, they receive a new meaning directly, receive a new meaning through the addition of fragments, a stable word can take on a new meaning as part of groups.

As mentioned above, the third chapter of the monograph is devoted to the phonetic and orthographic features of Arabic acquisitions, and scientific research is analyzed.

The words adopted from Arabic into the Karakalpak language did not deviate from their original form. However, the opinions that will not undergo changes are given on the fifth page of that chapter. Acquiring language binds to its phonetic regularities. The reason for this is that Arabic and Karakalpak languages are considered languages of two systems. If the Arabic language changes through the exchange of sounds, the Karakalpak language changes through the addition of suffixes to the Turkic languages.

J.Shamshetov compares the phoneme system of Arabic and Karakalpak languages and scientifically reveals the phonetic changes in them. It tries to show the close and similar aspects of the sounds of the Karakalpak language with the Arabic language and achieves it. At the same time, it shows the reasons for the change. These changes are caused by the specific characteristics of each language - concludes the author. Phonetic changes also determine which words have more and which have less.

In the second part of this chapter, the morphological analysis of the acquisitions is given. While most of the Arabic words retain their



morphological form when acquired into Karakalpak, others tend to conform to the grammatical norms of the host language.

The author analyzes the Arabic acquisitions in all word groups, reveals morphological changes in them.

Generally speaking, the linguist-scientist made significant contributions in the field of linguistics and made a great contribution to Karakalpak language science.

The late linguist scientist A. Matkurbanov conducted scientific research on the words adopted from the Persian language into the Karakalpak language. In his article "Issues of the features of the use of Persian elements in the Karakalpak language" he thinks about phonetic changes, including Turkic changes, of words adopted from the Persian language into the Karakalpak language [Koshanov 2002:25]. Through the changes that have occurred in each area of the language, it reveals specific information in scientific views. Their future changes are evidenced by the characteristics of each language. The author divides lexemes from the Persian language into named groups based on the topic of application.

As for the morphological properties, the formation of words by means of suffixes, the fact that suffixes change the meaning of a word to create a new word, and their application in our spoken and written language are clearly explained with concrete examples.

The article pays little attention to Turkish words.

It is worth noting that the article does not refer to words through semantic properties. Of course, it would be appropriate to pay attention to the widening or narrowing of the meanings of the words, how the word came from the Persian language, whether it has changed or not. In conclusion, he says that this topic is important, that it is of great importance to continue research on it, to develop the science of the Karakalpak language.

Among them, a scientific-practical conference was held on "Issues of arranging the terminology of the modern Karakalpak language in the interaction of languages" (Nukus, 1992). There, some linguists made statements about the Karakalpak language using words borrowed from other languages and published them as theses.

Associate professor D. U. Seitova made his statement on the words that entered the Karakalpak language from English [Seitova 1992:77]. The terms adopted from English to Karakalpak are divided into six thematic groups. It indicates that there are words in Karakalpak-Russian, Russian-Karakalpak, Karakalpak-English words, which means that those words are part of the lexical structure of the Karakalpak language. The words adopted from English to Karakalpak language are mainly used in sports lexicon, military lexicon, public-political lexicon, trade unions, lexicon denoting people's social conditions, commercial and trade terms. Most of the words belong to the sports lexicon. They are given examples. All these words, the author writes, entered the Karakalpak language from English through Russian. Associate professor A.



Kurbanbaev made a statement, including the acquisition of words from one language to another. He named his topic "Issues of application of some international words and terms transferred from the German language in the Karakalpak language" [Kurbanbaev 1992: 49].

In his statement, A. Kurbanbaev draws the reader's attention to the fact that the Russian language served as a corridor in the transition of words from German to Karakalpak language. These words are divided into three groups according to their usage in the Karakalpak language

1. Inappropriate words in the Karakalpak language, which are written as they are in German (shakhta, schweller, mundir, spindel, etc.);
2. Words written like German, but phonetically changed in pronunciation, are centner, tabel, schnitzel;
3. There are corresponding words in the Karakalpak language, and the words that are used interchangeably in the language of the population are accountant/accountant, soldat-sipoh, tie-necklace, and others.

Among other things, the author expressed his opinion on some words that were adopted from the German language into the Karakalpak language, the words entered our language through the Russian language, phonetically, most of the words underwent changes, which The reason is that there is a big difference in the pronunciation constructions of German and Russian. Due to these differences, some words are pronounced and written incorrectly. These sounds are more similar to the Karakalpak language or to

the German equivalent than to the Russian one. He expresses the opinion that if those words entered the Karakalpak language directly, they would not have undergone any changes there. A. Kurbanbaev offers to pay attention to one more thing in his search. According to him, when anthroponyms or terms of objects are transferred from one language to another, they should keep their original state, that is, it is better to specify which of those words is linguistic. gives an example from the German translation. In the fairy tales translated from Uzbek language, there are "Saksavul", "Young man", "Yalmogiz", "Fairy", "Sniper". In the fairy tales from Karakalpak, there are "seksewil", "guy", "jalmawiz", "fairy", "mergen", etc. b. given as In these words, the national character (originality) of each language can be felt, keeping the rules of spelling and pronunciation.

In his opinion, since we do not have those sounds and from which language they are taken, it would be appropriate to use a form close to that language.

In these theses, articles by Q.M. Qashonov, G.Q. Qashanova entitled "Issues of the development of Karakalpak terminology and the influence of the Russian language on it at the present time" were published. In the article, after the Karakalpak language was given the status of a state language, its role in various areas of the population's life, its development, the appearance of words coming from foreign languages, a new era for words coming from foreign languages, the 1990s are discussed in the article. it is said that it has started.



If, they write, until recently (referring to the former union) Russian-international words entered the Karakalpak language without any necessity, involuntarily, by themselves, now they look at them with a different eye, , is being considered in a conscious way. The words of the Karakalpak language began to be used instead of the words that came in without any advanced necessity.

The authors of the article drew attention to another interesting fact. In the third period of the history of the development of the Karakalpak language, attempts were made to make it Karakalpak, whether it was a replacement or not, even if it was not correct, words that came from other languages, in particular, from the Russian language and through it from other languages. However, they do not correspond to our language, especially our spoken language, for example, they use a body instead of a bust, an airship instead of an airplane, a horse-carriage instead of a train, a devil's chariot instead of a bicycle, etc. This situation occurs not only in the Karakalpak language, but also in the languages of other sister nations. Of course, this is a negative situation.

At the same time, they state that words and terms cannot be introduced by force. Including A.Qurbanbayev's "Phonetic Properties of Words Transferred from German to Karakalpak Language" published in the collection of materials of the 20th Conference of QMU dedicated to the anniversary of Amr Temur [Qurbanbayev 1996:21], and "Ustoz It would be appropriate to mention the articles "Everything by its own name or

through words from a foreign language" published in one of the August 1999 issues of the newspaper. In the first article, the author talks about the words that came from German into the Karakalpak language, paying more attention to phonetic changes in them. When taking the phonetic constructions of words taken from the German language, he divides and names the words that have changed and those that have not, and explains their reasons. If the word does not undergo phonetic change, then it is concluded that the phonetic constructions of the two languages are the same, if it is changed, it is due to the differences between the two languages.

In the second article, the emphasis and writing of some words that have been transferred from the German language are incorrect, most of them even the Germans themselves do not understand if they hear them, it is appropriate to use the word German instead of a person called German. It is proved by examples that the reason for this is that Germans were called alle man in ancient times, Azerbaijan and Uzbeks have been using this word alle since time immemorial.

Q.M. Qoshanov's article entitled "Russian-international words in Karakalpak literary works" is also devoted to this problem [Qoshanov 1995:23]. In the article, the acquisition of Russian-international words in the Karakalpak language is not an insult to the Karakalpak language, but it develops it and increases its vocabulary. In their artistic works, Karakalpak writers express nature, the surrounding environment, and thoughts in an emotional way, and in the official-departmental framework, they use international, Russian words.



They prove their point with many languages that they use Russian or international words in their language to reveal the character of the characters.

Among them, A. Djaqsibaev, M. Kurabnov, A. Umarov and others can be mentioned among the linguists who conducted their scientific research on this problem and published their works. A. Djaksibaev's monograph "Problemy vzaimodeystviya russkogo yazyka s karakalpakskim natsionalnym literaturnym yazykom" (Nukus, 1980), including M. Kurbanov's "Russkie lexicheskie zaimstvovaniya v karakalpakskom yazyke" (Russkoe yazykoznanie. Respubli-kanskii mejduvedomstv. nauchn. sb. Kiev, Vyshcha shkola: 1981), candidate's thesis entitled "Russko-karakalpakskie yazykovye kontaktii na lexicheskom urovne v usloviyakh aktivigo biligvizma" (Kiev, 1985).

In the scientific researches where the names of the authors are mentioned, the role of the Russian language in the development of the Karakalpak language, the words that came from the Russian language to the Karakalpak language, their phonetic, grammatical and semantic changes, their reasons, proving their opinions with scientific theories gives examples.

K .Koshanov is. He devoted all his scientific research to various areas of this issue. Not one, but several of his monographs, pamphlets, and scientific articles were published as books, articles, theses in the publishing houses of our Republic, including in the publishing houses of other cities. He devoted all his scientific work to the study of the interaction of languages and their influence on each other. In his research, he is a

linguist who is paying attention not only to the words that have been adopted from the Russian language into the Karakalpak language, but also to the words that have entered through the Russian language from other languages, especially from Western European languages, and have become a form of everyday communication in our language.

We highlight some scientific researches of the scientist. In his work on the nominative lexicon (Nukus, 1989), the friendship of peoples and the interaction of languages, the issues of Karakalpak-Russian bilingualism, the assimilation of international socio-political terms, the use of Russian life terms in the Karakalpak language usage, use of things such as Russian light, shoes, and decorative products in the Karakalpak language, Russian toponyms in the Karakalpak language, terms of settlements, streets, villages, words borrowed from the Russian language in the Karakalpak fiction literature, bilingualism and Russian language teaching issues and other similar problems have been solved. By clarifying the names of some things, how they were assimilated into the Karakalpak language, their oral and written forms, and phonetic changes in them, all of them are not words specific to the Russian language, but other foreign words. illuminates the existence of words borrowed from other languages and proves them with examples: Most of the borrowings, regardless of which language they come from, they have been absorbed into the Karakalpak language with the form of graphics and sound from the Russian language, i.e. As in Russian, it was assimilated into the Karakalpak



language in the same way. In the section on Russian toponyms in the Karakalpak language, terms such as toponym, anthroponym, oikonym, hydronym, urbanonym, zoonym, ergonim, onomastics give adjectives to the words and demonstrate with examples. Among other things, he says that the pronunciation and writing forms of some oikonyms in Russian and Karakalpak languages are different, and he expresses his opinion that they should be common in both languages. For example, Chimbay instead of Shimboy, Takiyatash instead of Takiyatas, Khodzheli instead of Khojeli, Kungrad instead of Kongirat, etc.

He also deals extensively with personal names borrowed from the Russian language of the Karakalpak language. For example, Marx, Ilyich, Vigor, Marlen, Mels, Vladimir, Frunze, Telman, Pushkin, Byron, Rolland, Albert and others. However, it would be appropriate to show the names of people from other languages, for example, Telman, Byron, Rollan, from which language they originate. Because some students think that all of them are Russian names. Among other things, the linguist scientist will mention the reasons why these names are given to people in these places. Among the researches of Professor K.M. Koshanov in this field, the most significant is the book "Issues of the interaction of the Russian and Karakalpak languages". It was published as a monograph in 1991 by the publishing house "Bilim". The book begins with the history and ways of the introduction of Russian-international words. He studies the words that entered the Karakalpak language from the Russian language

and foreign languages through it, divided into periods. Each period is given its own assessment. It clearly states the ways of absorption.

Through examples, it is revealed that the method of creating words through suffixes from Russian and other Russian languages, which entered the Karakalpak language, is one of the main ways of enriching the vocabulary, the source of enrichment.

In addition to these, K.M. Koshanov has published several scientific works in various publications, and all of them are dedicated to solving this problem, clarifying the interrelationship of languages, and thus the development of the Karakalpak language. Among them, one of the most important works of Professor K.M. Koshanov in this field is "Explanatory dictionary of words from foreign languages". The dictionary contains words from English, French, Latin, German, Greek, Italian, and Polish that have entered the Karakalpak language:

- german language - kontora, paket, preyskurant, aksiya, agent, lager, shtab, qo'mondon ...;
- dutch language - matros, reyd, flot, flag ...;
- french language - solon, lakey, avangard, kapitan, general, leytenant, kornet, korpus, byuro, vitraj, botinok, garderob, jilet, palto...;
- english language - computer, display, fail, interface, printer, barter, diller, windsurfing, scateboard, armwrestling, image, presentation, nomination, sponsor, video, show, talkshow... .

200 words from the English language are taken from the dictionary and are related to various sectors of the economy. However, most of the borrowed words belong to the fields of



economics, politics and computer technology. Many of them have one meaning, while others have two and more than ten meanings. It is stated which sector of the economy each word belongs to, and it is clearly and clearly explained in the comparison. At the same time, there are words that have entered our language from the English language and have been assimilated, and they are used in our daily life, in oral and written communication. However, many of these words are not included in the dictionary: antifreeze, outsider, outbuilding, businessman, basketball, block, post, gorilla (антифриз; аут-спорт, аутбридиз, аутсайдер; бар, баскетбол, бизнесмен, блок, бульдозер, бульдог, бутсы, постер, вестерн, волейбол, гандбол, гол, горилла). Summarizing the above-mentioned points, several types of classification of words acquired in the language were determined. Linguists have studied and illuminated the acquired words from various perspectives, namely the form of acquired words, their semantic independence in a specific language system, the source of the word structure, the level of development, the level of mastery of the language owners. learns based on.

We can say based on the coverage of adopted words in the Karakalpak language that the classification of adopted words does not correspond to each other in all languages. they are studied according to the tasks they perform in a language. Despite the large number of scientific works on this issue of linguistics, this language phenomenon has not lost its relevance until now.

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