

On Lexical Exchange between the Uzbek and Tajik Languages

Zokirov Muxtorali Turdaliyevich¹

¹ Professor of Fergana State University, candidate of philological sciences

Abstract:

This article analyzes the processes of lexical exchange between languages that occurred as a result of centuries-old connections between the Uzbek and Tajik peoples. Various aspects of word exchange in the dialects of the Uzbek and Tajik languages are examined, including kinship terms, body part names, professions, nature, and spatial concepts. The processes of verb borrowing from one language to another are also studied and analyzed.

Keywords: Language connections, lexical exchange, Tajik and Uzbek dialects, kinship terms, verb borrowing, word adoption.

Introduction

The Uzbek and Tajik peoples have lived in the same region for centuries, sharing similar historical and cultural conditions. As a result, their customs, worldview, and various forms of art have developed commonalities. These shared traits have left a deep mark on their languages, first and foremost. The process of words transferring from one language to another has been extensively discussed in scholarly literature, and it has been shown that this process is not always uniform. This article analyzes words that have entered the Tajik language, particularly northern Tajik dialects, from Uzbek and explores their usage characteristics.

Literature Review: The Issue of Loanwords

In linguistics, the study of loanwords is one of the important topics, as it helps to understand the relationships between different languages, cultural influences, and the processes of language change. Loanwords are words that enter one language from another and are actively used in the new language with specific meanings. In the Uzbek language, words borrowed from Tajik, Arabic, Russian, and other languages are still actively used today.

From the history of research: The issue of loanwords in the Uzbek language has a long history, and numerous scholarly works have been conducted in this area by various scholars. For example, O.N. Nazarov, in his works, studied the significance of words borrowed from Arabic and Tajik during the historical development of the Uzbek language. He emphasized that Arabic religious and philosophical terms have become widespread in the Uzbek language and were assimilated primarily through written sources.

Additionally, A.I. Ismatov and Sh.M. Rahimov analyzed the influence of Russian loanwords on the Uzbek language. In particular, they paid special attention to words that entered the language from Russian in the fields of technology and science. They emphasized that many of the words borrowed through Russian are related to the processes of industrialization.

Words borrowed from the Tajik language: Words that entered the Uzbek language through Tajik are often related to daily life and cultural practices. N. Yusupov and R. Fazliyev, in their research, studied the lexical-semantic characteristics of words borrowed from the Tajik language. In their studies, they explored how these words are used in the Uzbek language, their semantic changes, and their place in the overall lexical structure of the language.

Words borrowed from Arabic: Words that entered the Uzbek language from Arabic are primarily related to Islamic culture and were assimilated through written language. In S. Rahimov's research, the use of religious and philosophical terms borrowed from Arabic in the Uzbek language, as well as the processes of their grammatical and semantic adaptation, were studied in detail.

Russian Language and Modern Borrowings: Words borrowed from the Russian language became widespread as a result of cultural and economic ties during the Soviet era. Today, Russian loanwords, particularly technical, economic, and political terms, are actively used in the Uzbek language. In his work, M. Abdurakhmonov analyzed the role of words borrowed through Russian in the Uzbek language, highlighting their semantic adaptation and significance within the language.

The main part

The fact that the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have lived in the same region for centuries and shared similar historical conditions has led to commonalities in their customs, worldview, and various forms of art. These shared influences have left a deep mark, first and foremost, on the lexical stock of their languages [1]. The process of word borrowing and the concept of the lexicon as an open system have been widely discussed in scholarly literature. Evidence shows that the borrowing of words from one language to another does not occur equally across all parts of speech. For instance, verbs, auxiliary words, and some other parts of speech are rarely borrowed from one language to another. Typically, nouns are the most frequently borrowed words because, rather than methods of action or movement, it is the names of objects that are adopted when one language borrows from another.

Observations of word usage in the Rishtan dialect over several years have allowed for the following conclusions.

In Northern Tajik dialects, including the Rishtan dialect, in addition to pure Iranian words, borrowed words also appear to some extent. Words borrowed from Arabic and Russian, as well as from other languages, typically belong to the common Tajik lexical composition in these dialects. However, the number and significance of words borrowed from Uzbek in these dialects are much more substantial. Most of these borrowed words belong to the categories of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Due to prolonged direct contact, even some verbs and pronouns have been assimilated. Uzbek words are actively used in the Northern Tajik dialects and have fully adapted to the characteristics of the Tajik language within the dialect's lexicon. As a result, these borrowed words have lost their foreignness in the consciousness of speakers and are perceived as native Tajik words.

These borrowings are diverse in terms of their lexical-semantic aspects. For instance, the most common nouns can be categorized according to the following lexical-semantic fields:

- Related Terms: *avsin, aymoq, ako, apa, aya, boja, buvi, dido//dada, jiyan, iko, kelin, kundosh, tag'o, ugay, urug', yanga, qaynato, qayno, qaynag'o, qaysingil, qudo* and so on.

These words fill the lexical field of kinship terms in the dialect, reflecting long-standing linguistic changes. Even some original Tajik words for kinship, such as *padar* (father), *modar* (mother), and *khokhar* (sister), have fallen out of use, replaced by Uzbek words like *dada* (father), *aya* (mother), *aka* (brother), and *opa* (sister). This is an indication of the long-lasting dominant influence of the Uzbek language in the process of language contact. Such lexical shifts have led to the local dialect speakers perceiving Uzbek words as being as natural as native Tajik words.

- human body parts: *bilak, biqin, boldir, buyrak, bug'iz, yelka, jog', ilik, iyak, kekirdak, kurichak, milk, miyig', miya, oshqazon, saqol, son, tavon, tirsak, tumshiq, tupiq, tush, umurtqa, chakak, chandir, chot, upka, ut, qil, qavoq, qavurg'a, qosh, quymuch*.
- professional names: *buzchi, ovchi, tegirmonchi, temirchi, tergovchi, tunukachi*.
- names of some animals: *ayg'ir, ayiq, arslon, baliq, buqa, yulbars, sovliq, tulki//ruba, uloq, chuchqa, eshshak, kuchuk, qoplon, quyan*
- the name of the bird and their body parts: *eagle, crane, owl, sparrow, duck, swallow, wing, beak, crow, hawk, coot, bird*.
- the name of various small animals: *burga, kuya, mitta, chimilik, urgimchak//bofanda, qimirska, qurt//kirm*.
- words representing types of plants, products made from them: *ajiriy, archa, yer yong'oq, jigda, ismaloq, kuchot, lola qizg'aldoq, majnuntol, olmaqoqi, puchoq, tup, qoqi, chigit, urug', yantoq, qamish, qarag'ay*.
- words representing space and its various aspects: *chegara, qirg'oq, qiya, sirt, tarmoq, tashqari, teppa*.
- the name of some natural phenomena: *bulut, dul, izg'irin, momoqalldiroq, tuman, tulqin, chaqmoq, botqoq, kupik*.
- the name of some things related to human activity: *bayroq, kema, kuprik, sovg'a, tayoq, tamba, tasma, taqa, tegirmon, tuzoq, tapponcha, uppa, chena, chuyan, shuvoq//andova, yamoq, qayiq, qalpoq, qalmoq, qilich, quduq, qug'irchoq*.
- name of household items: *bigiz, bolg'a, kuza, paypoq, tuvak, tugma, chimildiq, chochiq, elak, qaychi, qasqon, qoshiq, qirg'ich*.
- words related to the concept of housing: *deraza, kapa, ovul, og'al, tuynuk, chayla, qura*.
- clothes and ornaments, the name of their parts: *yoqa, munchoq, oybaldoq, telpak, uzik, chakmon, qalpoq va sh.k*.
- name of underground resources, minerals: *jez, kumush, kumir, qurg'oshin, olmos, chuyan, qalay*.
- name of food, drink: *atola, butqa, dimlama, dulma, yem, yovg'on, jizza, zag'ora, kichiri, pishloq, talqon, chalpak, qazi, qayla, qaymoq, qavurma, qaynatma, ayron, buza, qimiz*.
- words expressing the characteristic of color: *malla, alo, oqish, chipor, qashqa*.
- words with modal meaning: *arzon, botir, buyuk, ilg'or, inoq, tetik, tinch, tug'ri, chidamli, yuvosh, tuzuk, qulay, daydi, dangosa, davdir, jirraki, isqirt, tajang, tanti, tentak, tirroqi, chatoq, shaltoq, shilqim, shumshuk, erka, yalqov, ujar, qaltis, qing'ir, qupol*.

- words expressing temperature: *izg'irin, salqin, iliq*.
- words expressing speed: *ildam, sekin, chaqqon, shoshilinch, shartta*.
- words expressing the situation: *abjaq, ajrim, alg'ov-dalg'ov, aralash, butun, jaydori, jivir-jivir, jim, jimir-jimir, jingalak, zich, majaq, mamataloq, amon, pachaq, pishiq, puk, siliq, sog', sog'lom, suyuq, tarang, taqir, tekis, tiqilinch, chala, chalkash, chandiq, shataloq, egiz, eson, yalang, uksik, tik, tig'iz, tupalang*.
- volume, surface, measuring feature: *ixcham, sayoz, siyrak, chuqur, yapaloq, yaxlit, upoq-supuq*.
- words related to the concept of age: *yosh, yigit, kenja, mitti, tirmizak, tirrancha, jajji*.
- name of human and animal diseases and defects: *avsar, kal, kur, kusa, manqa, maxov, puchuq, sanchiq, saqov, telba, tentak, tirtiq, tumob, uchuq, chuloq*.
- words expressing notions of image and custom: *alla, irim, tuy, enchi*.
- some abstract concepts: *tuyg'i, turmish, tirikchilik, uy, erk, erkin, es*.

Some words related to adjectives: *teng, tuzuk, tug'ri, salqin, chuqur, qiyin, tekin, garang*.

Usually, when Uzbek adjectives are used, Uzbek models are used, not superlative constructions. The participation of Uzbek adjectives in isofal constructions occurs sporadically.

Some words related to the adverb: *jim, sal*.

Some words related to the pronoun group: *qancha, allaqancha*.

Adjectives formed with one of the verb forms *-mish* affix come together with the auxiliary verb and take part in compound verb formation: *boshqarmish karan, junamish karan, tekshirmish karan, bajarmish karan, bitirmish karan, uramish karan*. This feature is common to all northern dialects.

Verbs (especially pure verbs) do not usually transfer from one language to another, because the transfer of concepts denoting action from one language to another is not observed in the grammatical structure of any language. This situation can be explained by the specificity of accentuation in languages. The semantic aspect of specific action words in one language is imposed on the semantic structure of verbs of the receiving language.

When thinking about the transfer of words related to numbers from one language to another, it should be noted that in some dialects of the Tajik language, there is a custom of using tens in Uzbek, and units in Tajik. For example: *ймтиз ду(32), олтмиш панж(65), етмиш шаш(76)* [26, 63].

Auxiliaries have the character of a closed system due to the fact that they belong to the grammatical side of the language. Therefore, the assistant does not usually transfer from one language to another. Nevertheless, some noun auxiliaries such as *kati* and *cheti* passed from the Uzbek language to the Tajik language for various reasons, and they are not used in the current Uzbek language.

It should be noted that the *-ku* suffix is widely used in both languages:

Aytding-ku

Гуфти-ку

Exclamations are words that do not have a name, that is, do not perform a nominative function, and have a syncretic and diffuse character that express feelings. Some of these words are the same in both languages, and they are not adopted from one language to another, but they have a similarity because they are echoes and reflections of natural sounds. For example: *uff, obbo, iye, bay-bay-bay*.

Regarding the parallel use of Uzbek and Tajik words, the following can be noted: Uzbek words used in the northern dialects of the Tajik language are usually used in parallel without displacing equivalent Tajik words. For example: *o'zb. dul/toj. jola, sangcha; qushni/hamsoya; yulduz/sitora*

In some cases, it is observed that one word is used in a different sense in the synonymous pairs that appear. For example: the Tajik word *khirs* (bear) is not used in its original meaning in the Rishton dialect. The Uzbek word *ayik* is used to express the name of the animal. The word *khirs* is used in a big sense under the influence of the Uzbek language:

Хирс бойин бачча ҳамтин мекуними? Кар-katta (ayiqday) bola shunday qilasanmi?

The influence of the Uzbek language on the Tajik language can also be observed in the formation of compound verbs: *гирон рафтан, гирифта рафтан* - *olib bormoq, olib ketmoq*; *гирон омадан, гирифта омадан* - *olib kelmoq*. In fact, there are special simple verbs in the Tajik language that express these meanings: *гирифта омадан-овардан*.

From the Tajik language to the Uzbek language, mainly words expressing clear, vital concepts have been acquired, which make up the main part of the vocabulary [1, 66]

Tajik words entered the Uzbek language in two ways - oral and written speech. Since Tajik words were transferred to the Uzbek language mainly through the oral form of the language, the amount of Tajik words in the lexical layer related to everyday life of the Uzbek language is second only to the original Turkish words, making 27.9% [21, 96]. For example:

names of household items: *намакдон, сават, лаган, ликон, капгир, баркаш, оштахта, рапида, декча, наMAT, пўстак, гилам, палос, шолча, пояндоз, якандоз, чойшаб, болиш, чорпоя, сўри, хонтахта, дераза, ойна, дарча, чорчун, дарвоза, остона, зина, хона, омбор, чорхари, дахлиз, жошнамоз, даста, хаскаш, хокандоз, омбур, нарвон, ранда*.

Conclusion

Based on the general analysis of the literature, it can be said that the borrowed words in the Uzbek language entered the language as a result of cultural and historical factors. Words from Tajik, Arabic, and Russian languages enrich the lexical structure of the language and are actively used in various fields. Today, borrowed words are an important research topic in linguistics, and their introduction from various sources and their semantic changes are analyzed.

As a result of the analyzes presented in the article, it is shown that the words that entered the northern Tajik dialects from the Uzbek language are lexically and semantically different. Words related to kinship, nature, and human body parts were exchanged the most. In addition, the influence of the Uzbek language on the Tajik language can be seen in the grammatical structure of the Tajik language, such as the formation of compound verbs. This is a factor confirming the strong cultural and historical ties between the two languages.

References

1. Abdullaev F. Til kanday rivojlanadi. T., 1972
2. Isomiddinov, F., & Zokirov, M. (2023). Friendship of Jomi and Navoi as Symbol of Friendship of the Tajik and Uzbek People. *Texas Journal of Philology, Culture and History*, 18, 38-40.
3. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). About Grammatical or Morph syntactic Interference. *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*, 4, 768-773.
4. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). Actual Problems of Bilingualism in a Multi-Ethnic Environment. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 13, 17-23.
5. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2023). Expression of Locality in Text Syntax. *Texas Journal of Philology, Culture and History*, 16, 34-37.
6. Zokirov, M. (2007). Lingvistik interferensiya va uning o'zbek-tojik bilimimizda namoyon bo'lishi. *MDA.-Toshkent*.

7. Zokirov, M. (2023). Comparative Study of Vocabulary of Russian and Kazakh Languages. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 2(11), 351-355.
8. Zokirov, M. (2023). On the Terminological Apparatus of Language Contacts in Modern Linguistics. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(6), 69-73.
9. Zokirov, M. (2024). About Systems of Classification of Languages of the World. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 2(2), 37-43.
10. Zokirov, M. (2024). About Systems of Classification of Languages of the World. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 2(2), 37-43.
11. Zokirov, M. (2024). ANTHROPOCENTRIC PARADIGM: PROBLEMS, BASIC CONCEPTS AND PROVISIONS. *International Multidisciplinary Journal for Research & Development*, 11(01).
12. Zokirov, M. T. (2007). Lingvistik interferensiya va uning o'zbek-tojik bilingvizmida namoyon bo'lishi. *Fil. fn ilmiy darajasini olish uchun taqdim etilgan dissertatsiya*.
13. Zokirov, M. T. (2019). About the general characteristic of bilingualism. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(10), 260-265.
14. Zokirov, M. T. (2023). Linguistic Abilities and Their Neuropsychological Support. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(8), 59-62.
15. Zokirov, M. T., & Dadabayeva, S. S. (2020). ABOUT THE ROLE OF LANGUAGES CONTACTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 687-691.
16. Zokirov, M. T., & Zokirova, S. M. (2020). About Lexical-semantic Interference in the Speech of Tajiks, Living in Fergana Region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12(3), 10-11.
17. Zokirov, M. T., & Zokirova, S. M. (2020). Contrastive analysis at the phonetic level. *Academic Leadership (Online Journal)*, 21(05), 163-169.
18. Zokirov, M. T., Zokirova, S. M., & Dadabayeva, S. S. (2021). About The Influence Of The Uzbek Language In Rishtan Tajik Dialects Of Ferghana Region. *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*, 12(4).
19. Zokirov, M., & Raimjonov, O. (2023). O 'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIK LARNING KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASI NUQTAYI NAZARIDA O 'RGANILISHI. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(3), 512-517.
20. Бердиалиев, А., & Зокиров, М. (2019). ЛИНГВИСТИК ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ ВА УНИНГ ЎЗБЕК-ТОЖИК ТИЛЛАРИ КОНТАКТИГА АЛОҚАСИ. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (6), 21-21.
21. Гафурова Л.Х. Бытовая лексика современного узбекского языка. Т., 1991.
22. Зокиров, М. Т. (2015). Об общей характеристике билингвизма. *Ученый XXI века*, (7-8 (8-9)), 24-27.
23. Зокиров, М., & Зокирова, С. (2010). ТИЛ ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯСИНИНГ МОҲИАТИ ҲАҚИДА УМУМИЙ ТУШУНЧА. *Известия ВУЗов (Кыргызстан)*, (6), 10-11.

24. Зокиров, М., & Исомиддинов, Ф. (2021). БИЛИНГВ НУТҚИДА ФОНЕТИК ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯНИНГ НАМОЁН БЎЛИШИ ХУСУСИДА. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (6), 26-26.
25. Исомиддинов, Ф., & Зокиров, М. (2023). БИР ДАРАХТНИНГ ИККИ ШОХИ. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(5), 24-27.
26. Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. Т., Фан, 1974.