Changes In The Socio-Political Vocabulary Of Karakalpak Language

[1]Najimov Amanlik Shamshetdinovich

[1]*Student of Basic Doctorate, Karakalpak Branch Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan,
Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute of Humanities, Nukus, Uzbekistan.
E-mail address: amanliqnajimov@mail.ru*

Abstract: The most important purpose of the work is to determine the role of socio-political lexicon in the lexical structure of Karakalpak Language, studying the lexical and semantic processes that taking place today and to analyze the common features and the peculiarities of the vocabulary of socio-political vocabulary with other lexical-semantic groups. In the article the influence of social factor of independence on the socio-political lexicon, the addition of a new meaning to the basic meaning of the word related to socio-political life, the expansion of the meaning of the word, polysemous state, the formation of new words by methaphorical and metonymic method are analyzed. The object of the article is the socio-political lexicon of new words created by polysemy, the metaphorical and metonymic method. The main subject of the research work are texts of "Erkin Karakalpakstan", "Ustaz Joli" and other newspapers which had been published in the years of independence and Internet materials.
Keywords: Karakalpak linguistics, socio-political lexicon, lexical-semantic group, lexical-semantic method, polysemy, metaphor, metonymy, tracing, ideological seme.

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems of Karakalpak linguistics is the current state of socio-political vocabulary in the Karakalpak language, ways to improve it, the analysis of socio-political vocabulary, the theoretical and practical issues of generalization of accumulated experience.The stabilization of the socio-political lexicon in the Karakalpak language is associated with its scientific study. After the independence of our country, great changes have taken place in our daily lives, in all spheres of socio-political, economic and spiritual life of society. Such changes have also taken place in the social life of the Karakalpak people, in the Karakalpak language, which is the most important tool of communication between people. This is because any language grows and develops while reflecting the continuous changes in the life of society.

Such language units, formed in the conditions of independence, form a special lexical-semantic group in the lexical system of the Karakalpak language. However, to this day, these lexical-semantic groups have not been the object of special research in terms of semantic-structural, creative methods. This shows that this issue is relevant in modern Karakalpak linguistics.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Socio-political lexemes in the Karakalpak language are studied synchronously and on the basis of component analysis. By analyzing the socio-political lexicon the role of this dictionary layer in the lexical system of the Karakalpak language was determined. The following results are obtained:

- The influence of social factors of independence on the socio-political lexicon has been revealed;

- Socio-political vocabulary was divided into types according to their origin;

- It has been proved that during the period of independence, as a result of the expansion of the meaning of some words in the Karakalpak language, it meant a socio-political concept;

- The level of development of the Karakalpak literary language through the study of socio-political vocabulary in the years of independence was given;

- It has been proved that lexical-semantic is one of the most important methods in the formation of a socio-political lexicon. By this way, the semantic enrichment of the words that already existed in our language; the features of the formation of the socio-political lexicon as a result of the metaphorical and metonymic methods of semantic development have been shown.

DISCUSSION

Recently, the development of socio-political vocabulary is performed on the basis of the expansion of the daily press, political literatures, scientific and journalistic works, articles, news, headlines, reports, statements, foreign news, etc., and other special genres in the written style field. This had a positive effect on the lexical and semantic enrichment of the literary language. Here socio-political vocabulary which is rich by amount has been appeared. The use of socio-political vocabulary in the vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language forms a large lexical-semantic layer of the journalistic style.

Since the first days of the declaration of our country's independence, great changes have taken place in our socio-political, economic and cultural life. The state apparatus has changed, the number of political parties has increased, the legal and judicial system has undergone radical changes, the legal framework of our country has been created, the military has been restructured, and the economy has begun to adapt to free market relations. A national program of training in the field of education has been adopted. Our national values have been restored in the spiritual sphere. Freedom of religion was ensured. Such large-scale reforms in our society also affected the language, and new words and phrases began to appear in order to define new concepts in our language. For example, let's take the field of public administration.

The most important semantic group of words used in the field of public administration is "a document", which includes the following units of meaning:

a) Identity documents: passport, ID card, diploma, certificate, military ID, etc. Example: The cadastral service of the city of Nukus canceled certificate No. TA 0304667 issued to Gulbanu Mambetova on 06.06.2007 in connection with her whereabouts. (EK, April 9, 2009).

b) Documents in the sense of definition, decision, order included: resolution, decision, order, authority, decree, , agenda, appeal, etc. For example, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on holding the republican contest "You are the only one, homeland" («EK», 9.04.2009); Decisions and decrees adopted in our country primarily serve the human interest («EK», 23.02.2019); "On the tasks of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

I.A.Karimov at the first session of the Fergana Provincial Council of People's Deputies of the Second Convocation" («EK», 22.01.2000); A Letter of appeal to the heads of institutions, enterprises, households, local government organizations and the people of the republic («EK», 14.03.2000); Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further liberalization and reform of the banking system" (EK, March 28, 2000).

c) Documents related to the legal field: constitution, regulations, codes, concepts. For instance, at the sixteenth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 4-5, 2008, the Law "On Amending Certain Normative Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve Executive Orders" was adopted. («EK», 07.04.2009); Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the concept of population registration in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022 («EK», 9.02.2019); It should be noted that over the past two years, the project of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was made. (EK, March 5, 2019); As we all know, this year on April 9th we celebrate the 26th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan ("EK", April 4, 2019).

d) Documents explaining the agreements of the parties include: contract, petition, agreement, etc. For example: "If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes other plans, such as guarantees of the rights of foreign investors and their protection, as well as other plans.("EK", April 9,2009)

e) Future-oriented documents: action strategy and program. For example, it corresponds to the "State general national program for the development of school education in 2004-2009, which was developed and implemented at the initiative of the presidency of our country."(«UJ», 20.10.2008); The Public Foundation under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan has announced a competition for the allocation of state grants on the theme "Supporting the activities of state partnerships in the implementation of the State Program", " Strategy of Actions, the Year of Accelerated Investments and Social Development " ("EK", April 4 2019). Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on state program of measures of 1998 to ensure the implementation of family interests. ("EK" 29.01.1998).

f) Documents on international relations: declaration, demonstration, statement, convention, memorandum, fact, party, note, etc. For example, during the conference a memorandum of cooperation was signed between the Ministry of Environment and Land and Marine Resources of Italy and the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (EK, January 29, 2019); Recently, the Berdakh National Museum hosted a meeting to explain to the students the content and significance of the UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child ("EK", 28.02.2019).

During the years of independence, a process of expanding the lexical meaning of the word has emerged as a result of the addition of new meanings to the narrow meaning of many words in relation to the socio-political life [1]. In the formation of socio-political lexicon by lexical-semantic method, the phenomenon of polysemy plays an important role. Although most linguists have pointed out that the terms associated with each branch of science have the same meaning as terms, they are also considered to be polysemy terms [2]. For example, the word "party" means, firstly, "political party" and, secondly, "a new batch of goods" in the economy, the latter part of the goods, thirdly, the party is a game of chess.

New meanings of certain socio-political terms have been formed. For instance, the word «department» was previously used to designate a) the largest administrative-territorial unit in France, b) a separate department of the highest state bodies, ministries in some bourgeois countries; recently, the meaning «Department for Combating Economic Crimes», «Department for the Development of the State Language» has formed in our language. The semantic enrichment of socio-political lexemes was achieved through the semantic tracing the assimilation of meanings in other languages. For example, in the past, the word "institute" was used in our language to refer to a higher education institution, but in recent years it has become a social institution, a political institution, a local institute and a democratic institution. Example: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to radically increase the status of the community institution in the work with the population problems («EK», 6.04.2019 №44).

In the Karakalpak language, not only nouns, but also verbs are rich in meaning. For example, the word "Qabillaw" means, first of all, permission, acceptance and admission: the admission of new members to the Democratic Party of National Reconstruction; 2.to meet, permission to speak; 3. Have a medicine, "accepting (qabillaw) the medicine. The President "received" foreign ambassadors. Scientist N. Karimkhodjaev making the researches on Russian words, proved that the Karakalpak verb "shigariw-(release)" has the following meanging: "jumistan shigariw"-dismissal, "oqiwdan shigariw" – university expulsion, "shet elge shigariw" – export abroad, "orbitadan shigariw" - put into orbit, "kitap basip shigariw" - publish a book, „traktor shigariw" production of tractor, „esaptan shigariw" – write-off something (if unnecessary), komir shigariw - get coal, o`nim shigariw - produce a product, „jaristin juwmagin shigariw" - summarize the results of the competition, etc. [3].

The root words of the Karakalpak language undergo semantic change as a result of the influence of the Russian language [4]. As a result of the expansion of the meanings of words, reduction, many words in the Karakalpak language acquired a similar socio-political meaning in the corresponding words in the Russian language. Socio-political terms that correspond to the semantic project of Russian language terms appear. For example, the words in Russian-language: krylo (wing), dvijenie (movement), napravlenie (direction), techenie (flow) and so on, lead to emergence of socio-political terms in the Karakalpak language: kanat (wing), hareket (movement), bagit (direction), agim (flow), etc. For example, the National Liberation Movement is a movement that arose from national oppression and aims to achieve its goals.

The translation of political literature and other documents into the Karakalpak language will help introduce our people to the policies pursued in the country and implement it, as well as enrich the Karakalpak literary language and the language of the Karakalpak language. The formation of new words, the semantic change of many words was associated with the activity of translation.

In the Karakalpak language, in the enrichment of the socio-political dictionary, portable words appeared with metaphorical method are often found: For example: the epicenter of tourism, the taming of the epidemiological situation, real estate, protection of rights, a safe city, a free economic zone, an environmental crisis are the portable words appeared by metaphorical method.

Examples of a socio-political dictionary that has had portable meaning by metaphorical method can be following: changes that led to the end of the Cold War (Gorbachev's policy of

reconstruction and declaration, the revolution in Eastern Europe and the overthrow of the Berlin Wall) make the international political system the only one big power from two polar systems; The Trump administration, which came to power with the motto "First America" and did not want to act with other countries, "shed a lot of blood" during the epidemic. If the Washington administration cannot do this and the epidemic continues for a long time, the whole world may face a serious crisis; The Western forecast turned out to be incorrect, and China did not break down due to the corona-virus (Kun.uz. 05/03/2020 "Corona-virus: the struggle of global forces"). In these examples, the words "cold war, the fall of the Berlin Wall, bloodshed, to face, not break down due to the corona-virus" are the words with portable meaning by a metaphorical method. Although the "Cold War" does not mean that it was cold and frosty, means a military coup between the United States and the Soviet Union after the World War II, the metaphor "the fall of the Berlin Wall" means a correction of 50-year struggle between capitalism and socialism. The "face" metaphor of the Trump administration means that the United States has been hit hard by the corona-virus, their political reputation has been tarnished, and they have lost their allies. In this example, the verb "break" literally means the destruction of an object, but here it is used to explain that China has not been economically oppressed by the pandemic and that it emerged from this crisis quickly and without much loss.

Along with lexical neologisms that explain socio-political meaning, many semantic neologisms have appeared. Semantic neologisms have appeared in the basis of metaphorical and metonymic methods.

Russian scientist O.I.Vorobeva in her work "Political Language: Semantics, Taxonomy, Function" said that in the current multi-party system in the Russian society in the assessment of political lexemes an event and a phenomenon are evaluated differently. She says that metaphors are used productively. For example, if the Communist Party of Russia uses the words portable with metaphorical method like "party of idiots", "political idiots" and "bankruptcy", then the members of the "democratic party" used the metaphors "fascist politics, political rhetoric, and political intelligent due to the communists and members of the Liberal Democratic Party [5]. This case isn't met among political parties in Uzbekistan.

Socio-political lexemes were also formed by the metonymic method. For example, during a press conference at the White House on Thursday, a reporter asked Trump: "Have you seen any fact that proves the Institute of Virology in Wuhan as the origin of this corona-virus? Recently, the Trump administration has been threatening official Beijing with violence against China: (kun.uz 20.04.2020). From the article "Trump continues to accuse China"). In these examples, the word "Beijing" means not only the capital of China, but also whole China, and the word "White House" is used to describe the residence of the President of the United States and they are portable words with metonymic way. The Western forecast turned out to be incorrect, and China did not break down due to the corona-virus. The word West in this example is not meant to mean "the west side of the sun" by repetition, but to mean "Western European countries."

One of the recent changes in the Karakalpak language is the change of ideological sema in the socio-political lexicon. The change of the sema ideological context is due to the change in the social assessment of people in socio-political life [6]. This situation can be seen in the following forms: a) words and phrases that in the past were negative, in the present it doesn't mean negative, but uses to mean neutral meaning: capitalism, opposition, oligarch, billionaire,

CIA, NATO, rich people; (b) In the old days, words that sounded positive meaning and phrases that mean neutral or negative meaning are used to give ironic meaning: a revolutionary, a Soviet, a party committee, a district committee, a communist, a commissar; c) Words and phrases that meant negative meaning in early times explaine positive meaning: multi-party, businessman, private, conservative, pilgrimage, sacrifice, mullah, iyshan, akhun, etc.

The use of terms used in foreign countries, as well as in the years of independence used in the past, has taken place in a new direction [7]. The socio-political lexicon of this group includes administrative management, terms of political institutions and names of positions. Examples: speaker, doctor, president, prime minister, parliament, department, governor, doctor, family elder, etc.

Rapid processes of socio-political lexicon development in the Karakalpak language include changes in the paradigmatic relations of some lexemes:

1) Synonymous series (for example: revolution-Great October socialist revolution-Great October), antonyms series (revolution-counter-revolution, soviet-partisan, communist-girls,), characteristic of the ancient period of development of the Karakalpak language lost their actuality.

2) the synonymous series (revolution-overturn), the antonyms (revolution-evolution), which were broken in the ancient period, have been restored;

3) new synonymous lines explaining the socio-political meaning began to form (debate-aytys, dismantling-separating, deputy-people's casting, people's representative, spare parts-repair parts), new antonymic copies appeared (the rich – the poor, public – private, red zone - yellow zone - green zone), due to the disappearance of the ideological component in the sema of some lexemes "socialism-democracy, communist-democrat", and other antonyms appeared.

During this period, due to changes in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan, there were changes in the active and passive layers of the socio-political lexicon. Words used in the past in connection with communist ideology (communist morality, socialistic contest, etc.); Words related to the movement of the CPSU, its structure, party-political life (Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, member of the Politburo, regional committee, party bureau, city committee, district committee, etc.), words related to the Komsomolsk and pioneer groups (Komsomolsk organizer, pioneer leader, October, etc.) were out of use. [8] In this period, the words that were out of use in the ancient period and some archaic words began to be used in the active layer (doctor, minister, the elder of society, head, imam secretary, head of odan, treasure, treasurer, etc.).

The word layers that are used in our language before, but in recent times they have become rich by semantic side: citizenship, civil society, civil agreement, civil war, insecurity, government security, life security, food security, information security, etc.

Words used in socio-political life have ideological, evaluative, cultural features in their semantics. [9]. Socio-political words are very dynamic and fast-changing in comparison with other words. It has the ability to assimilate terms belonging to other chapters, and adopts new terminological units. It is constantly enriched with new words as a result of the development of socio-political life, extra-linguistic and intra-linguistic influences related to changes in the mind of people.

CONCLUSION

The reason for the active use of socio-political lexemes in the media is due to the ideological and worldview of a particular social group or society, but on other side the rapid changes in the field of social-political life are related to the term systems of this field. In our language, many words and phrases that were relevant some time ago are out of use related to the some events, conditions, but word and word combination that reflects the truth of the present day come to their place.

The changes in the socio-political lexicon of the Karakalpak language at the beginning of the XXI century are as follows:

- The structure of the socio-political lexicon has expanded due to new lexical units and lexical-semantic variants (LSV);

- Ideological stratification i.e. ideological semantic components of socio-political lexemes in the modern Karakalpak language have decreased;

- The sema of social evaluation of many socio-political lexical units have changed in modern times;

- Socio-political lexemes, which in the past were used to describe things, events and phenomena of the past, began to be used to explain the concepts of the state and our society;

- In the socio-political lexicon, the old synonymic and antonymic relations have changed, and in their place other synonymic and antonymic relations have appeared;

- A change has taken place in the active and passive layers of the socio-political lexicon as a result of the re-use of some archaic words and the out of usage of the "Sovietism"s of the past.

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