

THE ROLE OF EXACT SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT



LEXEMAS IN UZBEK AND KORAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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It is known that the Uzbek people have been in economic, political and cultural relations with other peoples throughout the historical periods. These contacts have a certain influence on the language of the people with whom they interact. As a result of interaction, changes occur in all parts of the language: phonetics, lexis, grammar, etc. Change and development in the language is strong in the lexicon of the language.

The Uzbek people have been in contact with the unrelated Tajiks for a long time. Due to historical reasons, he had contacts with Arabs and Russians. Until now, he has established friendly relations with several foreign countries. These are the reasons for the absorption of many words into the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

The current lexicon of the Uzbek language is historically divided into two layers:

1. Own layer.
2. Owned layer.

Own layer. Common Turkish words and Uzbek words are included in its own layer.

1. Common Turkish words. The words used in the language of many Turkic peoples, which are common to all Turkic languages, are called common Turkic words. These words are the words belonging to the language of people who are now known as Turkic peoples, which were formed as a result of sometimes joining and sometimes separating Turkic tribes. There are 24 languages in the Turkic group of the Altai language family: Uzbek, Kazakh, Uyghur, Bashkir, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Nogai, Tatar, Chuvash, Yakut, Tuva, Shor, There are Karaim, Komik, Gagauz, Khakas, Balkar, Oyrot, Karagas, Turk, Karachoi, Altai Turkic languages. It is important to shed light on the issue of the development of the lexicon under the influence of other languages and under the influence of each other within the framework of two languages. The modern layer includes lexemes that are considered to be normal and official in today's language practice. Lexemes in this layer will not have the color of newness or oldness. Most of the lexemes are the same. When defining as belonging to the modern layer, the position of the lexeme in



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the speech of individuals, but not the position in the general language, is considered as the basis. Adding lexemes to the modern layer is not based on the amount of their use in speech. A lexeme that is often used in speech usually belongs to the modern layer. In addition to these, lexemes that are rarely used in speech are included in the modern layer. Nevertheless, the terms continue to be included in the modern layer. A lexeme with the color of novelty is called a neologism (Greek neos - new) [1: 156]. A neologism can belong to the language as a whole or to the speech of a single person. The first is called universal neologism, and the second is called individual speech neologism. Lexicology mainly studies universal neologism. Individual speech neologism is considered a stylistic phenomenon. In the lexicon of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, new words have a unique system. Under the influence of developments in social life, the boundaries of the vocabulary of the language expand and grow, and sometimes words are unable to occupy a far place in the dictionaries. In turn, changes or dramatic developments occur due to the development of culture, art, science and technology.

With the development of science and technology and economic fields, modern lexicography is increasing rapidly. Today, we can see that household lexicon is widely used in colloquial language and even in works of art. These are especially related to the names of everyday items, food products and clothing. Although the acquisition of such lexemes to the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages or such terms arising on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language are very active in the colloquial language, they have not yet found their explanation or an alternative and entered the literary language.

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