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18 NOYABR | O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT BAYROG‘I QABUL QILINGAN KUN

O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i

*Qalbimiz to‘la surur,
To‘tiyo yurt tuprog‘i,
Hilpirab turar mag‘rur,
O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i.*

*Rangi hayot misoli,
Yulduzlari hiloli,
Mustaqillik timsoli,
O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i.*

*Iftixor dilimizda,
U yo‘ldosh yo‘limizda,
Yuksalar qo‘limizda,
O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i.*

*Gumbazlarda,
yuksakda,
Peshtoqlarda, falakda,
Ko‘ngillarda, yurakda,
O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i.*

*Rangi hayot misoli,
Yulduzlari hiloli,
Mustaqillik timsoli,
O‘zbekiston bayrog‘i.*

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SYNTACTIC ASSIMILATION OF BORROWED WORDS

Annotation: this article explores the phenomenon of syntactic assimilation of borrowed words, focusing on the mutual influence between the Uzbek and Tajik languages. The study examines how lexical borrowings adapt to the phonetic, morphological and syntactic norms of the recipient language, particularly Tajik. Using Jalol Ikromi's "Dukhtari Otash" and Abdulla Qodiriy's "O'tkan Kunlar" as primary sources, the research analyzes the grammatical convergence and linguistic interaction between the two languages. Findings indicate that Uzbek-origin words are actively used in both izofa and non-izofa constructions in Tajik, undergo morphological modifications, and assimilate into Tajik syntax. Conversely, the presence of Tajik phraseological and compound expressions in Uzbek demonstrates the bidirectional nature of linguistic borrowing. The study concludes that syntactic assimilation represents a complex, multi-stage process involving both grammatical and semantic adaptation.

Key words: *syntactic assimilation; borrowed words; Tajik language; Uzbek language; linguistic influence; grammatical adaptation; lexical borrowing; word combination; interlingual interaction.*

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается явление синтаксической ассимиляции заимствованных слов, в частности, взаимное влияние узбекского и таджикского языков. В исследовании анализируется, каким образом заимствованные лексические единицы адаптируются к фонетическим, морфологическим и синтаксическим нормам языка-получателя, главным образом таджикского. На материале романов Джалола Икромии «Духтари оташ» и Абдуллы Кадыри «Уткан кунлар» исследуется грамматическая конвергенция и взаимодействие двух языков. Результаты анализа показывают, что узбекские слова активно используются в таджикских изофетных и неизофетных конструкциях, подвергаются морфологическим изменениям и приспосабливаются к синтаксису таджикского языка. Одновременно использование таджикских фразеологических и составных выражений в узбекском языке свидетельствует о двустороннем характере языковых заимствований. В заключение отмечается, что синтаксическая ассимиляция представляет собой сложный многоэтапный процесс, включающий как грамматическую, так и семантическую адаптацию.

Ключевые слова: *синтаксическая ассимиляция; заимствованные слова; таджикский язык; узбекский язык; лингвистическое влияние; грамматическая адаптация; лексическое заимствование; словосочетание; межъязыковое взаимодействие.*

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada o'zlashtirilgan so'zlarining sintaktik assimilyatsiyasi hodisasi, xususan, o'zbek tilidagi tojikcha va tojik tilidagi o'zbekcha so'z o'zlashmalari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda o'zlashgan birliklarning qabul qiluvchi til - tojik tilining fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik qonun-qoidalariga qanday moslashgani o'rganiladi. Jalol Ikromiyning "Duxdari otash" va Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" romanlari asosida o'zbek va tojik tillarining o'zaro ta'siri hamda grammatik uyg'unlashuvi ko'rsatilgan. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'zbekcha so'zlar tojik tilidagi izofali va izofasiz birikmalarda faol ishlatilgan, morfologik o'zgarishlarga uchragan hamda tojik tili sintaksisiga moslashgan. Shu bilan birga, tojikcha frazeologik va tarkibli birikmalarning o'zbek tilida qo'llanishi o'zaro til o'zlashuvining ikki yo'nalishda kechayotganini isbotlaydi. Tadqiqot xulosalariga ko'ra, sintaktik assimilyatsiya – grammatik va semantik moslashuvni o'z ichiga olgan murakkab, ko'p bosqichli jarayondir.

Kalit so'zlar: *sintaktik assimilyatsiya, o'zlashgan so'zlar, tojik tili, o'zbek tili, lingvistik ta'sir, grammatik moslashuv, leksik o'zlashuv, birikma, tillararo ta'sir.*

Language, as is well known, exists among living beings in the real world – such as humans, animals, birds, reptiles, rodents and others. However, not all of these beings possess an articulate language. The gift of articulate speech belongs to humans. Language, as a major human asset, is the most important and unique tool through which thought arises and is

expressed in the human mind. Through language, people establish communication with one another, exchange ideas, understand each other's thoughts, unite into societies, and create production, science and culture. They also perform tasks essential for the progress and development of society.

Language is a system composed of phonetic,

grammatical and lexical structures, created to meet the communicative needs of a community's members and realized in the form of sentences.

It is obvious that without words being arranged in a specific order and connected to one another, a sentence cannot exist. Hence, our speech consists of interrelated words, and when we speak, we mentally visualize these words. Therefore, to express meaning and concept during communication, a language accumulates a wide range of synonymous and polysemous words.

Since native words alone are often insufficient for the complete expression of thought, lexical units from other languages – directly or indirectly – enter the vocabulary of a given language.

All the native words and borrowings together form the lexical system of a language. Thus, the vocabulary of any language is divided into two groups:

Native words

Borrowed words.

The group of native words includes all the original lexical units of the language, while the group of borrowed words includes all phonetic, grammatical and semantic elements that have entered from foreign languages. However, not all foreign words are automatically considered assimilated borrowings. For foreign words to be classified as borrowed words, they must undergo a process of linguistic assimilation.

Foreign linguistic elements must fully adapt to the phonetic, semantic, and grammatical rules of the recipient language and become integral components of its structure.

The assimilation of borrowed words is a complex process influenced by the features of both the donor and recipient languages. During this process, phonetic, lexical and morph-syntactic laws of the recipient language play an unavoidable role.

Foreign words are considered assimilated only when they conform to the phonetic, morphological and syntactic norms of the recipient language; otherwise, they remain outside the system of borrowings.

To illustrate this phenomenon, we present our observations on **syntactic assimilation of borrowed words** based on the novels “*The Girl of Fire*” by Jalol Ikromi and “*Bygone Days*” (*O'tkan kunlar*) by Abdulla Qodiriy.

Syntactic assimilation refers to the adaptation of borrowed words to the syntactic rules of the recipient language.

For instance, let us look at the participation of Uzbek borrowed words in the formation of simple and compound noun phrases in Tajik. In both subordinate

and principal roles, Uzbek loanwords are used within Tajik syntactic structures.

1. Uzbek borrowed nouns as the main component in genitive (izofat) constructions: In Jalol Ikromi's “*The Girl of Fire*”, we find examples such as:

Oqsakoli guzar (white-bearded elder of the neighborhood), *chug'i otash* (bird of fire), *qaymoqi Bukhoro* (cream of Bukhara), *quttii gūgird* (matchbox), *kuli shagalon* (jackals' lake), etc.

These Uzbek-origin words function according to Tajik syntactic norms, taking on Tajik morphological endings and combining with Tajik nouns, pronouns and adverbs.

2. Uzbek borrowed nouns in combination with pronouns or adverbs: Examples include *tui man* (my wedding), *qishloqi mo* (our village), *elka-i vai* (his shoulder), and others. These follow Tajik syntactic structures though containing Uzbek lexemes.

Interestingly, in phrases such as *laqidani miyonarav* (“the mediating act”), an Uzbek-derived verbal noun participates as a dependent element within a Tajik genitive phrase – showing deep syntactic assimilation.

In contrast, in Qodiriy's “*Bygone Days*”, purely Tajik-style izofat constructions like *toj-i sari khushbakhton* (“crown of the fortunate”) and *bazm-i Jamshid* (“banquet of Jamshid”) appear – indicating Tajik syntactic influence on Uzbek literary language.

A number of these borrowed genitive phrases in Uzbek also accept case endings or plural suffixes (e.g., *sebi zanakhdon-i*, *novaki mijgon-i*, *kori badlar-i*), showing morphological assimilation alongside syntactic adaptation.

Furthermore, non-izofat (analytic) phrases in Tajik like *in qishloq* (this village), *yak otim nos* (a pinch of tobacco), etc., also employ Uzbek lexical borrowings. Conversely, Uzbek phrases such as *bekor gap* (idle talk), *nozik joy* (delicate place), combine with Tajik words but follow Uzbek syntactic order – illustrating mutual syntactic borrowing.

Certain set expressions and idioms, like *khush omadi* (“welcome”), appear directly borrowed from Tajik into Uzbek, while others are translated calques, e.g., *lab-i labiga tegmay* (“not touching lip to lip”), *dumi khoda qildi* (“made the stick's tail”) – showing how Tajik phraseology has entered Uzbek literary usage.

Compound expressions formed with coordinating particles *va*, *-u*, *-yu* display mixed composition:

Uzbek + Tajik: *tūyu khursandī* (feast and joy), *kelinu domod* (bride and groom);

Tajik + Uzbek: *modar-arus va kelin* (mother-in-law)



and bride), *tanu tush* (body and soul).

Similarly, in Qodiriy's novel, entire Tajik compounds entered Uzbek:

Without change: *yoru dust* (friends), *shodu khurram* (happy);

With morphological change: *bajonudil* (wholeheartedly), *azbaroi khudo* (for God's sake);

With orthographic variation: *bo-khudo* (by God),

dodi-faryod (lament);

With case suffixes: *jonu-dildan* (from heart and soul), *bolu paridan* (from wings).

Thus, Uzbek and Tajik borrowed words, after undergoing syntactic assimilation, participate according to the grammatical and syntactic rules of the recipient language, often undergoing phonetic and morphological transformation in the process.

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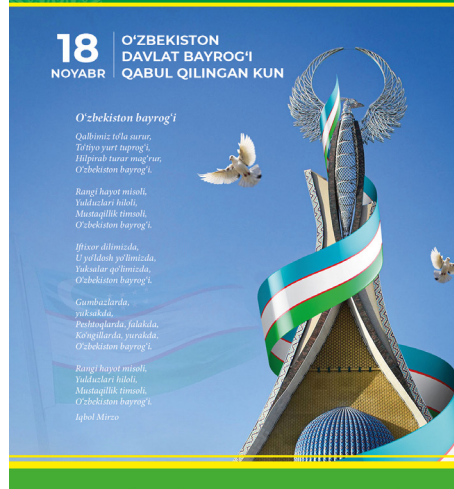
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DOLZARB MAVZU

Manzar ABDULXAYROV.
“QUTADG‘U BILIG” ASARI: TADQIQ, TABDIL VA TALQIN MUAMMOLARI 3

Husanboy RAHMONOV.
AQL, BILIM VA KONSEPSIYA: KOGNITIV LINGVISTIKADA MARKAZIY TUSHUNCHALAR TAHLILI 7

Nargiza SULEYMANOVA.
Madina BAXRIDDINOVA.
MADANIYATLARARO MULOQOTDA ADABIY MATNLARNING O‘RNI VA TARJIMA QIYINCHILIKLARI..... 10

Hoshimjon AHMEDOV.
E‘TIQOD – USLUB ASOSI 14

TILSHUNOSLIK

Zarnigor SOBIROVA.
DIALEKTAL LEKSIKA TAHLILI UCHUN OG‘ZAKI KORPUS MATERIALLARINING TANLANISH TAMOYILLARI..... 19

Xasan GAFFOROV.
GENDER LINGVISTIKASIDA KONFLIKT DISKURSINI O‘RGANISH METODLARI..... 24

Dilnoza ZIYOYEVA.
TIBBIY DISKURSDA KOMPETENSIYA TUSHUNCHASINING LINGVOMADANIY VA KOMMUNIKATIV JIHLTLARI..... 27

ILG'OR PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYA

Nazira YANGIBAYEVA. "MAORIF VA O'QITG'UCHI" JURNALIDA O'ZBEK SHEVALARINING O'RGANILISHIDA RUS OLIMLARINING QARASHLARI.....	30
Aziza RASULOVA. TILSHUNOSLIKDA SABAB VA NATIJA MUNOSABATI.....	32
Qodirjon MO'YDINOV. SUD NUTQI LEKSIK BIRLIKLARINING MA'NOVIY MUNOSABATLARI.....	34
Gulchehra KELDIYOROVA. OKSYUMORONNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI.....	36
Otabek ESHONQULOV. NEMIS VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MAQOLLARI ORASIDAGI TIL ICHKI KORRELYATSİYALARI.....	38
Эльдар ХУСАНОВ. ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДИАЛЕКТИЗМОВ В РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ.....	40
Shakhnoza BEKMUROTOVA. THE HISTORY OF METAPHORICAL COMPOUND WORDS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.....	43
Saodat SAIDAKBAROVA. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUACULTURAL ASPECTS OF MEN'S SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES, DRAWING ON 20TH-CENTURY LITERARY NOVELS.....	46
Malik KABIROV. SYNTACTIC ASSIMILATION OF BORROWED WORDS.....	49
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK	
Xamida JURAQOBILOVA. SHE'RIY MATNLARDAGI KOGNITIV METAFORANING POETIK TABIATI.....	53
Yorokinoy NASIRDINOVA. TASAVVUF, HOKIMIYAT VA ESTETIK QARASHLAR: TOUTANTNING NAVOIY TALQINI VA O'ZBEK NAVOIYSHUNOSLIGINING KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI.....	56
Oqiljon MAVLONOV. TASAVVUFIYLASHTIRISH G'OYASI HAM BORLIGIDAN XABARDORMISIZ?.....	59
Анвар РАДЖАБОВ. ПОЭТИКА ПРОТЕСТА И РОМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ ИДЕАЛ СВОБОДЫ В ПОЭМАХ М.Ю. ЛЕРМОНТОВА.....	62
Susana MAMADALIYEVA. A STUDY OF LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN WORKS CREATED IN THE PERIOD OF NEW UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.....	66

Malika ALTIBAYEVA. Malohat AHMEDOVA. LINGVISTIK KOMPETENSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI RESURLAR VA O'Z-O'ZINI BAHOLASH METODIKASI.....	69
Gulnoza DJURAKULOVA. O'ZBEKISTON MEDIAMAKONIDA NOTIQLIK MAHORATI: PEDAGOGIK YONDASHUVLAR.....	71
Nurbek UMAROV. KVEST TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA DARSLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	73
Xulkaroy BABAYEVA. OLIIY TA'LIMDA REFLEKSIV TEXNOLOGIYALARNING SAMARALI QO'LLANILISHI: TA'LIM JARAYONIDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR.....	75
Dilnoza QUVATOVA. O'YIN TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'QUVCHILARDA MANTIQUIY-MUHOKAMAVIY FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI TA'SIR MEXANIZMLARI.....	77
Risolat TURDIBEKOVA. TALABALARNING OG'ZAKI NUTQINI OSHIRISHNING SAMARALI USULLARI.....	79
Гулчехра МАХМАДИЕВА. ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ОБУЧЕНИЕ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК НЕРОДНОМУ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ИММЕРСИВНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ.....	82
Камиля НАБИЕВА. ИИ И ПОДГОТОВКА БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ: НОВЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ПЕДАГОГА.....	84
Лилия ИСКАНДАРОВА. СКОРОГОВОРКИ КАК ДЕЙСТВЕННЫЙ СПОСОБ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОИЗНОСИТЕЛЬНОГО НАВЫКА НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	88
Nargiza DUSMATOVA. METHODS FOR DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE SPEECH SKILLS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING.....	90
Yulduz SULTONOVA. COGNITIVE-COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF SELECTED MOTION VERBS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH.....	93
TADQIQOTLAR	
Gulsanam MASHRAPOVA. O'ZBEK XALQ QO'SHIQLARI VA OZARBAYJON BAYATILARIDAGI LEKSIK-MORFOLOGIK PARALLELIZMLAR HAMDA ULARNING POETIK FUNKSIYALARIGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR.....	97