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ABOUT THE GIVINGS OF PERSIAN BORROWINGS IN EXERCISES AT THE TEXTBOOK OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article discusses the use of Persian-Tajik borrowings in textbooks on reading in primary grades of schools with the Uzbek language of instruction.

Key words: language contacts, borrowings, lexical tier, history of language, Renaissance, mutual influence of languages.

Language: English

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Introduction

In his works, Alisher Navoi makes extensive use of the flower, the cocaine and plants that serve it, the objects associated with the flower, as well as the many and varied creatures. At the same time, the great poet not only uses flowers and gulistans in the expression of his goals, but also devotes dozens of his ghazals to the whole. They have dozens of varieties of flowers: *nasrin, nastarin, narcissus, lily, lily, basil, henna, lily, tulip, rose, rhubarb, hazorguncha, saffron, sumanpar; herbs* reminiscent of a flower with a pleasant smell and beautiful appearance: *sunbul, love biscuit; ornamental trees: cypress, ar-ar, arguvon, shamshad*, etc. Namely: *guloroy* - decorated with flowers, *gulrez* - flower-splitter, *gulposh* - covered with flowers, dressed like a red flower, *gulbang* - a pleasant voice, nightingale's voice, *bouquet* - metaphorical sunlight, etc. serves unparalleled excellent. Many of these words are Persian.

Also, most of the above-mentioned expressions were used by the great Navoi in various variants by means of synonymy: *gul, chechak, vard, shugufa*. However, many of the phrases related to flowers have different meanings using homonymy like: *gul* (flower), *gul* (ornament), *gul* (bloom), *gul* (beloved), *gul* (baby), *gul* (human in general), *gul* (measles). The scope of use of the concept of flowers in the works of the great poet is large and wide.

The main part

Words that have been introduced into Uzbek from other languages are called derivations. Words are learned from one language to another as a result of political, social, cultural and other connections between peoples.

The following diagram shows the sources of enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon.

Table 1.

Sources of enrichment of Uzbek lexicon						
Internal source			External source			
Talk about rubbish	Make a word		Borrowings from other languages			
	Morphological method	Syntactic method	From the Arabic language	From Persian-Tajik language	From Russian	From other languages

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Synonyms play an important role in the development of our language, which arises on the basis of two different bases: on the basis of the internal

capabilities of the language and as a result of borrowing words from another language. Be careful!

Table 2.

From Persian-Tajik language	In the Uzbek language
chorpoya	so'ri
Olov	o't
chopon	to'n
Kissa	cho'ntak
dasta	sop
buqa	novvos
jilt	muqova
oftob	quyosh
osmon	ko'k

We use many Persian-Tajik words in our speech: throne, karakht, badjahl, rooster, happiness, iron, fasting, sage, parta.

It is known that the Uzbek people have lived with the Iranian-speaking population for a long time, and in this sense, we meet many elements of commonality in their cultural and economic life. We have said above that any change in society is first and foremost reflected in language. This closeness to the way of life of the Uzbek people has affected the Uzbek language. «The Iranian languages that influenced the Uzbek language in ancient times are Sogdian and ancient Khorezm. During the Samanid dynasty (ninth to tenth centuries), Arabic was replaced by "Persian Dari" or Persian, a local language known as Dari, as a literary language. "Persian dari, the language of the Tajiks living in Khorasan, was the basis of the Persian literary language." In general, the influence of the Persian-Tajik language increased during the Samanid rule. As a result, Persian literary language completely supplanted Arabic from poetry and raised it to the level of science, literature and culture, as well as the official state language. As a result, only religious literature was written in Arabic, while secular literature was created in Persian-Tajik, which had a strong influence on the local Turkic languages, especially Uzbek. Cooperation between the two languages is an important factor in the phenomenon of Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism. E. Begmatov calls the phenomenon of Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism contact bilingualism, based on the fact that the Uzbek language differs in some respects from the interaction with other languages. "Such bilingualism is a rare phenomenon in the interaction of languages. Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism has another feature. This is the fact that Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism is a bilingual that has been going on for centuries. In this bilingualism, the interaction of languages is strong and noticeable".

It is known that the interaction of languages takes two forms. The first is in terms of the genetic closeness of languages, and the second is the closeness of languages in which there is no genetic relationship, that is, word acquisition. Russian linguist VN Yarseva concludes: "Socio-historical conditions only determine the direction of influence of one language on another. The results of the interaction between the two languages depend not only on the historical conditions that are a key factor in the development of the language, but also on the specifics of the structure of the language. The Uzbek language was influenced by the Persian-Tajik language in both ways.

In fact, "there are a lot of Tajik words in the modern Uzbek lexicon, and it is the second largest in the Uzbek lexicon after the Turkish words." Of course, these ideas belong to the general lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Another factor that has served as a source for Uzbek sectoral dictionaries is Iranian or Tajik words. This is especially true historically.

The ancestors of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples are one of the most ancient peoples of Central Asia, with high agricultural, water, handicraft, and urban culture, who lived together as indigenous peoples between the two rivers. Among the mastered strata, Persian-Tajik is the second largest language after Uzbek. Scholars have observed that the quantitative ratio of the Persian-Tajik lexical layer is basically the same in dictionaries, but the Tajik language and related words are much more and more actively assimilated than the Arabic lexical layer. Analyzing the lexical layers of the Uzbek dialects in the Oghuz dialect, O. Madrahimov writes: "When describing the lexical layer in this area, we need to mention the following factors.

Tajik words with the same form and meaning in Oguz dialects and literary language.

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In the lexicon of literary language there are similarities in meaning, recorded in one form or another, but in the dialect the functional range of such words is much wider, the branches of meaning are much wider. For example: ba: d, ba: dgir, be: navo, jora, mahi, khosh, khush, bodray, sarhovuz, me: rab and b ". Such words are given in annotated, terminological and industry dictionaries.

According to the linguist B. Jorayev, the observation of the dialects of the Upper Kashkadarya city led to the conclusion that the representatives of these dialects from ancient times lived close to the Persian-Tajik peoples and were in close contact with them. In the Tajik language, two words, each of which is independent and has a different meaning, are combined in the dialect and have the same meaning. For example, the word pechcheburush means only baked bread (pechcheburush, nolleddi, eat it), and in Tajik it means to be cut into pieces, slices, pieces and twists: cut, cut, pattern meanings such as.

Persian-Tajik words as a lexical layer, in addition to words and terms that have an independent meaning in the lexicon of Uzbek dialects, compound, even, compound words, suffixes or suffixes in the structure of various expressions and compound units. There are also Uzbeks. For example: goodness, milk, profit, bom boliv, etc.

In addition, the word malaria in the literary language is used in parallel with fever, fever, as well as the Tajik version of the word, varaja dialect.

In short, in Uzbek sectoral dictionaries, words belonging to the Persian-Tajik stratum have a larger volume than other lexical strata. Here are just a few examples of related terms and phrases:

The sectoral dictionaries of the Uzbek language contain a variety of kinship terms, which indicates that the Uzbek people live together with the Tajik people, and that the way of life is the same.

Words denoting kinship, kinship, kinship, brotherhood, brotherhood, uncle, aunt, aunt, uncle, and so on.

Words denoting family, family relations: the eldest son of a dogma, bachchamardum, like a young child, hash, cousin.

It should be noted that the terms related to the Persian-Tajik language are much more than the words created by the Uzbek language with its own capabilities. Observations show that such words are very rich in their layers. *Baba, bova, ba: ba, ena, aya, opa, jezza, chicha, jizde, ata, aka, uka, singil, avsin, agayi* and others.

List of Persian words in elementary school textbooks:

2nd grade textbook: *gul, oshyon, nabira, poda, hafta, toza, chorraha, chehra, xonadon, tog'ora, garov, bozor, dev, to 'p, chang, shahar, ruhsor, oshna, navo*

In general, words belonging to the Persian-Tajik language are given and interpreted and widely used in the same way as in Uzbek sectoral dictionaries and annotated dictionaries. Examples: *Andarmon, Andisha, Anjir, Poliz, Barg, Dasturxon, Gavron, Gado, Gavhar, Gajakdor, Gazanda, Galagov, Ganjina, Gap, Garmsel, Garov, Gektar* and others.

Conclusion

In particular, the Uzbek language is enriched on the basis of external sources through Persian, Arabic and Russian words borrowed from other languages. Most of the words related to science, statehood, and law are derived from Arabic, while most of the words related to professions are derived from Persian-Tajik.

Also, if there is a series of consonants at the end of a word, it means that the word is derived from Persian-Tajik. For example, words such as pomegranate, leaf, garden, capital, child, curtain, fasting, Sunday, humility, farmer, happiness, throne, wise are Persian-Tajik words.

We can see that in our language, as a result of borrowing words from the Tajik language, there are both pairs and compound words. For example, a couple of words such as anger, wedding, bitterness, health, as well as a combination of words such as sweet, shelter, neighbor, naked, butcher. We can cite.

It is obvious that the Uzbek lexicon is rich in Persian-Tajik words. These words are firmly entrenched in our language without losing their meaning.

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