

Interaction of Turkic Languages in Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: In this article, the interaction of Turkic languages in Karakalpakstan was analyzed. Although the Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, the reasons for the influence of the Uzbek language from the Karluk group, the Turkmen language from the Oghuz group, and the Kazakh language from the Kipchak group were studied. By studying the process of language interaction and its causes, their development ways and characteristics, the service of this process in the enrichment of these languages was determined.

1. INTRODUCTION

Karakalpakstan is a multi-ethnic republic. The majority of the population consists of the Karakalpaks and representatives of other Turkic peoples - Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Turkmens. These peoples have been living together for centuries. The language is used simultaneously in everyday life, and their languages also influence each other in the results of communication and relation. Therefore, it is of great importance to study the interaction of the Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen languages in Karakalpakstan with the Karakalpak language and the results of that interaction. By learning the process of interaction of the languages and its reasons, the ways and differences of their development from now on, the service of this process in enriching these languages will be determined.

2. MAIN PART

The interaction of the languages means the different interaction of two or more languages and their dialects, the types of mutual transitions, the appropriation of different linguistic facts of one language by another language, as well as the results of the interaction of languages in different eras.

Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen languages are included in various groups of Turkic

dialects. The Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages together with the Kazakh language, the Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk group, and the Turkmen language belongs to the Oghuz group.

Currently, each of these languages serves as a state language in its republics, has its own written and spoken forms, and performs all public services in the territory of that republic.

Although these languages have common characteristics as Turkic languages, each of them has its own phonetic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities. These differences are characteristic of the languages of Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Turkmens who lived in the territory of Karakalpakstan. Therefore, Karakalpak language has not the same interaction with these languages.

In history, there are various forms of language development and influence on each other. This depends on the social facts of their creation, whether they are narrow or broad in society, the structural-typological differences of each language, the number of speakers of each language, the territory of their service. In this regard, the researchers show the following ways of interaction of languages: a) forcefully introducing the language and culture of the dominant peoples to other peoples, destroying the language and culture of the oppressed classes; b) the way of separation of some languages. In this case, one language tends to be separated from the other; c) the merging of languages, i.e., the way of one language entering into the structure of another language; d) the more

or less complete absence of the languages of the minority peoples who did not have their own writing; d) the way of languages to be enriched and developed by using their own internal capabilities and the influence of other languages. The following way corresponds to the development of the Karakalpak language.

Two processes are noticeable in the interaction of the languages: 1) differentiation process, i.e. the division of one language into several some languages; 2) integration process, i.e. the joining of languages.

The process of differentiation took place in early times, and as a result of it, many related languages of the present time were separated from each other. For example, as a result of the differentiation of Eastern Slavic languages, the modern Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian languages were separated from each other, the Nogai, Kazakh, and Karakalpak languages were separated from the Kipchak-Nogai division, and so on.

The process of integration is also not productive at the present time, because languages that have their own script and literary language cannot be combined or merged. Integration can happen nowadays only between dialects of one language, because the influence of literary language and the differences between dialects are refined, they become closer to the literary language, become the same as the literary language.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most productive phenomenon in the interaction of languages at the present time is the adaptation of words and forms of one language from another. We understand this phenomenon when we say the interaction of Karakalpak and other Turkic languages.

The Karakalpak language is living closely and mixed with Turkic languages - Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen languages - which are genetically related to it. Therefore, it has a strong connection with these languages, they influenced each other. This phenomenon continues even at the present time.

The influence of the Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen languages on the modern Karakalpak language is, of course, not the same. There are various reasons for it.

As it is known from the history, the Karakalpaks have been living together and mixed

with the Uzbeks for a long time. Karakalpaks used the old Uzbek language in the period when they did not have their common national script, and for that reason, the influence of the Uzbek language was strong on their language even in those times. This can be seen from the written memories of the Karakalpak language and works of Karakalpak classical poetry.

There are many reasons for the influence of the Uzbek language on the modern Karakalpak language.

In 1936, Karakalpakstan became a part of Uzbekistan and is currently part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Related to this, Karakalpak and Uzbek languages have equal rights in Karakalpakstan.

Currently, in Karakalpakstan, the Uzbek language is used as the state language along with the Karakalpak language. Karakalpaks communicate with Uzbeks on a daily life, listen and watch Uzbek radio and television, read Uzbek-language newspapers, magazines, and literature. Many young Karakalpaks study in Uzbek language at Uzbekistan higher educational institutions. As a result of this, the words and some word forms of the Uzbek language entered the Karakalpak language (especially the spoken language).

The influence of the Uzbek language has increased especially since the 1990s. Beginning with the academic year of 1996-1997, the Uzbek language was taught in Karakalpak classes. Names of institutions and organizations were previously written in Karakalpak and Russian languages, but now they are written in Uzbek instead of Russian. All these circumstances led to the strengthening of the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language.

When we say the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language, we mean its influence on the modern literary language. And in spoken language, this effect is even stronger.

In recent years, many words from the Uzbek language have entered the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language. It often is noticeable at once in political-social and socio-economic terminology.

The influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language is more noticeable, especially among intellectuals in speech.

Uzbek language influence has increased the usability of some words that exist from early times in our language, because they are used productively in Uzbek language.

If the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language is quite noticeable in terms of

vocabulary, such influence is less in the areas of phonetics and grammar, due to the fact that these languages are close from the origin, they often use the same sounds and grammatical forms, except that they have some phonetic differences, but their grammatical structure is similar. Nevertheless, as a result of the influence of the Uzbek language, it can be observed that some forms have begun to be used productively in the Karakalpak language. For example, in the Karakalpak language, where the past tense form of the verb -tugin edi is used, under the influence of the Uzbek language the form -ar/-er/-r edi is freely used.

In the modern Karakalpak language, under the influence of the Uzbek language, the forms of the present tense of the verb -iwda/-iwde, -maqta/-mekte are used productively. This form should be considered to have come from the Uzbek language, because it does not appear in the works of Karakalpak poets of the past century.

Thus, the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language is strong in terms of vocabulary, but not so noticeable in terms of grammar.

The Karakalpak language cannot influence the Uzbek language due to the narrowness of its social functions in Uzbekistan, due to the small number of speakers. Therefore, the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language is considered to be a one-sided influence. The influence of the Karakalpak language is felt only in the language of the Uzbeks who live in the south regions of the republic.

Representatives of the Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples living in the south regions of the republic speak Karakalpak words according to the phonetic rules of their native language. Therefore, such phenomena are considered to be dialectal differences in the language of Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Turkmens in that region.

Karakalpak and Kazakh languages belong to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages and are very close to each other, but each of them has its own characteristics.

The influence of the Kazakh language on the Karakalpak language was strong in the 1930s, because the school textbooks were in the Kazakh language and the teachers were representatives of the Kazakh people. However, this effect was only among literate people, and in the spoken language such an effect was not felt.

Nevertheless, the influence of the Kazakh language in that era left a mark on the writing of

the Karakalpak literary language, especially on formation of scientific terms.

The influence of the Kazakh language on the modern Karakalpak language is not felt. Only in some cases, some Kazakh terms were adopted in the selection of terms.

The influence of the Kazakh language on the Karakalpak language was felt only in the language of the karakalpaks that live in the Moinak, Takhtakupir and Konyrat districts of Karakalpakstan. Due to the fact that the Karakalpaks and Kazakhs are mixed in these regions, not only the Kazakh language influenced on the Karakalpak language, but also the influence of the Karakalpak language is stronger on the Kazakh language, because the social functions of the Karakalpak language in these areas are quite wide and it is used in all spheres of life, while the Kazakh language is only taught only in schools. For that reason, the Kazakhs in these regions have a lot of Karakalpak words.

The Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, but the Turkmen language influenced on the formation of the Karakalpaks and their language. That is why there are some centers in the vocabulary of Karakalpak and Turkmen languages (especially in the terminology of agriculture), in some grammatical forms. They cannot be considered as the influence of two languages on each other.

4. CONCLUSION

Turkmen words and forms often appear in the works of Karakalpak classical poet Ajiniyaz, because he imitated many of his poems to the works of Turkmen poet Makhtimkuli. Therefore, they should be considered not as an influence of the Turkmen language on the Karakalpak language, but as an influence on the language of the classical poets, because the Turkmen words and forms used by the classical poets were not used in the folk Karakalpak language. There is no influence of the Turkmen language on the current language. The Turkmen words are used only in the fiction for a certain stylistic purpose, as a barbarism.

Currently, the Karakalpaks live mixed with the Turkmens in some regions of Karakalpakstan (Turtkul, Ellikkala, Beruniy, Shomanai, Khozheli). The influence of the Karakalpak language is felt in different degree.

Depending on the number and location of the Turkmens living in Karakalpakstan, the influence of the Karakalpak language is less in some places (Turtkul), but it is much stronger in other places (Khozheli, Shomanai).

Thus, the people of Karakalpak have been living together, mixed with the Turkic peoples, the Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples, who are close to them in terms of language. However, this effect is not the same among them. The influence of one language on another depends on its wide spread, i.e. the number of people who speak it, and the services the language performs in society. For example, the Uzbek language is used in all spheres of life because it is the state language in Uzbekistan, and its social function is wider than other languages in Uzbekistan. Therefore, its influence on the Karakalpak, as well as the Kazakh and Turkmen languages of this region is quite strong. It can be said that other languages have no influence on the language of Uzbeks in this region.

The other Turkic languages – Kazakh and Turkmen languages have no influence on the Karakalpak literary language. On the contrary, Kazakhs and Turkmens felt the influence of the Karakalpak language in places where they lived. The reason is that the Karakalpak language is the state language in Karakalpakstan, and its field of use is wider than other languages. The Karakalpak language is used in all spheres of social life, which is why it affects other languages.

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