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ABOUT CHANGES IN THE PHONETIC STRUCTURE OF WORDS BORROWED IN UZBEK LANGUAGE FROM TAJIK

Abstract: The article examines the changes in the phonetic structure of words acquired in the Uzbek language after the Tajik language and their linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

Key words: phonetic changes, assimilation, dissimilation, conversion, vowel, consonant, migration, similarity, sound increase, sound decrease, sound change.

Language: English

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Introduction

The history of the development of the world's languages develops in connection with the history of the peoples who speak it. Similarly, the history of the development of the Tajik language is closely linked with the development of the peoples who speak this language. The stages of emergence and development of the Tajik-Persian language go back to the Avesto, Pahlavi and Sogdian languages. The spread of the Tajik language, the breadth of its scope testifies to this. Also, the Tajik language in its development stage began to interact with other languages. In particular, the influence of the Tajik language on the Arabic and Turkic languages, and, at the same time, the influence of these languages on the Tajik language is also noticeable. This interlinguistic relationship is evident at the phonetic, lexical-semantic level of both languages.

The main part

During their conquests, the Arabs managed to change the beliefs of the people, to introduce Islam, but the local people did not accept another language.

Because our ancestors also saw their identity, originality, national pride, first of all, in the purity and stability of their language, and cherished it like the apple of their eye and passed it on to us. The adoption of Tajik-Persian as the official language of the Samanid state has not lost its social significance even today, and its influence can be seen in the oral and written literary language of the people who have coexisted with the Persian-speaking people for centuries. The influence of one language on another is seen primarily in word acquisition. Because the most dynamic and rapidly changing layer of language is the lexical-semantic layer, the interlinguistic effect is observed, first of all, in this layer. In this sense, there is no language in the world that has its own pure word. A certain part of the vocabulary in all languages is made up of foreign words.

The Tajik and Uzbek peoples have lived together for many centuries, and this common life is reflected in the languages of both peoples. Because the language of the Turkic tribes and clans was in contact with the "Iranian languages" that have existed in Central Asia since ancient times. People living in

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Central Asia, including the territory of modern Uzbekistan, spoke local dialects belonging to the group of Iranian languages. It was the language of the Iranian tribes, peoples - Sogdians, Saks, Massagetes, Bactrians, Parthians, Parikanis, Khorezmians and others [9, 78].

People's Poet of Uzbekistan, Hero of Uzbekistan Erkin Vahidov emphasizes that the Uzbek language, a branch of the Turkic language, is derived from its ancient language, and emphasizes that the Uzbek people have benefited greatly from the Arabic and Persian languages. "... The Uzbek language drank water from three rivers. Religious, scientific, social terms - mainly from Arabic, the names of tools of labor, words denoting craftsmanship and high poetic style - from Persian, words denoting movement - mainly from Turkish. Many Uzbek, Arabic and Persian words are used equally in our language .. Allah (Arabic), Xudo (Persian), Tengri (Turkish), qalb (Arabic), dil (Persian), yurak (Turkish), ...".

In fact, the lexical structure of the Uzbek language is very diverse, the language has gone through several stages of development, has benefited from several of the above-mentioned sources, and in its lexical structure and main fund is a significant amount of many Tajik-Persian words. Tajik words are accepted as assimilations and these words are widely used today. While many of these words are exactly taken, others have undergone some phonetic changes. Because each language has its own phonetic features, these features of the language enter the speakers with breast milk, improve in the language environment and gain stability. Certain changes in the structure of words acquired after many other languages are due to phonetic phenomena that have a special status that determine the phonetic features of any language, including pronunciation of vowels and consonants, metathesis, assimilation, dissimilation, increase, decrease, volume change, contraction, etc. discarded. The pronunciation of foreign words is not accurate, and it cannot be pronounced by adapting it to the phonetic features of the native language, resulting in a forced accent. Similar phonetic phenomena can be observed in words specific to colloquial speech that have been translated from Tajik or Arabic into Uzbek.

The reason for the phonetic changes in the Uzbek language after the Tajik language is, first of all, the change of vowels or consonants according to the phonetic laws of the Uzbek language, as it gradually becomes a regular and systematic pronunciation of certain sounds. strengthens. Therefore, although the general physiological structure of the speech organs of different nations and races is almost the same, each nation has its own sound apparatus and differs from other languages by its own characteristics.

The factors listed above have had an impact on the word-sharing process. This can be seen in the lives of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, who have lived side by side for a long time. Although some words in the

Tajik language have undergone some phonetic changes in the process of assimilation into the Uzbek language, changes in the phonetic structure are noticeable. For example, in the Tajik literary language, certain phonetic changes took place in the process of assimilation of words such as *anbor*, *zanbar*, *shanbe* and so on into Uzbek. These words are taken in Uzbek as *ombor*, *zambar*, *shanba*. In the later assimilation of these words, assimilation forms were adopted in accordance with the rules of the Uzbek language. In the adoption of the Tajik words *postlox* and *charog*, the dissimilated forms of these words have been mastered: *po'stloq*, *chiroq*.

The reason for the change, increase, decrease of sounds of Tajik words in Uzbek language is, first of all, the difficulty of Uzbek pronunciation of these words or the easy way to express them, and in some cases they are pronounced and written like Tajiks. For example, even if the Uzbek language has the sound "zj", all words that contain this sound are written with the letter "j", for example: *avzj-avj*, *bazjo-bajo*, *gazj-gaj*, *ganzj-ganj*, *panzja-panja*, *zlo'ra-jo'ra*, *zjav-jav*, *zjavob-javob*, *zjoy-joy*, *zjam'iyat-jamiyat*, *zjafo-jaf*, *zanzjir-zanjir*, *zjannat-jannat*, *zjigar-jigar*, *zjilva-jilva*, *zjahon-jahon*, *zjin-jin*, *zjodugar-jodugar*, *zjoziba-joziba*, *zjavon-juvon*, *zjuft-juft*, *zjo'zja-jo'ja*, *jo'ybor-jo'yvor*, *tozj-toj*, *torozj-toroj* and others.

The presence of the sound "f" in the Uzbek language has caused a lot of controversy, both in the past and today, and one of the researchers MT Zakirov said that "... the emergence of "F" in Uzbek phonemes in Arabic and Persian languages f" is related to the effect of vowels containing the sound. Although this sound is present in a number of languages, they have mutually different characters. In Russian, Arabic, and Persian, for example, the pronunciation of this sound has different characteristics. Although "F" is used in modern Uzbek oral and written speech, in some Tajik words this sound has become "P", for example: *kaftar-kaptar*, *kafgir-kapgir*, *rafida-rapida*, *taft-tapt*, *charxfalak-charxpalak*, *chorsufa-chorsupa*, *falaxmon-palaxmon*, etc.

There are various controversies over the origin of the "O" sound in the Uzbek language. In particular, as noted in M. Zokirov's article "Interaction of Uzbek and Tajik languages" [1], the author focuses on the influence of the Tajik language on the Uzbek phonetic system, first of all, on the phoneme "o". This problem has caused a great deal of controversy in the science of Turkology, with different approaches to the formation of this sound. E.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, X. Ne'matov, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, A.M. A group of scientists, such as Shcherbak and MM Mirzaev, have expressed their views on this issue. E.D. Polivanov emphasizes that the sound "o" was formed under the influence of the Tajik language, while AK Borovkov, H. Nematov, Sh. A.M. Shcherbak and MM Mirzaev combine the views of these two groups. In our opinion, it can be seen that

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the process of formation of the "o" sound was influenced by internal and external factors. It is not a secret that under the influence of the Tajik language in some dialects (Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Shahrisabz) there is a transition to "o". In general, under the influence of the Tajik language (Tashkent, Fergana), the sound "o" has a positional formation.

Based on the opinion of the third group, the author of this article (M. Zokirov), although we consider it acceptable, we do not agree that Tashkent and Fergana are outside the influence of the Tajik language. This phenomenon is very common not only in Uzbek words, but also in words translated from Tajik into Uzbek: *andoza-andaza, vohima-vahima, donak-danak, dandona-dandana, peshona-peshana, dumg'oza-dumg'aza, do'lona-do'lana, dona-dana, zormonda-zormanda, marvorid-marvarid, taroshtarasha, tag'ora-tag'ara, xozonak-xazanak, xorish-xarish, xoshok-xashak, yakto-yakta, hangomahangama, chorvo-chorva, shabboda-shabada, sho'rdonak-sho'rđanak, korvon-karvon, yaxmolak-yaxmalak, ugro-ugra, tillo-tilla, hinogul-hinagul, yagona-yagana, nogahon-nogohon, ohar-ohor, pokdoman-pokdomon, qog'az-qo'g'oz, shalvar-shalvor, shalg'am-sholg'om, kavsh-kovsh, xirman-xirmon* and others.

O'zbek tilidagi "Universitet" ning ikki tilning o'z vaqtida paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Asrlar davomida ikki urushqning yonma-yon yashashi, birgalikda hayot kechirishi natijasida ikki xalq quda-andachilikning yuzaga kelishi, qon-qarindoshlik rishtalarining bog'lanishi o'zaro genetik qarindoshlikning ham yuzaga keltirgan. Xil ikki xalqning genetik chatishuvi ham tillardagi fonetik o'zgaruvchilar uchun zamin yaratgan. Shuning uchun ko'p tovushlarning ikki tilda aynanligi yuzga kelgan. Bu, ayniqsa, o'zbek tilida "o" tovushining yuzaga kelishiga pishgan fiziologik va artikulyatsion yer yaralgan.

It should be noted that "... in modern Tajik and Uzbek literary language the number of vowels consists of 6 phonemes. Under the influence of the Tajik language, the phonemes of the Uzbek literary language were reduced to six. Vowel phonemes in both languages are classified in three ways: according to the presence of the lips, according to the degree of opening of the mouth, and according to the vertical and horizontal movement of the tongue [2].

A group of Tajik words containing the vowel e has been introduced into the Uzbek language, where the Tajik vowel "e" at the end of the word changes to the sound "i" or is expressed by the addition of a phoneme (y) as: *abreshim-abrیشim, alamangez-alamangiz, andesha-andisha, umed-umid, gireh-girih, govmesh-govmish, dareg'-darig', dahlez-dahliz, omexta-omixta, teg'-tig', fireb-firib, hamesha-hamisha, pareshon-parishon, chelongar-chilangar, shabexun-shabixun, shamsher-shamshir, nesh-nish, neshtar-nishtlar, mex-mix, Beruni-Beruniy, Navoi-Navoiy, devori-devoriy, namunavi-namunaviy,*

koshki-koshki, gulixayri-gulixayri, yagonachi-yaganachi, dahonaki-dahanaki, xomaki-xamaki.

In words it is the change of the phoneme *u* to *i*: *bunafsha-binafsha, garmdoru-garmdori, doruxona-dorixona, kokul-kokil, koftukov-koftikov, nozuk-nozil, tarozu-tarozı and others.*

Such a phonetic phenomenon often occurs in the middle and at the end of a word, changing the phoneme "b" to "v" in words as: *boybachcha-boyvachcha, zirbak-zirvak, kaloba-kalava, lablabu-lavlavi, moshoba-moshova, nabot-navvot, obtoba-obtova, poinob-ponov, charbu-charvi, chilbur-chilvir, sho'rbo-shurva, arobabakash-aravakash, barobar-baravar*

Such a phonetic phenomenon can be seen in the Tajik language itself and in some of its dialects, for example: *go'rkob-go'rkov, seb-sev, lab-lav, ob-ov, shabona-shavona*. Changes in other vowel sounds are less common than in the above phonemes as: *shinos-shunos, barodar-birodar, tirkash-tarkash, firo'z-fero'z, bob-bop, tub-tup, turb-turp, xub-xup, hasib-hasip, mijja-michcha, taksinj-tagsinch, gurunj-gurunch, duruya-duraya, pustlox-po'stloq, tahmon-taxmon, tagdor-tegdor, shanbe-shamba.*

More than one phoneme has been changed in some Uzbek words. For example: *pulod-pulot, charog'-chiroq, galber-galvir, muylab-muylov* and others.

In the words as *ozmoish-ozmoyish, didagiryon-diydagiryon, didor-diydor, namoish-namoyish, farmoishi-farmoyish, xudoixona-xudoyixona, shaydoi-shaydoi, shohi-sho(h)yi, shurida-shuriya, zinnat-ziynat, tin-tiyin, tirak-tiyrak* although the increase in the "y" sound is in accordance with the pronunciation of the Tajik language, it is not reflected in the Tajik script, but this phonetic phenomenon is reflected in the Uzbek script.

It is known that in Turkic languages two consonants do not coexist. This is a phonetic rule inherent in all Turkic languages, and this rule also applies to the Uzbek language. Therefore, in the words mastered after the Tajik language, there is an increase of one vowel sound between two consonants as: *zahr-zahar, kavsh-kavush, mag'z-mag'iz, tuxm-tuxum, tursh-turush, chatr-chatir, sharmsor-sharmisor, shahr-shahar, hazl-hazil.*

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, the occurrence of certain consonants at the end of a word is extremely limited, so if words ending in a consonant are often accepted from other languages, such consonants become unvoiced or dropped. Also, in Uzbek, two consonants do not occur side by side at the beginning, middle and end of a syllable. For this reason, phonetic changes are observed in some words transferred from Tajik to Uzbek: *gazand-gazan, giyoh-giyo, damduzd-damduz, odamizod-odamzod, nimdosht-nimdosht, halqaob-xalqob, chukburon-chukuron, shohkosa-shokosa, shahtut-shotut, harifona-halfana.*

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Through the Tajik language, the apostrophe sign is dropped in the words learned after the Arabic language: *fa'ol-faol*, *ta'rix-tarix*, *jum'a-juma*, *jam'i-jami*.

Conclusion

The process of learning words from Tajik to Uzbek dates back to ancient times. Because these two nations have lived side by side for a long time. This is reflected in their national traditions and customs. Word acquisition was first seen in colloquial speech,

in dialects, and later in literary language. Also, the richness of classical literature, the fact that Uzbek poets create works of art in both Uzbek and Tajik, and Tajik poets in both Tajik and Uzbek, has strengthened the interaction of the two languages. In the process of assimilation of words from one language to another, phonetic changes took place in the acquired words according to the phonetic rules of the language in which they received the word. Some words were accepted without any change.

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