

## VOCABULARY IN UZBEK AND KORAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *In this article, lexemes used in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are analyzed. None of the languages emerged by itself.*

**Key words:** *lexeme, language, acquisition, linguistics, Karakalpak language.*

Abdulla Qadiri, a true lover of Uzbek literature and language, wrote: "Languages cannot live without borrowing from each other." Many scientists and representatives of various fields have reported on the exchange of words and terms between languages. However, the opinion expressed by A. Qadiri allows for a deeper understanding of the essence of the issue. Because each language has certain objective reasons - economic, closeness or connection, close neighborhood, besides, the exchange of words and terms from owners of other nations, as our great writer said, they "borrow" from each other. makes it possible to take it. If the issue is approached in this way, the words and terms "borrowed" from other languages occupy a special place in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages that are being compared. We consider it necessary to make a special note at this point. In the linguistic literature of all languages, there are dozens of works devoted to the acquisition of words and terms. In Uzbek and Karakalpak linguistics, special attention is paid to the acquisition of other terms in a specific part of some works dedicated to this issue. . However, in these works, to what extent do words in one or another language take the place of terms, what are the ways and methods of "digesting" in languages that are supposed to express the concepts that exist in other languages, and how to provide words from other languages A number of issues, such as the legal basis of the reception, were not paid much attention to. However, it is possible to identify most of the mentioned laws even in the example of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages minologies adopting terms from other languages. The importance of this issue is undeniable. Therefore, in order to determine which terms are stable in the terminology of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages below, we will briefly discuss their entry into the compared languages. It is noted in some works on Uzbek linguistics that the Uzbek language has more concrete lexemes than the Persian-Tajik languages, and more abstract lexemes from the Arabic language. For example, A.K. Borovkov states the following: "Most of the words that entered the Tajik language are words related to certain real things. For example: pomegranate, leaf, alfalfa, cotton, tree, brick, copper, paper, cotton and so on. That is why they

have entered the Uzbek dictionary and firmly established themselves." The same situation in the universal lexicon naturally found its roots in a number of terminological systems of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. The terms taken as the object of research in works devoted to the study of the terminological systems of fields such as cotton farming (N.Mamatov), botanical production, and linguistics (S.Qasimova) can confirm the validity of the stated opinion. Although we do not have exact information, we can see the same situation in the lexicon of the Karakalpak language, that is, the presence of a small amount of Persian-Tajik and, on the contrary, a much larger amount of Arabic abstract acquisitions. Terminologies of such fields as linguistics (Q. Pirniyazov), literary studies (A. Qutlimuratov), socio-political (A. Pirniyazova), medicine (Q. Jaksimuratov), agriculture (Sh. Karimkhojaev) of the Karakalpak language have been studied. We think that he can confirm our opinion. First of all, it should be noted that the above-mentioned opinion has been fully confirmed in the socio-political terminologies of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. According to the testimony of Uzbek linguist H. Dadaboev, in the written records of the XI-XII centuries, vakhshish, gavga, butkhona, zanjir (in the figurative sense), payk ("chopar"), pardadar, rustayi-rusta (A limited number of Persian-Tajik terms were used, such as "peasant", shahri ("city"), court ("profit"), maidservant. Even at the current stage, in the socio-political terminology of the Uzbek language, it is noted that the number of terms related to the Persian-Tajik languages is not very high. ), trade and modern terms are actively used. This is clearly confirmed by the fact that there are only 12 terms used in the text of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as capital, demonstration, group, candidate, program, market, free, decree, cabinet, enterprise, city. As mentioned, most of the terms borrowed from Arabic in the Uzbek lexicon have abstract meanings. Due to the fact that the basis of socio-political spheres is formed by abstract concepts, the same Arabic appropriations were used to express them in the past. H. Dadaboyev stated that in the written monuments of the Karakhanids of the 11th-12th centuries, there are more than 260 words such as adavat, amr, amarat, mulk, nasab, raiyat, khalifa, which were not found in the sources of the 13th-14th centuries. Socio-political terms such as bilad, "province, province", waqf, wakil, vildan, jariya ("female slave"), and fiqh ("law scholar") were used. Although we cannot give an exact number about the total number of terms used in the current Uzbek language, we would like to emphasize that their weight is large.

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