



## WORD FORMATION FROM THE TAJIK BORROWINGS

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**Abstract:** The article describes the process of word acquisition from Tajik to Uzbek and the formation of new words on the basis of adjectives, as well as synonyms of word-forming and form-forming suffixes in both languages. Here are the methods and patterns of making new words from the words borrowed in the Uzbek language from the Tajik language.

**Keywords:** word acquisition, word formation, word formation pattern, form formation, morphological word formation, semantic meaning.

### Introduction

The Uzbek and Tajik peoples have long lived in harmony. Solidarity, mutual marriage, neighborly relations are also reflected in the grammar and vocabulary of the Tajik and Uzbek languages. As a result, both languages became lexically and grammatically enriched at the expense of each other. Many words and phrases, grammatical devices that have been transferred from Uzbek to Tajik, in turn, from Tajik to Uzbek, are used in the same languages. Also, the range of consumption of some language units was limited and they were replaced by synonyms. However, these linguistic units have been preserved in scientific, literary and artistic works and dictionaries.

In the colloquial dictionary (oral lexicon) of these two peoples, many of the assimilated words became mutually absorbed and unnoticeably popular.

The authors of the book "Fundamentals of Uzbek and Tajik linguistic relations" have divided the Tajik words that have a corresponding place in the lexical structure of the Uzbek language into the following groups according to the content (topic):

Construction and everyday popular words, words denoting religious-mythological concepts, kinship, fauna and flora, plants and their parts, seasons, years, months, weeks and their components, music and art, human organs, fabrics and clothing, such as trade and food, commercial, gemstones and ornamental names. According to them, most of the words learned from Tajik to Uzbek belong to the category of nouns, and words belonging to other word families do not make up such a large number.

The words learned from the Tajik language to the Uzbek language not only meet the needs of everyday communication, but also are actively used in the process of word formation, enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

It is well known that word formation in language is common in four different ways. Among them, word formation by morphological method is widely and actively used. This is because word-formation by the morphological method responds more quickly to the internal linguistic requirements of language than to other methods of word-formation, and to the developmental demands of society for a new word. As society is constantly evolving, people are always in need of new words and phrases, and although the lexical structure of their language consists of hundreds of thousands of words, the need

for new units of expression is increasing in daily development. This not only enriches the content of the dictionary on the basis of internal sources, but also creates the need to learn words from other languages. This linguistic and social phenomenon can also be observed in the interaction of Uzbek and Tajik languages. The Tajik words that have been transferred to the Uzbek language, by adopting word-forming forms and other grammatical means, form new words, change their grammatical form and express new semantic meanings.

Not only words, but also Tajik word-forming, lexical and grammatical forms have been mastered in the Tajik language. In the Uzbek language, the formation of new words using Tajik suffixes (prefixes) is widespread. In this article, we will look at this linguistic process.

### The main part

The most common model of word formation in the Uzbek language is in the pattern "basis + morpheme", which is the most effective method of word formation.

**with the suffix "-lar"**. This grammatical form expresses the meanings of the plural, the type, the variety, the general, and semantics forms with the Tajik grammatical forms *-on, -yon, -gon, -ho*. Although the Tajik synonyms of this suffix have their own style and norms of use, in Uzbek they can be replaced by the same suffix *"-lar"*. This suffix is mainly combined with nouns to form the plural form, which also serves to express the semantics of respect and eloquence. This suffix can be added to all nouns and some adjectives that have passed from Tajik to Uzbek. Speaking about this, E.Vakhidov in his book "Soz latofati" emphasizes that the forms of expression of the plural are different in the languages of the world, it is not easy to remember all of them, and called the "Uzbek" *"-lar"* "equal to the king." As E.Vakhidov rightly points out, this lexical form-forming supplement is extremely productive, *ko'chalar, loyxo'raklar, loyihaqashlar, lulilar, mastlar, mardlar, mezbonlar, mijgonlar, mijjalar, konlar, nomzodlar, bobolar, pandnomalar, pahlavonlar, hamasrlarlar, zodagonlar, begonalar, murdasho'ylar, go'rkovlar, kuchukbachalar, navozishlar, niyozmandlar, hushsizlar* and produces new grammatical information by adding similar past words to the Tajik language.

**with the suffix "-siz"**. This supplement is the most productive quality maker supplement. Creates adjectives denoting the absence of something, a situation, an object that is understood from the base. Often combined with nouns, they form adjectives that indicate that the object has no sign or feature. This suffix is synonymous with the Tajik prefix *"be-"*: *pulsiz, gushtsiz, darmonsiz, jangsiz, joysiz, jo'yaksiz, kamchiliksiz, mevasiz, namaksiz, nishonsiz, nomsiz, obro'siz, ovozsiz, omadsiz, oromsiz, ohorsiz, panohsiz, parvosiz, poyonsiz, rangsiz, rejasiz, tagsiz, umidsiz, farzandsiz, farishtasiz, chorasiz, shamnabsiz, shirasiz, shoxsiz, g'ovg'asiz, hushsiz*.

**with the suffix "-chi"**. Adding adjectives, numbers, and verbs forms the name of a person. Adding names means having a character or symbol. It also creates quality and is also used in question form. This suffix is partially synonymous with the Tajik *"-chi"*. There is controversy over whether the word should be translated from Uzbek into Tajik or vice versa. In particular, A. Berdaliev and M. Zokirov in their pamphlets "Fundamentals of Uzbek and Tajik linguistic relations" argue that the Uzbek language *"-chi"* was mastered, and the Uzbek word-formation pattern ("basis + chi") appeared in this language. The phenomenon of word formation on the basis of this pattern is also effective in words that have been introduced into the Uzbek language after the Tajik language. Including, *gulchi, daryochi, dostonchi, zaharlovchi, kamonchi, shiravorchi, yaganachi, yallachi, qahvaxonachi, gapchi, go'rkovchi, dazmolchi, dasmoyachi, dahanachi, dahyakchi, devorchi, jangchi, zardo'zchi, kabobchi, Qayumovchi, kasanachi, konchi, korxonachi, kutubxonachi, lofchi, naychi, objuvozchi, polizchi, rejachi, ro'yxatchi, tunukachi, chinakchi*.

There are other synonyms of this suffix in Tajik, but they have not been mastered in Uzbek.

**with the suffix "-garchilik"** (-gar + chi + lik). It is a productive suffix, the suffix -gar is Tajik, combined with the suffix "-chilik" to form synonymous nouns, where the suffix "-chilik" is equal to the suffix "-ī" of the Tajik word and is connected to each other "- gar + ī" suffix is formed:

*vayrongarchilik, namgarchilik, nobudgarchilik, sipohgarchilik, xarobgarchilik, xafagarchilik, xumorgarchilik, xunobgarchilik, chilangarchilik, sharmandagarchilik.*

**with the suffix "-chilik" (-chi + lik).** Combined with nouns and adjectives, it represents profession, activity and status, often synonymous with the Tajik suffixes "-i", "-gari", "-parvari": *dehqonchilik, kamchilik, kashtachilik, konchilik, kasanachilik, kulolchilik, mevachilik, mehribonchilik, mo'ynachilik, noshukurchilik, obodonchilik, oshnachilik, parrandachilik, polizchilik, rezavorchilik, sabzavotchilik, serobchilik, tangchilik, tunukachilik, xafachilik, xursandchilik, chorvachilik, shaharchilik, yakkaboshchilik, hamsoyachilik, hunarmandchilik.*

**with the suffix "-lab".** This adjective forms words belonging to the category and represents the state, time, and quantity of execution. If it comes with quantitative numbers, it represents the meaning of uncertainty, of probability. It has different meanings and is synonymous with the suffixes **-ho**, **-i**, the suffixes **"ham"** and **"shuningdek"**, the prefix **"oldin"**, and the auxiliary verbs **"qilmoq"**: *haftalab, saharlab, tepalab, dastlab, chakanalab, sho'ralab, qulochkashlab.*

**with the suffix "-larcha" (-lar + cha).** This suffix - a way of making words belonging to the category of adverb, a way of performing an action, a similar thing. Synonymous with Tajik suffixes **"-ona"**, **"-yona"**, **"-gona"**: *mardlarcha, do'stlarcha, begonalarcha, ko'rlarcha, laganbardorlarcha, mastonalarcha, murdorlarcha, pahlavonlarcha, umidsizlarcha, xo'jasizlarcha, chapanilarcha, hushsizlarcha.*

**with the suffix "-lashmoq" (-lash + moq):** The suffix **"-lash"** is added to nouns and means an action corresponding to a modern verb. In addition to joining verbs and making nouns, the word **"-moq"** means action in the verbs themselves. In the Tajik language, it has lost its lexical meaning or has become very weak, and is synonymous with the auxiliary verbs **"qilmoq, bo'lmoq"**, which act as auxiliary verbs: *maydalash, mushtlash, parmash, randalash, ruhlash, saralash, do'stlashmoq, savdolashmoq, so'hatlashmoq, osonlashmoq, tezlashmoq.*

**with the suffix "-li".** This is added to the additional nouns to create attributes that have a character or character. It is synonymous with the Tajik prefixes **"bo-"**, **"ba-"** and the suffix **"-dor"**: *jonli, joyli, zardali, zaharli, zirakli, kajavali, kamonli, kashtali, kavshli, koshinli, kulohli, kungurali, loyli, mehrli, muylovli, namli, namunali, nomli, oyinali, oftobli, ohakli, oharli, panjarali, paxsali, peshayvonli, rangli, raxtli, ro'zgorli, donali, umidli, farishtali, xonali, chillali, shakarli, shaharli, shirali, shoxli, g'ishtli, hushli.*

**with the suffix "-lik".** Making an abstract noun from a different word family, referring to the material name as well, joining the name of the person to indicate which profession he belongs to, comes after the present tense verb. It is synonymous with the Tajik suffix "-i": *zudlik, zo'rlik, zorlik, javobgarlik, jangovarlik, jahongirlik, jonbozlik, jodugarlik, jonfidolik, juvonlik, judolik, zargarlik, zardo'zlik, zarshunoslik, zarboflik, qabobpazlik, kaltabinlik, kamlik, kamtarlik, kandakorlik, komronlik, ko'rnamaklik, ko'tohlik, ko'hlik, lattafurushlik mayxo'rlik, mardumozorlik, misgarlik, navro'zlik, nayzabozlik, nobakorlik, nogironlik, ozodlik, osonlik, otashparastlik, oshkoralik, parishonlik, parokandaqlik, pastlik, polvonlik, poraxo'rlik, pushaymonlik, rasolik, suhanbozrlik, tezkorlik, tirandozlik, tozalik, ustozlik, shabko'rlik, shogirdlik, shohlik, sho'xlik, ehtiyotkorlik, yakdillik, qahramonlik, qisaxonlik, g'amxo'rlik, hamdardlik, hamdo'stlik, hamshiralik, hukmdorlik, hushyorlik.*

**with the suffixes "-lamoq" and "-lanmoq".** Various verbs are formed using these suffixes. If the suffix **"-lamoq"** is synonymous with the Tajik **"-kuni"**, **"-lanmoq"** is equivalent to the auxiliary verb **"-kunonidan (kunoni)"**: *arzonlamoq, arralamoq, baravarlamoq, bo'salamoq, ganjlamoq, gullamoq, dastalamoq, dudlamoq, yodlamoq, loylamoq, maydalamoq, mixlamoq, molalamoq, payvandlamamoq, pardalamoq, parishonlamoq, parmalamoq, parchalamoq, puxtalamoq, saralamoq, sarishtalamoq, sozlamoq, soflamoq, xaspo'shlamoq, xomcho'tlamoq, shonalamoq, shudgorlamoq, sho'rlamoq, yaganalamoq, yaxsonlamoq, yodlanmoq, zaharlanmoq, karaxatlanmoq, loyqalanmoq, mixlanmoq, norozilanmoq, obro'ysizlanmoq, omixtalanmoq, oromlanmoq, poklanmoq, ravshanlanmoq, sarxo'shlanmoq, sustlanmoq, xafalanmoq.*

**with the suffix "-dosh"**. Participates in noun making and has a common companion meaning. This word is equivalent to the Tajik preposition **"-ham"**: *dindosh, ko'makdosh, jondosh, ohangdosh, ravishdosh, shishadosh*.

**with the suffixes "-aki" and "-qay"**. These additives are inefficient and are mainly involved in quality creation: *xonaki, dahanaki, chappaqay*.

**with the suffix "-vand"**. Combined with noun, it creates adjectives that have a character or characteristic. This is a vowel change in vand, equivalent to the Tajik suffix **-mand**: *касаванд, нашаванд*. "Ойнаванд" сўзида (тожикча шакли оинабанд бўлиб), "б" фонемаси "в" га ўзгарган ва ушбу сўздаги **"-ванд" -манд** кўшимчасининг маъносини билдирмайди.

**with the suffixes "-day" and "-dek"**. It creates adjectives from nouns, adjectives and rhymes, denoting action signs and symbols, and serves to reveal the analogy, analogy in compound sentences, is synonymous with the Tajik suffix "-vor" and the preposition "ba misli yo ba misoli": *mixday, mushtday, xumday, chinniday, yaxday, hamishagiday, gulday, moshdek, rustamdek, objuvozdek, kafdek*.

**with the suffix "-ga"**. It has an additional form-forming property and represents the direction of movement according to the basic meaning. Synonym of the Tajik preposition "ba": *zindonga, komiga, kosaga, xonaga, namoishga*.

**with the suffix "-chasiga"**. This suffix is combined with nouns and adjectives to change its form and is an expression of action. It is often synonymous with the Tajik suffixes "-ona" and "-vor": *mardchasiga, qahramonchasiga*.

**with the suffix "-simon"**. This suffix is added to nouns to form adjectives and may be synonymous with the suffix "-gun" and the prefix "ba misli, ba monandi", which are rarely used in Tajik. "Simo" is a Tajik word meaning "appearance" and in Uzbek it has an additional function in the form "-simon": *daraxtsimon, naysimon, oyinasimon*.

## CONCLUSION

Due to the fact that the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have lived together for a long time, the two peoples have strong neighborly and kinship ties. These relations are reflected in both languages. He learned many words and affixes from Tajik to Uzbek and from Uzbek to Tajik. These lexical and grammatical tools have not only been mastered over time, but have also been actively involved in the formation of new words throughout development. All this is reflected in the system and structural system of these languages. In particular, the formation of a new word by the method of "prefix + basis", "prefix + basis + suffix", "basis + infix + basis" is not typical of the Uzbek word-formation pattern. Word formation in such a pattern originated in the Uzbek language under the influence of the Tajik language, so it is not so common.

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