

## INTERACTION OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IN WORD FORMATION BY A COMPOSITIONAL WAY

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### ABSTRACT

It is formed making compound words in the process of word formation which is one of the aspects of world linguistics that clarifies the broad internal possibilities of any language, comprehensive study of words belonging to such a group at the grammatical level of language, as well as experiments in the use of research results. Comparing the methods of compound words with the sister Turkic languages, identifying the objects of formation of compound words, studying the structure and types of compound words in historical and modern aspects are issues on the agenda. Historical-linguistic study of compound words has a great importance in special study of the Karakalpak language, in particular, studying the system of its word formation specifically.

### INTRODUCTION

The main goal has been to build a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a just civil society during the years of independence. Therefore, "Each of us must consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and devotion to the state language as respect and devotion to the motherland, and make such a worldview a rule of our lives". A lot of work is being done in our country to achieve this noble goal. A lot work has found its confirmation in this field, in particular, a number of measures have been taken in our country to preserve the purity of our native language, which preserves the spiritual culture and transmits it from generation to generation, and to expand its social function. Today, the task of conducting new research is faced in Karakalpak linguistics, especially in the field of word formation. In particular, the study of methods and patterns of construction of compound words is one of the given tasks.

Various events in the life of society, different concepts require unique new words. Thanks to independence, our society has undergone centuries-old changes. It is also reflected in the language in which the result of social processes is a means of communication. The number of words, especially compound words and abbreviations, increased and new terms began to emerge by learning words from other languages and using existing words in the language to express new meanings.

Thus, the compound nouns which have a strong place in the vocabulary of the language are the result of unprecedented changes in the life of society on the eve of national independence, the development of science and technology, resulting in the need to express new concepts.

Since the 1990s there have begun appearing compound words formed using various methods in the lexical structure of the Karakalpak language. It is observed that these words are actively formed mainly from compound nouns.

For example, abbreviations: MTO – Memleketlik test orayi, JK-Jinayat Kodeksi (currently there are 490 criminal offenses in the Criminal Code, of which 45.7% are less serious crimes, 23.9% - less serious crimes, 19.4% % - serious crimes and 11% - very serious crimes), AAJ - Ashiq aksionerlik jemiyyet, JSHJ-Juoapkershiligi sheklengen jemiyet, BKO-Bentlikke kömeklesio' orayy; paired nouns: seminar-treynin, sud-huqiq; complex nouns: isbilermen, Shanxai birge islesio 'shulkemi, qimmatli bazari, etc. The compound nouns which have been used intensively in recent times are mostly made by the kalka and semi-kalka method.

One of the current problems in Karakalpak linguistics is to study them in detail, to determine the ways of their emergence, to put them into a certain system. However, their study has a great importance for the science of linguistics.

### REFERENCES

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