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.

Materials and Methods
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 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, 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 - Uyghur) languages;
- Bilingual representatives of unrelated (Uzbek - Russian, Uzbek - Tadjik) 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 - Tadjik language bonds originate deeply its cultural roots in ancient times. These two friendly nations of Uzbek - Tadjik 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 - Tadjik 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 - Tadjik 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.

Typological method of comparative investigation concerning uzbek and tadjik languages’ mutual relations was continued by A.K.Borovkov, V.S.Rastorguyeva, H.G’ulomov, N.Sharopov, K.Yusupov, D.ishondadayev M. Zokirov[2]. One should take into consideration the norms of the native language while choosing the skill of expressing a meaning in the language being learned. And this is called-interferention.

But anyway we cannot say that comparative relations have fully been learned. Because some borrowings of two dialects of Zarafshan valley are still remaining without attention. According to sources one can observe peculiarities of uzbek words in Northern dialects rather than in Southern dialects of Tadjik language R.L.Nemenova and G.Jurayev wrote about this; We can see Turkish words almost in all Tadjik dialects. They are even used in Southern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Factor:</th>
<th>ISRA (India)</th>
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<th>ICV (Poland)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.344</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>6.630</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</td>
<td>0.829</td>
<td>PHHII (Russia)</td>
<td>1.940</td>
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<td>GIF (Australia)</td>
<td>0.564</td>
<td>ESJI (KZ)</td>
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<td>JIF</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>SJJIF (Morocco)</td>
<td>2.031</td>
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diasects of Tadzhik language. These words are: ойлик, оқсакол, чатоқ, қавик (қавоқ), қош, қъдък (қош), қайн (қайнағо) [3, 284].

We think that Uzbek language hasn’t got the same impact on Tadzhik language. In the speech of Northern group dialects of Zarafshan valley we can notice some more Uzbek words and terms than in another dialects.

In this article I tried to give coverage about the usage of Uzbek words and terms concerning the action and state of people in the speech of Tadzhik people and analyze them according to the materials which were taken from there.

According to observations and analysis of the words of this article words which came into the language from Uzbek language are divided into such groups:

1. The group of anthroponyms: Ортик, (Писари тоглома номи Ортик аст), Улмас (Ҳудоҳрамати бивам Улмасғон ғисфандон бои кун меглуфтан), Кучкор (Додо ғирғи Кучكورون шоку мурст сир), Кореғли (Амаки Кореғло ноға шабе тўй доштим), Имсол (Имсол аки калони мамута, қошалиш хўрда, а.ш.), Ойди (Ябғидувий ва бир таш), Илоҳим (Ва бир, би қошмас), Улуғбек (Улуғбек қошалиш қўшакмас), Каттешона (Каттешона ва бир, би қошмас, қошалиш қўшакмас). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

2. Words which are connected with kinship: урғу-аймон (Инкасабу урғу-аймон қозиш дош), қаришкундо (Ҳар дуғи ҳамин авиод қаришкундо шуда), бўла/бўлайача (Ин одам бўлайача ин қозишда), қаришкундо (Имсол қозишда, я, қошалиш қўшакмас, қошалиш қўшакмас, қошалиш қўшакмас). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

3. Words which mean the action and state of people: оқибат (Изоҳим қошибати карманд бахар қўшит), қўқунда (Мул ёки қўкунда қошмас), қўқунда (Мул ёки қўкунда қошмас), қўқунда (Мул ёки қўкунда қошмас). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

4. Words which mean parts of body: билак (Қуш одам билакади мешуд), ёрдом (Ян бача-я ёрдом қачпиш набудас), кўрқоқ (Мундидир кўрқоқ қачпиш набудас), қош (Қуш одам қачпиш набудас), қўрқоқ (Мундидир қўрқоқ қачпиш набудас). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

5. Words which connect the names of the disease: сиё буда (Қурут), сиё буда (Қурут), сиё буда (Қурут), сиё буда (Қурут), сиё буда (Қурут), сиё буда (Қурут). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

6. Words which are connected with the names of the disease: испим (Дақлоар оби ҳунук ҳарда испим қачпиш набудас), тўдом (Қасалини ни тўдом, я, қошалиш қечмаши дигар, қошалиш қечмаши дигар, қошалиш қечмаши дигар, қошалиш қечмаши дигар). In this case there are additional borrowings of colloquial speech in the speech of Tadzhik nationalities which were taken from there.

Conclusion

In addition, to investigate borrowings of uzbek and tadjik languages are considered to be the peak of the matters of linguistics[10, 71]. Especially, because of Independence of our state, these relations are quickening and becoming stronger. To investigate borrowings of colloquial speech is one of the significant problems of linguistics.
ISRA (India)  =  1.344
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF        = 1.500

SIS (USA)  =  0.912
PHHII (Russia) = 0.207
ESJI (KZ)   = 3.860
SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260

References:


