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Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

## **Colloquial vocabulary in the Karakalpak news headlines of media texts**

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**Abstract:** The article deals with the analysis of the media text and mainly headline of the news texts on the various Karakalpak cites with examples studying sociolinguistic features of the texts.

**Keywords:** Media text, colloquialism, spoken language, news texts, headline

The thematic breadth of news texts of online publications determines the variety of their lexical means. Informing and influencing are implemented in news texts in numerous language variants and the task of this stage of the study is to analyze the lexical composition of news texts. It is necessary to identify which varieties of the vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language fill news texts which is highly connected with the society implementing them in their own speech. The aim of the study is also to identify the quantitative ratio of different types of vocabulary to determine the principle of alternating standard and expression in the modern news text of the Internet media.

Being an open mobile system, the language of journalistic style is influenced by colloquial speech. The development of Internet technologies has led to changes in the conversational style, namely, to the emergence of new written forms, such as SMS correspondence, comments, reviews (previously, notes, letters were considered such a form). The question of the distinction between colloquial speech and colloquial functional style is debatable in science.

In accordance with the classification of V. V. Vinogradov's styles, there are everyday-household and everyday-business styles with the dominant function of communication, which are used, among other things, in the language of fiction [1, 255] , "Colloquial speech is a kind of oral literary speech that serves everyday

communication and performs the functions of communication and influence" [2, 407-408].

L. P. Krysin notes that "the spoken variety of the literary language has been distinguished from the bookish one for a long time in the uzbek and karakalpak languages. However, in recent decades it has been interpreted as an independent and self-sufficient system — within the general system of the literary language - with its own set of units and rules for their combination with each other" [3, 47-80].

V. V. Khimik writes about the need to distinguish colloquial speech as a type of national language, in a broad sense, and colloquial speech as a functional style of literary language, in a narrow sense. He notes that colloquial speech in its broad sense is a kind of national language, which is characterized by different levels of gradual decline and social heterogeneity [4, 68]

The opposition of the concepts of "language" and "speech" is manifested in the dichotomy of "language" and "speech" adopted in linguistics, reflecting the unity and dialectical interrelation of these concepts. "Speech is a concrete speaking that takes place in time and is clothed in a sound (including internal pronunciation) or written form. Speech is understood as the process of speaking itself (speech activity) and its result (speech works recorded by memory or writing)." "Language should be understood as a system of objectively existing, socially fixed signs that correlate conceptual content and typical sound, as well as a system of rules for their use and compatibility" [5, 606].

Most linguists recognize "colloquial speech as part of the literary language (as opposed to dialects, jargons and colloquialisms)" [6 , 40]. Based on the position of scientists and considering that in these studies "the most common and traditional is the concept of "spoken language" and in this work we also use the term "spoken language" in the news media text studies.

Colloquial words are mostly used in analytical materials and serve to express a specific opinion; most often it is the opinion of the journalist himself, sometimes another person to whom the journalist refers.

Colloquial vocabulary is included in the journalistic text to achieve various goals:

1. Stylization of a casual conversation with the reader.
2. The desire for expression, bordering on shocking, as well as the expression of a subjective attitude to the subject of speech.
3. Arousing interest in the publication (usually in the headlines).
4. Quoting or interviewing.

Quotes more often than the author's text contains all kinds of invectives. In order to illustrate the breadth of the use of colloquial words in Karakalpak news media texts, the following examples in the news Karakalpak sites such as kruz.uz, karinform.uz, kar24.uz have been analyzed:

“Факт: биз *мам*амызды сөгингенде *ана* деп атаймыз” [karinform.uz];

In this example the word “*мама*” is borrowed from the Russian language which means “mother”, but this word is only used in the spoken language among the Karakalpak speakers while in the formal and literary texts the word “ана” is the appropriate equivalent. However, for this word was included in the book “Қарақалпақ тусиндирме сөзлиги” with the definition of “МАМА ат. - Апа, кемпир апа” and these examples are given: “*Ҳа түлкишек, түлкишек түнде қайда барасаң – мамамның үйине бараман, маман саған не берер, ешки саўып сүт берер*” [Epic work of Tulkishek]; “*Ол уақыттың келинлери атасын баба дер еди, енесин **мама** дер еди*” [Epic work of Qoblan]; “*Атаң сениң таўдан асқан, несийбесин бунда шашқан, көргенин қоржынға басқан, олжа қыздур **маман** сениң*” [Karakalpak poet, Berdaq].

As it can be clearly seen the word “мама” is also used in the epic karakalpak literary works with spoken Karakalpak language and even if we address these works, they are also oral literary works which inherited to this day orally from generation to generation.

“*Халықтың батыры емес, түрктің қатыны қымбат дәуір*” [kruz.uz] – the word “қатын” (*woman or wife*) is mostly used in the spoken language due to the fact that this word is regarded as a bit rude way to use in the formal texts and the words such as “*ҳаял, өмирлик жолдасы*” are mostly preferred for the formal texts. The word “**қатын**” is also used in literary texts, works. The book “Қарақалпақ тусиндирме сөзлиги” deals with the following definition: “**ҚАТЫН** ат. Ҳаял, зайып, жубай, жолдас Баяғы заманда **қатын** деген не өзи, ол не биледи деп санайтуғын еди (Ө. Айтжанов); Үйимде **қатыным** бар айдан сулыў, қазақтың он қызы оның саныншы жоқ (Ажсинияз).

“*Биреўди жиберейин, бир газет берип жибер ямаса адамлар газетаға жазылыўды умыттыма?*” [kruz.uz] - in this headline, the word “газет” can be regarded as a spoken language means. Because this word is widely used as “газета” in almost all types of texts while this headline deals with the spoken language form of this word omitting the last letter “а” like most Karakalpak speakers pronounce this word without the last letter “а”.

The definition of this words is also given in the following way:

“ГАЗЕТА ат. Турмыстың хәр түрли тараўларын өз ишине сийасый, илимий- популярлық ҳәм сын мақалаларды қамтыйтуғын күнделикли баспа сөз” [Қарақалпақ тусиндирме сөзлиги].

“*Ийттиң туўған балаларынан мәмлекет басшылары шығармекен*” [karinform.uz] - this headline include 2 spoken language means. First is the phrase “*ийттиң туўған балалары*” which is regarded as an excessively offensive words especially used for children and in formal texts it is impossible to use these words whilst in this headline the author use this phrase to draw the readers’ attention to the



text or event in the news and explains to the readers that usage of these kinds of offensive words can harm children. The latter means is the ending “шығармекен” in spoken form, in fact it is “шығар ма екен” to mean the question form.

“Дыққат қыдырыў, қаяққа?” [kruz.uz]; “Академик Жуманазар Базарбаев: Дәстурлеримиздиң ықшамлаў жолларқ қәне?” [arinform.uz], “Бурмаласаң гәп қаяққа кетпейди” [makan.uz] – In these sample headlines, it is possible to observe the colloquial forms of the question words like “қай жерге, қай жерде” in the Karakalpak language. In fact, these words exist in the language, but mostly they are used in the spoken language.

Furthermore, as karakalpak speakers mostly use Russian words in their daily conversations and speech, even some words turned into the native karakalpak words and these lexemes have already been included in the 4 parts of the book Қарақалпақ тусиндирме сөзлиги which contain the huge number of Karakalpak words although these books have not been republished being completed for a long time. However, before saying about these colloquial or spoken language words in the media news texts which as influenced by the changes and the vocabulary range of the speakers and readers, it is preferable to mention the history process of the Karakalpak language over a long period of time.

The Karakalpak language, in past, developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic and later Russian languages. The Persian language spread in our territory in 500-300BC, since that time peoples of Central Asia were in close contact with Iran, the birthplace of the Persian language. Till 15th century it was desirable to write poems and prosaic works in Persian, though old Turkic language was also used among nation, mainly by ordinary people. In the VII century Arabs conquered Central Asia, carrying their religion and language to the peoples. Thus, Arabic language was predominant till XI-XII centuries. Books were written in Arabic language too. e.g. outstanding scientists and scholars Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Farabi, Beruni created their works in the Arabic language. Only in XV century Alisher

Navoi, great writer and statesman proved the beauty and importance of the Turkic language, starting to write his best masterpieces in this language, though he knew Persian and Arabic languages very well [7, 144].

And starting with XVIII century the Karakalpak language was under the influence of Russian language. And since then there are a lot of words that have been used in the language widely by the Karakalpak speakers in their conversations and even in the literary works and poems. For example, the Karakalpak poet Ibrayim Yusupov used the Russian loanwords in his works most:

*“Он сегиз жыл парламентти басқарып*

*Заң-закун басында турдың ақ сақал”*

*“Ҳасыл гаўҳар зери де бар*

*Аптекте жоқ дари де бар” [I. Yusupov]*

Even here these Russian loanwords are used being adapted to the Karakalpak language itself to make the poem lines more understandable or in the way that people use in their conversations in a daily life – *закун (закон), аптек (аптека)*.

Moreover, the number of people who speak in the Russian language also influences the language that is people speaking and therefore, there can be found a number of Russian words not only in spoken but also in media news texts, particularly, in their headlines.

For instance, *“Ҳэмме жол Римге емес, базар стоянкага, базар туннель, ресбольницага апарды”* [kruz.uz] - here the compound words such as *“базар стоянка”, “базар туннель”, “ресбольница”* (республиканская больница) are widely used in the spoken language of Karakalpak whilst they can be seen only in the articles or news report texts to describe some kinds of problematic situations or cases for the purpose of drawing the attention to this point.



“Қарақалпақ тили “грубый” емес” [kruz.uz]– in this headline as well the russian word “грубый” (rude) is used to make the headline more expressive by the author by using exactly the word that people use can deliver the main points of the author effectively to the readers. Because among people this words is common especially in discussing this topic whether the language seem rude.

“Нәкисте бир топар қызлар бир қызды **самосуд** еткен”[kruz.uz] - the word “самосуд” from the Russian language means “*Illegal execution of a real or suspected criminal, without recourse to state authorities*” and the following definitions is given in the online dictionary [www.vedu.ru](http://www.vedu.ru) “САМОСУД, - а, м. Самочинная расправа с кем-нибудь без ведома властей, суда. Устранить самосуд // прилагательное самосудный, -ая, -ое” (Self-inflicted violence against someone without the attendance of the authorities, the court)[ [www.vedu.ru](http://www.vedu.ru)]. This word can be regarded as both colloquial and terminological lexeme.

“Студентлер стажировкасы ушын пул төлениўи мумкин” [kruz.uz] – the word “стажировка” is also used in the Russian language or in the spoken language of Karakalpak among the Karakalpak speakers who mostly use Russian in a daily life. Therefore, taking the situation or the comprehension of the reader, the author decided to use the word “стажировка” rather than the equivalent “эмелият”.

To sum up, analyzing more than hundred headlines on the news sites such as [www.kruz.uz](http://www.kruz.uz), [www.karinform.uz](http://www.karinform.uz), [www.kar24.uz](http://www.kar24.uz), [www.makan.uz](http://www.makan.uz) 26 of them deal with colloquial lexemes and we attempted to analyze 11 of the headlines closely with 14 found colloquial lexemes elucidating with 6 literary work examples.

The study showed that the main lexical composition of news texts is the standard literary language. Conversational units in the headlines of news texts, despite a certain proportion of colloquially reduced words, are generally colloquial and literary in nature.

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