

empowering teachers through targeted training, and fostering a school culture that values diversity as a resource rather than a challenge.

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FORS VA DARIY TILLARIDA IQTISODIY TERMIN YASASH USULLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Fors, dariy va tojik tillari aslida bir til oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, aniqrog‘i, ular bir umumiy o‘zakka ega. Ushbu tillarning qadimgi davr qatlamlari ham bir xil bo‘lib, shuningdek, ularning leksik tarkibida turli o‘zlashma birliklar mavjud. Biroq XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlariga kelib, bu tillardagi iqtisodiy terminlar turli ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlar hamda tijoriy aloqalar natijasida bir-biridan farq qila boshlagan.

Kalit so‘zlar: qiyosiy metod, tub asos, yasama so‘z, morfema, iqtisodiy terminlar, lingvistik usul

Аннотация: Фарси, дари и таджикский языки изначально относятся к одной языковой семье, точнее, имеют общий корень. Их древний языковой слой также является единым. Несмотря на наличие заимствований в лексическом составе этих языков, к концу XIX — началу XX века экономические термины в них начали различаться под влиянием различных социально-политических процессов и торгово-экономических связей. В данной работе проводится сравнительный анализ экономических терминов.

Ключевые слова: сравнительный метод, корневая основа, производное слово, производное слово, морфема, экономические термины, лингвистический метод

Abstract: The Persian, Dari, and Tajik languages belong to the same language family and, more precisely, share a common root. Their ancient linguistic layer is also largely identical. Despite the presence of borrowed elements in the lexical structure of these languages, by the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century the economic terminology in these languages began to diverge as a result of various socio-political processes and commercial interactions.

Keywords: comparative method, comparative method, root, simple root, derived word, morpheme, economic terms, linguistic method

Kirish qismi: Tilshunoslik adabiyotlarida tarkibida faqat bitta lug‘aviy ma‘noli qism, ya‘ni morfemadan tashkil topgan so‘zlar tub so‘z sifatida e‘tirof etiladi. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar esa tub so‘zlarni sodda so‘z tarkibida o‘rganadilar.

Mashhur tilshunos olim N.M. Shanskiy sodda so‘z asosining morfologik tuzilishi ikki asosiy turga ajralishini ta‘kidlaydi: tub asosli so‘zlar va yasama asosli so‘zlar. Olimning fikriga ko‘ra, tub so‘zlar quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarga ega:

1. tub asos morfologik jihatdan qismlarga bo‘linmaydi;
2. so‘z ma‘nosi qo‘shimcha vositalarsiz, ya‘ni hech qanday yasovchi affikslarsiz ifodalanadi.