



SIMILARITIES BETWEEN KHOREM DIALECTS AND THE URDU LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information on the similarities between Urdu and Uzbek. In addition, the article reflects the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language and the commonalities of the Urdu language, as well as current observations on cultural ties between the two nations.

KEYWORDS: Urdu language, Oghuz dialect, commonality, lexical parallelism, dolon, lungi, kanora, tamiz.

Uzbek, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of national identity, invaluable spiritual wealth, a great value for our people, which plays an important role in the political, social, spiritual and educational development of our country. At present, the state is pursuing a rational policy for the development of the Uzbek language. Today's Uzbek language, along with other languages, is developing and enriching on the basis of both internal and external sources.

In fact, the Uzbek language is influenced by many languages, in particular, the languages of the Far and Middle East, and their close and commonalities. In our article, we decided to focus on Urdu, the official language of Pakistan in the Middle East and one of the fifteen major languages recognized in the Constitution of India. To this day, our people have established direct ties with these two countries. These relations are equally valuable for both countries. We can see the development and strengthening of ties in science, technology, culture, medicine and sports. These connections, of course, have an impact on our spiritual and cultural life, especially on our languages.

It is known that Urdu is a language belonging to the Indo-Aryan group of Indo-European languages. Although Urdu and Uzbek belong to two different families, we can see their closeness and harmony. This

has been the case for many years. In particular, T. Kholmiraev's "Urdu-Uzbek dictionary" and "Urdu-Uzbek dictionary of common words" containing more than three thousand words as a result of many years of research by Anzoriddin Ibragimov are noteworthy. In these dictionaries we can find specific descriptions of words in Urdu and Uzbek that have a common form and content. A. Ibragimov states in the preface of the dictionary that similar words in Urdu and Uzbek are mainly words in Arabic and Persian [1]. Common words in the dictionary can be divided into 3 groups according to their semantic and grammatical features:

1. The meanings are the same (osmon, odob);
2. There is a slight difference in spelling and pronunciation (qog'oz, shakar);
3. Words with different meanings (yaqin - trust in Urdu, qudrat - nature in Urdu).

In addition to the Arabic and Persian words used in our language, the common words include pure Uzbek words. For example, sister, aunt, pilaf and others.

We noticed the Khorezm dialects in the dictionary and some similarities in Urdu. To date, it is difficult to find any significant research, except for the article of K. Olloyorov, associate professor of UrSU on Khorezm dialects and Urdu language [4]. That is why we need to pay attention to this issue. Urdu, the main



language of Pakistan, is said to be the richest source of vocabulary in Arabic and Persian.

It is known that many words of Khorezmian dialects in the Oghuz dialect have a significant influence on the ancient Khorezmian language. We know that ancient Khorezmian and Persian belong to the same language family. Arabic, on the other hand, has influenced languages throughout Central Asia throughout the 12th century. Over the years, as people-to-people contacts have grown stronger, their common language has grown significantly. This can be seen in the similarity of many words in Urdu and Uzbek, especially in Khorezm.

For example, the word "poyjoma" is mentioned in Ansoriddin Ibragimov's "Dictionary of Urdu-Uzbek Common Words" [1]. The word is common among the Oghuz-speaking population of Khorezm region and is used to mean women's pants. To this day, it is somewhat archaic, but active in the language of the older generation. The two-volume book "Khorezm dialects of the Uzbek language" by the scholar Fattoh Abdullayev mentions its use in the sense of "women's pants, trousers" [3].

Today, the Uzbek literary language is strongly influencing the consciousness of our people. Representatives of today's generation follow the information directly through various media, as well as the Internet. In the process, dialect words are gradually being replaced by words in literary language. That is why some words in Fattoh Abdullayev's dictionary "Khorezm dialects of the Uzbek language", created in the mid-twentieth century, are still in danger of obsolescence.

In our observations, we find that some of the dialects used in our dialects are difficult to trace in both modern Persian and Arabic dictionaries. One such word is *dolon*.

Dolon. The word, which is actively used in Urdu and in the Oghuz and Kipchak dialects of Khorezm as part of the house, is interpreted in F. Abdullayev's dictionary as "hallway room" [3].

If we look at the traditions of our people (mainly the Khorezm region), the names of the rooms are given depending on the shape of the rooms in the house, where they are located and what they are

intended for. For example, *kichik uy*, *qora uy* (a small house, a black house) and so on. It is customary to give rooms such names.

Kanora. The word, which is found in Urdu in Pakistan, is also widely used in the Khorezm region, meaning "iron hanger." Abdullayev used the word to mean "a long piece of wood with iron hooks, on which butchers hang meat."

Lungi. This word is also in the dictionary, and we do not find this word in F. Abdullayev's dictionary for Khorezm dialects. The word "Lungi" is used in Khorezm dialects to mean "children's game". In this game, a piece made of sheep's or ram's wool is called a lungi. The kids kick it with their feet and score points. The winner is the one who can keep his lungs on his feet for the longest time.

Among the words that are common to the Khorezmian dialects of Urdu are *dom*, *tamiz*, *kor*, *kursi*, *kishmish*, *gum*, *gung*, *lang*, *shal*. These words are widely used in the Oghuz dialect of Khorezm.

Ibragimov did not want to dwell on the meaning of these words. Because most of the words in the dictionary have the same meaning in both languages, Urdu and Uzbek. Some words are difficult to find in both Persian and Arabic today. It is more accurate to consider them as traces of ancient Sanskrit in modern languages. Because the languages that exist in Pakistan today are directly influenced by the languages that are spoken in India, of course. This is because Pakistan was part of India before it became an independent state. India is the center of Sanskrit and Buddhism. The people of Central Asia practiced many religions before the spread of Islam, with the exception of Buddhism. At the same time, the peoples had religious relations with each other.

History has shown that Central Asia and India have had good social, political and spiritual cooperation in the past. There is no doubt that these connections have a direct impact on language and literature. It is difficult to say that the words listed above are the words of the same language. It is not possible to determine this at this time. We think it is logical to call such words "lexical parallels" at the suggestion of linguist Ernst Begmatov. Because it is difficult to determine whether



these words were translated from Uzbek into Urdu or from Urdu into Uzbek.

In conclusion, today's Uzbek has for many years interacted with and mastered many languages in the region, while other languages also have significantly more lexical richness than Uzbek. This process is still going on. It is not surprising that these similarities and commonalities are the result of such a long period of development.

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