

On the Development of Socio-Political Vocabulary of The Uzbek Language in the Following Years

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the lexical changes that occurred in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language in the later period, the words (neologisms) that appeared in connection with the social, political, and economic development of the lifestyle. Each word is lexically-semantically analyzed and classified. A group of neologisms that do not have their own explanation are explained in Uzbek language dictionaries.

Keywords: socio-political lexicon, socio-economic lexicon, borrowed word, word belonging to one's own class, neologism, word structure, language development..

I. Introduction.

Each language develops and enriches in relation to society, which requires special observation. Today, tasks related to implementation of field terminology, including socio-political terminology, its research, systematic description and analysis are considered urgent. In addition, in recent years, the introduction of the subject "Use of the Uzbek language in the field" for higher education students has increased the scope of such work.

It is known that a number of tasks have been carried out in linguistics, including monitoring, analyzing and classifying the formation and development of socio-political terms in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as its current state and comparative research[1;2;3;6]. However, we know that there is no obstacle to the extreme variability, development and enrichment of the vocabulary layer of the language. Since language is a social phenomenon, new words and phrases enter our vocabulary every day. This is an issue related to word acquisition, and the ways and methods of word acquisition in the Uzbek language have been extensively researched [5, 153-154]. In the sources, the new lexicon, i.e., neologism, is studied in two ways: a purely new lexeme and an activated lexeme[4, 111]. Each of these has its own rules.

II. The Main Part.

As a result of socio-political and economic changes in our country, new words are appearing in the lexicon of our language, the scope of existing words is changing to one degree or another, as names of things and events from other languages. Many words are known to be assimilated. As the researchers noted, in this process, of course, there will be inconsistencies between some terms and concepts in the socio-political lexicon, and at the same time, it is necessary to unify these terms and clearly define the scope of their application [3, 12].

When we talk about acquisitions in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language in recent years, it is important to study this layer in two groups:

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1. New lexemes with their own explanation (symbol) in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"[7]: *avizo, adyunktura, akkreditiv, anons, auditor, bakalavr, barter, bag'rikenglik, benefis, bioiqlimlashuv, biomaydon, bozor iqtisodiyoti, bonus, birifing, broker, valyuta bozori, vernisaj, videofilm, genofond, geosiyosat, gerontologiya, globallashuv, denominatsiya, depozitariy, dizayner, diler, displey, investitsiya, investor, internet, informatika, ipoteka banki, konvertatsiya, konsalting, kompress firma, legitimatsiya, logistika, magistratura, makroiqtisodiyot, marketing, menejer, menejment, mentalitet, monitoring, multimedia, muhaddis, nostrifikatsiya, noutbuk, nou-xau, opsiyon, ochiq bozor, peyjer, printer, provayder, reinvestitsiya, reyting, repetitor, sayt, sanatsiya, server, sertifikatatsiya, skaner, supermarket, teleboshqaruv, telefaks, terminal, transplantatsiya, trepanatsiya, universiada, unitary davlat, ufologiya, uyali telefon, fayl, faks, fitoterapiya, shou-biznes, evtanatsiya kabi.*

The range of use of these words is relatively widening in recent years. These words are getting out of the news and are becoming popular words. However, today, that is, in the socio-economic, cultural and educational life of society, the sharp changes in the educational system and new concepts that have appeared due to the development of science and technology, the terms representing them - neologisms is increasing with new words[2,196]. The following words are related to them. The words of this group are relatively new (not yet covered by dictionaries) appropriations (neologisms).

2. A purely new lexeme that does not have its own explanation (symbol) in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [7]: *bloger, vayner, obunachi, negativchi, tiktoker, tiktok, mnemonika, mental arifmetikasi, ssilka-havola, paynet, SMS, IELTS, click tizimi, call-markaz, keshbek, bankomat, chat, karyera, videodars, videorolik, audiodars, audiomatn, instagram, telegram, zoom, imo, facebook, whats app, you tube, yandex, fast fud, pampers, brend, trend, banket, mikrovalnovka, multivarka, barbekyu, kepsi, lavash, doner, burger va h.k.*

We know that the richness of our language based on the external source leads, of course. Dozens of words that managed to find a place in our vocabulary in recent years (including to, *messenger, pandemiya, epidemiya, akkaunt, avatarka, veb-sahifa, dayjest, xeshteg, vebinar, instagram, innovatsiya, menejer, privatizatsiya, brefing, bloger,* and others) they create a need for new explanatory and spelling dictionaries for our people. After all, the absence of a source (dictionary) that shows a specific graphic form of such words naturally causes differences in their spelling, resulting in confusion. This situation shows that it is time to create a new spelling dictionary and distribute it to the general public.

We, pedagogues, also know that in the process of education, students need to stop (selective dictation) from time to time on words whose spelling is relatively more complicated to increase their vocabulary with new words (neologisms). we must not forget, of course. At least some questions would be solved if there were pocket dictionaries for the spelling of neologisms (new words). We want to say as proof of our opinion. For example, there are complications in the spelling of mobile applications and programs. Shall we write *Facebook* or customize *feysbuk*? Shall we write *Whats App* or *vatsap*? Shall we *tvit* or *twitter*? What about *Windows*? Given that our alphabet does not have the graphic symbol "w", will it be necessary to write in *Windows* style? Do we write *Mac* based on figurative writing or do we write *Mak* by learning? Do you spell *Google* or *gugl*? Website, *website* or *vebsayt*? Which form is correct? All three variants of this word are used.

Who can say how the spelling of *webinar, startup, copywriter,* etc., which are extremely innovative nowadays, should be, and based on which source?! Are they written as they really are (according to the criteria of formal writing) or do we adapt them to our own

alphabet? There are many questions. Of course, we should regulate the writing of such words and not be indifferent to it. Let's not get confused about which one is right. In short, we need to improve and supplement the new generation spelling dictionaries, which are planned to be published, in accordance with the requirements of the present time, and as a result, such shortcomings and defects would be avoided.

We found it necessary to explain some of these neologisms that do not have their own explanation in dictionaries:

Blogger [ing., blog]. The person who maintains a web page or site.

Vayner. A person who receives short videos in the direction of humor and satire.

Obunachi [kuzatuvchi]. A person who follows uploads on the page of a person they like.

Negativchi [ing. salbiy]. A person who expresses a negative opinion about things.

Tiktoker. Who is known for his various appearances on social networks.

Mnemonika [gre. mnemonics, that is, the art of remembering]. A system of techniques that facilitate recall and expand memory by creating artificial associations.

Mental arifmetikasi. This is a high-quality program, a science that teaches you to calculate a mathematical operation in your brain faster than a calculator.

SMS ["short message service"]. Abbreviation in the form of the sum of capital letters of the words "short message service", notification.

Click tizimi. This is a mobile banking system that allows you to make payments for the services of mobile operators, Internet providers and other companies through a mobile phone; a system that provides payment for purchases in traditional and online stores, transferring funds from card to card and other opportunities.

Bankomat ["banking machine", eng. "automated cash register"]. An electronic cash-dispensing device linked via a computer system to a customer's bank account number. An ATM is a software-technical complex, a device designed for automated giving and receiving of funds.

Shou-biznes [eng. show business]. Commerce in the field of art.

Chat [eng. chat - "suhbat"]. Direct chat site or portal on the internet. Nowadays, this text is also done with the help of voice and camera.

This line can be continued again. We can say that socio-political lexicon has a long history of development. As a result of the gradual development of the language and the harmonious relationship with peoples who speak other languages, this social institution of the society has developed over centuries. This is also related to the fact that these words belong to different languages. More precisely, in the Uzbek language vocabulary, together with its units, a group of socio-political words borrowed from other languages occupies a wide range. -political lexicon can be divided into two groups:

1. Words related to own layer: *biomaydon, bozor iqtisodiyoti, valyuta bozori, videolavha, geosiyosatchi, ipoteka banki, makroiqtisodiyot, mikroiqtisodiyot, muhaddis, ochiq bozor, teleboshqaruv, unitary davlat, uyali telefon, bag'rikenglik, globallashuv, obunachi*.

2. Words related to the native layer: *avizo, onons, auditor, barter, brifing, broker, vernisaj, genofond, diler, display, internet, konvertatsiya, sayt, shou-biznes* and others.

It shows that the new socio-political lexicon of its own class was created on the basis

of the internal capabilities of our language (word formation by means of affixation and composition). Socio-political lexical units consisting of units of a different layer are usually characterized by the fact that they have been borrowed from European languages. For example:

Words borrowed from the Latin language: adyunktura, auditor, bakalavr, genofond, repetitor, sanatsiya, transplantatsiya, denominatsiya, genofond.

Words borrowed from English: barter, brifing, broker, dizayner, diler, display, internet, konsalting, nou-xay, reyting, sayt, server, terminal, ufologiya, shou-biznes.

Words borrowed from French: anons, benefis, vernisaj, sertifikat, denozitariy.

Words borrowed from German: mentalitet, nostrifikatsiya, opsiya va h.k.

It seems that most of the newly acquired socio-political lexicon was borrowed from Latin, English, French, and German languages. The above analyzed words have their expression in modern dictionaries.

It is known that there are different ways of creating socio-political lexicon (word formation in affixation, composition, lexical-semantic methods). In addition, there are words that were created through the method of copying such words from the Russian language [3,17].

The newly emerging socio-economic-political lexicon in the Uzbek language can be divided into the following semantic groups: 1) words related to various professions and fields: *blogger, vayner, obunachi, negativchi, tiktoker dizayner, diler, aksioner, broker, dizayner, kreditor, kosmetolog, reportyor, abituriyent, bakalavr, magistr, pedikyur, manikyur*; 2) taom nomlari: *pitssa, doner, burger, hot-dog*; 3) narsa-buyum nomlari: *avizo, auksion, aksessuar, aksiya, mikser, plastik sertifikat, jalyuza, vaucher, notebook, salfetka*; 4) ijtimoiy tarmoq va turli tizim nomlari: *click tizimi, call-markaz, keshbek, bankomat, chat, instagram, telegram, zoom, imo, facebook, whats app, you tube, yandex* and others.

III. Conclusion.

In general, in the next 5-10 years, the terms related to the socio-political lexicon, which have taken a place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, are increasing in the texts of the daily press, scientific-journalistic works, reports, briefings, and foreign news. With this, it can be said that the lexical layer of the Uzbek language is getting richer with borrowed words in a certain sense, that is, fundamental changes and reforms in society are having an impact on our language.

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