

THE INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ON THE LEXICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary era, which is characterized by the prevalence of global connections, the capacity to engage in cross-cultural interactions is becoming an increasingly crucial skill [1; 214]. Loanwords in the Karakalpak language represent a significant and integral phenomenon that reflects the historical, social, and cultural interactions of the Karakalpak people with other nations and languages. Over time, the Karakalpak language has been influenced by neighboring languages—most notably Russian—leading to the incorporation of numerous loanwords into its vocabulary. This process has been ongoing for centuries, typically driven by various aspects of societal life such as trade, politics, education, and international relations.

In addition to Russian influence, the Karakalpak language has also adopted many international terms, a development linked to globalization and the advancement of scientific and technical knowledge.

The influence of loanwords on Karakalpak is evident not only in the expansion of its lexical inventory but also in the modification of certain word structures and usage patterns. These borrowings enable the language to adapt to new realities while maintaining connections to its traditional and cultural roots. The introduction of loanwords into the Karakalpak lexicon marks an important stage in the evolution of the modern Karakalpak literary language, enhancing its ability to reflect societal changes and to incorporate internationally relevant terminology.

MAIN PART.

Loanwords are an essential part of the Karakalpak language's evolution, demonstrating the ongoing historical and cultural relationships with other linguistic groups. Socio-economic influences like trade, politics, and international diplomacy have played a key role in shaping this borrowing process.

Yu. Shamshetova identifies three major periods of influence on the Karakalpak lexicon: Pre-1917, Post-1917, and Post-1991.

Pre-1917 : This phase marked the early influence of Russian following the expansion of the Russian Empire into Central Asia. During this time, socio-economic changes such as trade development, industrialization, and the establishment of Russian-language schools facilitated the entry of Russian terms like *уезд*, *завод*, *пароход* and *doctor*. These words were often adapted phonetically and morphologically into Karakalpak (e.g., *ояз*, *болыс*, *кеңсе*).

Post-1917: With the institutionalization of Russian as the dominant language in administration, education, and media, a wide range of international (primarily European) terms entered Karakalpak through Russian. Terms such as *театр*, *кино*, *прогресс*, *трамвай*, *термометр*, *троллейбус* became commonly used.

She also notes that, in most cases, Anglicism are adapted through affixation: *митинг*, *виндсерфинг*, *браузер*, *бульдозер* etc. [4;89]

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic, like in many other languages, had a noticeable impact on the Karakalpak vocabulary, introducing a range of new terms and expressions related to public health, epidemiology, and global crises. Many of these words entered Karakalpak either as direct borrowings from Russian and English or through calquing. Terms such as *pandemiya* (pandemic), *karantin* (quarantine), *izolyatsiya* (isolation), and *distantcion bilim* (distance learning) became widely used in both formal and informal discourse. In addition, international medical terminology such as *virus*, *covid*, *vaktsina* (vaccine), and *PCR-test* also became part of everyday language. This period accelerated the borrowing and integration of specialized vocabulary into Karakalpak, particularly in media, education, and healthcare contexts. The pandemic not only expanded the lexical inventory of the language but also demonstrated the adaptability of Karakalpak in incorporating contemporary global concepts into its linguistic system. In her another article Yu. Shamshetova [5] analyses the lexical and semantic adaptation of Anglicism in both the

Russian and Karakalpak languages, using media content from the COVID-19 pandemic as a primary source reflecting the global nature of the health crisis and its linguistic impact.

The introduction of loanwords into the Karakalpak lexicon became an important stage in the development of the modern Karakalpak literary language, allowing it to more effectively reflect changes in society and use relevant terms from international practice. As stated by N.Sh.Karimkhodjaev in the Karakalpak literary language, the borrowing of words through calquing began primarily in the 1920s–1930s, and this process later developed widely. He connects this process with significant socio-political and social changes in the country, and with all the new things emerging in everyday life. During that period, a productive method became the calquing of Russian compound words that did not have any equivalent native formations in the Karakalpak language. Particularly, many socio-political, scientific, and technical terms entered the lexicon of the Karakalpak language through the method of calquing: коллективное хозяйство – жәмәәтлик хожалық, колхозная собственность – колхоз мүлки, передовики производства – өндирис алдынғылары.. военная тайна – әскерий сыр, военный порядок – әскерий тәртип.[2;329] In his other work, he also emphasizes the significance of calquing in enriching the Karakalpak language and classifies their structure. [3;4]

CONCLUSION.

The influence of loanwords on the Karakalpak language is manifested in the expansion of its lexical inventory as well as in the modification of the structure and use of certain words. Loanwords help the language adapt to new conditions while preserving ties with traditional and cultural aspects of the language.

Linguistic borrowings have played an important role in the development of the Karakalpak language. Over time, the influence of Russian during the imperial and Soviet periods, and later English in the modern era, has helped expand the vocabulary and adapt the language to new social, political, and technological realities.

These borrowed words have allowed Karakalpak speakers to express new ideas and keep up with changes in society. The COVID-19 pandemic, for example, brought many new terms into everyday use, showing how the language quickly responds to global events.

In addition to direct borrowings, the Karakalpak language has also grown through calquing—translating foreign words using native elements. This method helped create new terms while keeping the language’s traditional structure and style.

Overall, borrowing words from other languages has helped Karakalpak language stay modern and relevant, while still keeping its own identity and cultural roots.

References

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