

## Studying the Issues of Language Connections of Uzbek and Tadjik Languages



### Linguistics

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### Abstract

In this paper researched the most important elements of language contacts of Uzbek and Tadjik, and although Tadjik and Uzbek languages, some issues of these bilingualism between two languages.

In today's rapidly changing world acquiring of languages gives a great opportunity for the communication with the representatives of various culture, widening the outlook, and although getting the information from the most different spheres of science. Nowadays the boundary of the communication is greatly expanding, a great number of the population of the world are bilingual or multilingual.

As a result unprecedented integration in the world economics, impetuous development of the sphere of human activity forms as a nature, integrated cultural sphere in the world. XXI century sets new problems to the humanity-supporting stable developments and the progress of social harmony, probability in the basis of new valuable, new mutual understanding between the representatives of different ethnical and social groups; in its turn it is impossible to overcome the language barriers between the nations. Political and social innovations in modern world influenced the language as the necessary factor of supporting the social stability. Certainly single language in a definite period development of this or that society can serve as a consolidate factor. But unifying of the languages as the same surely directed and consolidates, especially, if the suitable ethnical groups cannot work different kinds of factors-social, economical regards to the integration.

The interaction of the languages can accompanied as the processes of socio cultural differentiates, as the processes of socio cultural integration, which are the results of "natural interaction" of different functional stylistic, social and territorial components of interactions of the languages and these are especially attracted in the process of crisis, reforming of the society and in the sphere of ideology.

Language is a unique system, the practical usage of it plays an important role in lexical part, which characterizes as the organic homogeneous systems as the attitude to the integral, heterogeneous system of the language. Lexis - open system, one of the main difficult systems of language layer.

Lexical system of the language is not also least explored, but is difficult according to its structure and the organizational part.

This system consists of a large number of different elements which are linked with each other linked and to imagine their system and their connection is difficult. There is irregular phenomenon which demands for the description of great number of rules and some of them connected with each other outer extra linguistic factors. All the difficulties are characterized for the comparing of the materials of Uzbek-Tadjik languages and the objective of our research work is studying these materials.

Studying the lexis of the language acquires great knowledge in the practical approach of teaching all educational levels. Semantic aspect of lexical unities requires much attention of researching languages. There is an inevitable necessity for the language learners: lexical part of the language is boundless according to its structure; these given examples cannot describe all accessibility of existing in its structure.

Thus, the studying of the lexical part of the language is one of the most actual issues and it will not grow older in the linguistic sciences. This characterizes the lexical layer consists of numerous and interconnected layers with one another, each of them characterizes the peculiarity of systematic peculiarity, among them definite lexis with its meaning is the object of our study.

Ancient relations of the nations of Central Asia and Kazakhstan influenced each other beneficially and on the formation of bilingualism in these regions well known linguist E.D. Polivanov called this process “as the existence and the connection of social bilingualism of these both languages, regarding to one and the same language collectively influenced as the economical activity of the population of these regions” [1, p. 33]. Scrutinizing this event has a great historical-linguistic significance. For this reason as the population of these two bilingual countries moves from one language to another easily, the elements of these languages cannot be displayed and they are used as the synonym and can be used parallel one.

In the speech of the population of two bilingual regions lexical, grammatical and phonetical peculiarities are mixed differentiating from the literature norm of the neighboring languages. This variety is one of the elements of those lively languages and with the help of it can be formed bilingualism. In the exact territories, especially in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan can be seen the following types of bilingualism:

- Bilingual representatives of kin languages of Turkic (Uzbek-Kara kalpak, Uzbek-Kazakh, Uzbek-Turkmen, Uzbek-Kyrgyz, Uzbek-Uygur) languages
- Bilingual representatives of unrelated (Uzbek-Russian, Uzbek-Tajik) languages.

The relationship of the language of extra linguistic events as denotant factors in the sphere of lexical can be realized as clearly when the speech shows the borrowing from one language to another. This type of borrowing can be originates as the result of relationships between the nations (economical, political, cultural and other).

The relationships of Uzbek- Tajik language bonds originate deeply its cultural roots in ancient times. These two friendly nations of Uzbek- Tajik has been connected not only with territorial closeness, but also with deep connections of economical, political, cultural and also social life. Naturally, this loan must be also influenced their culture and attracted to their language.

The progress of our society shows, that bilingualism is one of the most important problems of our modern socio-linguistics. The important thing of Tadjik population plays Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism which was widely spread in the territory of Uzbekistan. Its inimitable role can be seen in political, economical, cultural, scientific and although house domestic life of their relationships.

The issues of Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism in the Republic was not the object of special complex and purposeful researches till present time. The majority case of the problems of Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism illuminated incidentally in studying the interconnections of Uzbek- Tajik languages and other questions. If the problems of Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism are researched in some ways, the problems of multi lingualism will also out of question.

The most widely spread and the most important in social relationship in Uzbekistan is Uzbek- Tajik bilingualism, which is supposed Tajiks to know Uzbek language for the degree of communication in every sphere of life and mutual understanding with Uzbek nationalities or the representatives of other countries.

It is approved that all the nationalities of Uzbekistan have to know and speak Uzbek language except native language. As the life shows, this affirmation does not conform in reality. Although Uzbek language is studied from the childhood, the degree of acquiring Uzbek language is not satisfied all the details of our time.

This fact of existing "own" and "foreign" words in the language indicates the fairness of the division of language change in the "internal" "external" system of the language, as a result indicating fairly the relationships of the nations and also the language can be explained as the "the mixture of all languages" [4, p. 314]. In particular the "external" factor of lexical alteration can be clearly seen. The lexical system of the first element differencing from one language to another, it is important to indicate the closeness of the languages.

The expression of "the mixture of the languages" was used for a long time in a wide sense, the relationship of the languages was also influenced from one language to another, and the borrowing has different types and can be seen in different types. In modern linguistics the evidence of borrowing differentiates clearly [5, p. 505].

The relationship of the nations resulted the inter influence of the languages, "the mixture of the languages", this evidence stayed in the history of the humanity, in the history of the language. It is obvious, that there is no language in the world that was not influenced with one another, and it is one of the main peculiarities of the development of the languages. "there is no language in the world which cannot be developed under the bell glass as wrote Shuxart G.K" [6, p. 221] the connection of the languages "which has always reasons of social order" [7, p. 174] is one of the alteration of enriching it. This evident "occurs continually" [7, p. 174], has no boundary restrictions, as the foundation of the objective rules of developing of the demands of the society, but it has different forms and types and unbounded scale. The sphere of the spreading depends on the intensity of the development of the society, the intensity of the communication. It is important to differentiate the interconnection of Uzbek and Tajik languages in the sphere of lexical system.

One of the important matters of nowadays is the history of Tajik languages of inter influence in the functions of these languages in the point of view the typological comparison and this comparison can be seen in the lexical sphere of this languages in some regions of the republic of Uzbekistan (Fergana region, Namangan region, Tashkent region, Samarkand region, Bukhara region, Kashkadarya region and Surkhandarya regions). Besides, we compare this characteristic of this factor of forming and developing the lexical systems of Tajik and Uzbek languages.

The territorial closeness plays an important role in free passing lexical unity and it indicates the external conditions of Tajik and Uzbek languages. This evidence can be seen in particular dialects. Unifying the traditions arose the order of borrowings addressive and compositional ways. These kinds of interconnections become the casual conditions of synonymic, antonymic, homonymic characteristics, the order of phraseologies and e.t.c.

For example, the tajik word "боғ" (garden) coming to uzbek language ran into with Uzbek words "боғ" – to tie up it gives the way the reasons of arising the pairs of interlingua homonyms. In the sphere of making new interlingua synonyms can also be given some words: тўй-гамошо, (wedding ceremony) хеш-қариндош, (relatives), бой-бадавлат,(richness) ошна-жўра(friends)and others.

As Uzbek language, the Tajik lexical borrowings are also existed particularly in the ways of functional usage and lexico- grammatical conversion. It is characterized for the Uzbek borrowing in Tajik language there is great boundary for the usage of language traditions of literature Tajik languages.

Some lexical unities are narrow adopted in the active vocabulary. The shadow of the interconnections in the lexical level is able to come into Uzbek words into Tajik lexics and in the sphere of active usage of local Tajiks. The existence of difference in the morphological layer of both languages is not complicated categorical morphological learning of borrowings Uzbek words into the Tajik languages.

Besides, some lexical unities is characterized narrow usage of the boundaries of active vocabulary. Frequently interconnection in the lexical sphere is able to introduction of Tajik words in Uzbek lexical system and in the sphere of active usage of native Uzbeks.

In the morphological layer of both languages of this existing difference, but this is not complicated categorical and morphological learning of borrowings of Tajik words into the Uzbek languages.

The mixture of lexical system according to these interactions dynamically functions due to their semantically learning: about the representatives of the first or the accepted languages, but due to the graphical-functional transmission of the means of borrowings of the languages.

As a result these functional parts of the lexeme of Uzbek languages firmly came into lexical systems of Uzbek, and although entirely acquired. In the result of the comparing of lexical unities of both languages, is succeeded to arrange of the following characteristics of entirely and partial adoption of borrowing of the lexical.

1. Uzbek words, denoting the objects and phenomenon, characterizing the life style, culture, national traditions and customs, kindred nations, vegetable world and clothing and others.

2. Uzbek words, including in the synonymic mutual relationships with old aged lexemes of Tajik languages: со- саломат- (healthy), тўй-тамошо (wedding), бой-бадавлат (rich) and others.

3. Tajik words developed in the system of Uzbek lexics of polysemy and portable meanings: сардор (monitor), калла (head), раҳбар (manager) and e.t.c.

4. Lexemes, coming into as a steady combination. From Uzbek language: алиш қардан (change), аралаш қардан (meddle, interfere), таниш шудан (get acquainted), бой шудан (get rich) and others.

From Tajik words банд қилмоқ (to be busy), жоду қилмоқ (bewitch, entach), дутор чалмоқ (To play the dutar, national musical instrument) and others.

All the words which have and don't have these peculiarities partially, are fully learned the words.

Lexical- grammatical category of the spreading of the words according to these structure: root words, derivative words, complex words.

Root words are mainly used in Tajik languages for the denoting of the objects of the households, designations, and although has concrete meaning among the usage, one functionality. Numerous examples in this vocabulary repeatedly are doing in this research work.

Derivative and compositional characteristics of word formation is the characteristics of Uzbek language and is different from functional, wide specter of the usage of toponyms, ethnonyms, zoonyms, fitonyms, archaisms, designations and others.

In the derivative type of the word formation in Uzbek language is firstly treated as affixational way, which can be divided as two ways:

1. Prefixal way in this way borrowings are made with the prefix ba- (бақувват одам-strong man), сер- (серғўшт овқат-food with a lot of meat), ҳам-(ҳамқишлоқ-people fro one village), сер-(серсув олма-juicy apple) and others.

2. Compositional way of word formation in Uzbek language brought in a large number, as this is widely used and spread way: адабиётшунослик (philology, study of literature), лаганбардорлик (toadying, trudging), мардикорлик (do with man working) and others.

As a result of comparing the lexical system of the Uzbek languages it is discovered many lexemes of complex words, derivatives fro Tajik languages and having the primary forms of supraphrasal unities, syntactical unities: болохонали уй (two storey building), болохонадор қилиб сўкмоқ (to be foul-mouthed, to swear like a trooper) e.t.c.

The interaction of lexical systems of Tajik and Uzbek words can be seen in the sphere of phraseological unities, proverbs, tongue twisters, samples of oral speech of national creative works, which can be discovered not also in the dictionaries and scientific journalistic works of different researches, but although selected materials as the quality of self- independent questionnaires.

As a result the researched material clarified that the phenomenon of derivative proverbs and tongue twisters of Tajik languages and Uzbek Folklore can influence with each other, can be widely spread of Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism, and also personification and the continuation of literature tradition.

Close connection between Tajik and Uzbek languages, their interconnections and interactions have been found earlier in the researching of folklore of the republic, in the process of analyses and their descriptions these or that combinations and the analyses of the process of spreading from Tajik language into Uzbek language.

Some confirmations of this statement we can give some examples from the literature of Uvaysi, Nodira, S.Ayni and some statements from the magazines "Mushtum" and "Bigiz", national proverbs and patters, folklore from different regions. The research of the borrowings and lexical peculiarities of dynamical Tajik- Uzbek language inter connections let to predict his future developments. The suffixation which is characterized for Uzbek languages in future can serve actively as the process of word formation , for instance in the word compounds with Tajik roots or Uzbek affixes.

In the foundation of coincidence and the difference of the models of compound and complex words gives the degree of the development this or that word formations types: the inside system of one language and the systems of comparing languages. The formation of historical materials with parallel usage of active interconnection of lexical unities is regarded to both of these languages. But these languages as the representatives of different language groups, in its system in the ways of word formation under the relationship plays an important role. In the typological relationship for the system of Tajik and Uzbek languages are characteristically generally for the Tajik and Uzbek languages, not only typological but also genetically relationships.

In the process of researching of special literature, but also as the result of analysis of lexical materials, concrete factors of inter influence of Uzbek and Tajik languages plays an important role for the predicting of inter influential languages of the world.

It is clearly known, that bilingualism is supposed as reciprocal languages. Exactly, it is due to extending the number of people who knows the both languages intensively the influence of the languages. In its

turn and interconnection of the languages influenced positively to the development of the bilingualism. It is clearly the issues of bilingualism and the interconnection can be seen between these two languages.

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