In it is necessary factor of supporting the social stability. in modern world influenced the language as the 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 - Tajik 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 define 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 - Turkmens, Uzbek - Kyrgyz, Uzbek - Uyghur) languages;
- Bilingual representatives of unrelated (Uzbek - Russian, Uzbek - Tajik) 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 - Tajik language bonds originate deeply its cultural roots in ancient times. These two friendly nations of Uzbek - Tajik 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 Tajik population plays Uzbek - Tajik 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 - Tajik 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 Tajik 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

| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 1.344 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PHHH (Russia) = 0.207 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 3.860 | IBJ (India) = 4.260 |
| JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031 |
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language this process is quickening. And this is
words which mean the action and state of
1. Word
2. Words which are connected with kinship:
3. Words which mean the action and state of people:

| ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) |
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| 1.344 | 0.912 | 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | PNN (Russia) | PIF (India) |
| 0.829 | 0.207 | 1.940 |
| GIG (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | IBI (India) |
| 0.564 | 3.860 | 4.260 |
| JIF | SJIF (Morocco) | 2.031 |

Impact Factor:

dialects of Tadjik language. These words are: ойлик, оқсқол, чаток, кақик (кақоқ), қош, қўдқ (қўдук), қўн (қўн), қўрқ (қўрқу) [3, 284].

We think that Uzbek language hasn’t got the same impact on Tadjik 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 Tadjik people and analyze them according to the materials which were taken from there.

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

1. The group of anthroponyms: Ортик, (Пискар тоголма номчи Ортик аст), Улмас (Ҳудорахмат бивам Ҳулмасфар қўсандан боши кун меглуфтган), Қўлқоқ (Додо Фиръ Қўлқоқтон шумо пусри), Корёғи (Амаки Корёғи рўзаш табве тўй доштён)[4], Ҳайтобой (Пагоҳ Хайтбоя ҳақ метия), ӷғўл (ӷғолгий кай ҳонимо мебид), ӷўдий (Дустар табоюн ӷўдий апай суфмий?). ӷўлбек (ӷўлбекфир бачем ҳапат бобота нажардон), ӷўша (ӷўша ҳола пагол пизиш оном мерагфед), Сотти (Ҳона Сотти апаба ҳеҳмон омадас), Тўлкин (Тўлкин домо бахои бачема намоисусас) Отабек (Номи аки кақониён Отабек) ва б.

2. Words which are connected with kinship: ургт-аймок (Инкас қарагаш мўл булас), кақриқду (Ҳар дуйи ҳалин азвол кақриқду ёш), бўла/бўлавачча (Ин одам бўлаваччи ман мунвий), қай-он (Имсоль ҳоле шааст сеъа, оном бошан, шааста медарон), бўви/бив-бобо/бобо (Ман баччи бивву бобов бўли), қайнаға/қайнағо (Ингас қайнағо қақониён мешан), қайнисил/қайнисил (Қайнисилан ман дуftar нага), қатта/қатта она (Қаттешона онеи ўзбек), ҳамбўйинса (Ҳар дуйи ён ҳамбўйинса), қачин/сочин (Дуфтар Рузбойба сочин фурсондунем не нияйтем суфмий), ва ҳ.

3. Words which mean the action and state of people: оқибат (Илоҳим оқибати карпром бохир шанад), ўсидан (Мўл пешимга кардаги одам намефад), қоти (Одам ик қоба қоти карда намешад), сўли (Гўлба об нарети сўли мекунад), осли (Ҳозирра духранда азар бўлёт ёшдан даркор, набоиш карданмаба осли карда мекардан) [6, 110], чўки (Бади кампирашон мурдан бобоя дилан ёшда), чеъти (Ҳозир ҳозал агар урбаш чеъти карда гисир), келиши (A чанчоил фойда нест, келиши кардан даркор), хайралиш (Ваё пешаф рафтанш хайралиш кардан а ёдая буромад), шоши (Корон мақобон шоши кардан даркор не), ҳоълик/ҳавлуки (Сал ганва ҳоълик карданаш март нуйб), қониён (Азарф вай а ин кор вай қошни накадага), бўшати (А кор бўшати ёш), сочи (Тўйб ва асри келиш домод сочи каро) ва б.

4. Words which mean parts of body: билак (Қучи одам билакаш мешу), юрак (Ин бачча-я юракаш набудас)[7, 48], кўқраб/кўраб (Қуракашба зада манам ҳамича ҳастам суфмий), сирт (Сирит миён кунода монда шамол задас), ўпка (Ин бачча ўпкини тамом шунада), қош (Қошаш сиёбудай), турк (Туркш хунук булас), тирсак (Ҳорафта тирсақашни мераф), ошқазон (Вахташиба гушино туши гисим акин ушқазон дар мекунад) ва б.

5. Words which mean people’s characters and peculiarities: бетутурук (Ин бачча бетутурук булас), даос (Даос, вай одам ҳалин хел кор кард-ми?), эзма (Индадар эзма нашав), қаччики (Ҳамсовй ёнгилом қаччики, ҳаризга хавар мекаший), қымқор (Чуром бумакороба якм ҳо), анқайи (Мудол анқай карда мечтаст)[8, 92], қизғончи (Духтар холемод қизғончи даром нест), ўтктир (Вай барин барин ўткит нес), тўполончи (Духтариго ганда тўполончи бу), тиним (Қучукбва тиним ҳасту вайбай тиним нес), қўнол (Як хел одамо қўнол хазил мекунад), қизғончи (Акмок ма қизғончи ёш), кўрқок (Ҳамун бачча ганда кўрқок-дия), ва ҳ.

6. The group of words which are connected with the names of the disease: истишими (Долзароб хунук ҳўрда истишими буромадас), тусма (Қасалин ишта ма ҳозирдушидан ҳамишкел) [9, 56], сарқасал (А тарса Алишер сарқасал) шуна бу), аккон (Ҳудо ҳашон натияду қасалин оққонба даво нест) ва б.

Words which came into the speech of Tadjik people of Zarafshan valley were considered to be the language of the state, as the impact of Uzbek language this process is quickening. And this is creating an opportunity for two nations to live friendly together.

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.
Impact Factor:

|            | ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | ISI (Dubai, UAE) | PHHI (Russia) | PIF (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | IB (India) | SJIF (Morocco) |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
|            | 1.344        | 0.912     | 6.630        | 0.829           | 0.207         | 1.940       | 0.564          | 3.860     | 4.260      | 2.031          |

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