

## WORDS WITH BOTH FORMS AND BASED ON THE LITERARY LANGUAGE STANDARD

Islamova Shahnoza Abdurakhmonovna <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Renaissance Educational University

Teacher of the Department of Philology

E-mail: [shahnozaismomova5@gmail.com](mailto:shahnozaismomova5@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT:

*In our orthographic standards, words accepted in both principles are given in the spelling dictionary based on phonetic and formal principles, and words that are given in both forms and based on the literary language standard are given in the spelling dictionary under the phrase "words with both forms and based on the literary language standard". The article analyzes some words that are subject to both principles.*

**INTRODUCTION.** Today's Uzbek spelling is based on the principles of phonetic, morphological, historical-traditional, differential and formal (graphic) writing. Even without taking into account the dialect and the diversity of speech of individual individuals, as a result of the interaction of oral speech sounds, many changes of various nature occur in the composition of words. If all this diversity were reflected in orthography, it would be impossible to ensure uniformity in writing. The above-mentioned rules of orthography were developed to eliminate such defects in writing.

Phonetic writing. According to this writing, the phonetic change that occurred as a result of adding suffixes to words is written in the way it is heard in speech. The normalization of the stem and suffix in a word according to how it is heard in writing is called phonetic writing.

For example, in literary pronunciation, - is accepted as the main form of the declension of -. Sometimes this form is pronounced as -ka, -qa after the sounds k and q and is written like this: poplar, spring.

In our orthographic standards, words accepted in both principles are given in the spelling dictionary based on phonetic and formal principles, and words that are given in both forms are given in the spelling dictionary under the phrase "words that are based on the norms of the literary language in both forms."

Formal writing. Writing words in formal writing means preserving the etymological or graphic state of the language or graphics of the people from which they were taken. There are a number of words in the Uzbek lexicon that have been borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, and English, and can be used in a unique way in the pronunciation of the Uzbek people. However, according to the rules of formal writing, they are written while preserving their etymology in the language to which they belong. For example, the words adopted from Arabic: muallim - ma:lim, maorif - ma:rif, Saodat - So:dat, fikr - fikr, hukm - hukum, were written according to both principles, while the words machit-masjid, iman-iman were written according to both principles.

We can see that the words adopted from Persian-Tajik: pari-ro' - pari-ro'y, sahibi-saibi, chorbog' - charvok, barobar-barovar; are subject to both principles.

Or, we can see that the words adopted from Russian: stol - ustal es, staziya - istansa es, etc., which were adopted based on the formal principle, are written in the style of rama es - rom, shotka es - cho'tka, which were adopted based on the phonetic principle. Words such as kiosk, diska, par, sekund, minut, konfet, patnis, sujet... are also examples of this.

The word alooe-aloe, borrowed from the Greek language, is also included in the category of "words with two different forms and based on the norms of the literary language".

One of the considered rules of spelling, the phonetic and morphological principles regulate the phonetic phenomena resulting from the combination of words and suffixes in the Uzbek language, the historical-traditional and differentiation principles regulate how to write some words and suffixes, while the formal writing teaches how to write words borrowed from other languages. But at the same time, there is a connection between the considered rules of writing, they serve to complement each other.

Words with two different forms and based on the norms of the literary language, both parts of which are not borrowed from another language, also make up a significant percentage. For example:

**nariyoq-naryoq, nabira-nevara,sohibi-soyibi,yastanmoq-yaslanmoq,birorta-bironta, guruch- gurunch,yetkizmoq-yetkazmoq,ozuqa-ozuqa,iginabarg-ninabarg;** their words are evidence of the lack of consensus on dialects.

This information was prepared based on the dictionary republished in 2023 by A. Eshonkulova, L. Koziboyeva. The dictionary notes that “new words and terms have emerged due to inventions and changes in the fields”, that this is not reflected in dictionaries widely used in our country, that the spelling of about 90 words and the sequence of letters of about 160 words have been corrected”. It is clear from this that the dictionary published in the last year contains many changes. No changes were made to the spelling rules between 1995 and 2023, but some words have changed and been given in new editions. Changes are given in the form of a “preface” or “appendix”. We emphasize to users that it is more effective to use the latest edition.

**References:**

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