



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction
Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Wikidata item
Cite this page

Print/export
Create a book
Download as PDF
Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons
Wikibooks
Wikivoyage

Languages

Afrikaans
አማርኛ
አማርኛ
العربية
Asturianu
Azərbaycanca
ဗမာဘာသာ
Bân-lâm-gú
Беларуская
Беларуская
(тарашкевіца)
বাংলা

Български
Bosanski
Brezhoneg
Català
Чӑвашла
Čeština
Dansk
Deutsch
Eesti
Ελληνικά
Español
Esperanto
Euskara
فارسی

Fiji Hindi
Français
Gaeilge
Galego
ଓଡ଼ିଆ/Hak-kâ-ngî
ଓଡ଼ିଆ
Հայերեւ
ଓଡ଼ିଆ
Hornjoserbsce
Hrvatski
Bahasa Indonesia
Ирон
Íslenska
Italiano

Article Talk

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Read Edit View history

Search Wikipedia



Tajik language

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tajik or Tajiki (Tajik: забони тоҷикӣ, *zaboni tojikī* [za'bɔni tɔdʒi'ki]),^[3] also called **Tajiki Persian** (Tajik: форсӣ тоҷикӣ, *forsii tojikī*, [fɔr'siji tɔdʒi'ki]), is the variety of Persian spoken in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It is closely related to Dari Persian. Since the beginning of the twentieth century and collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajik has been considered by a number of writers and researchers to be a variety of Persian^[4] (Halimov 1974: 30–31, Oafforov 1979: 33).^[clarification needed] The popularity of this conception of Tajik as a variety of Persian was such that, during the period in which Tajik intellectuals were trying to establish Tajik as a language separate from Persian, Sadriddin Ayni, who was a prominent intellectual and educator, had to make a statement that Tajik was not a bastardized dialect of Persian.^[5] The issue of whether Tajik and Persian are to be considered two dialects of a single language or two discrete languages^[6] has political sides to it (see Perry 1996).^[5]

Tajik is the official language of Tajikistan. In Afghanistan (where Tajik people make up a large part of the population), this language is less influenced by Turkic languages, is called Dari, and has co-official language status. Tajik has diverged from Persian as spoken in Afghanistan and Iran due to political borders, geographical isolation, the standardization process, and the influence of Russian and neighboring Turkic languages. The standard language is based on the northwestern dialects of Tajik (region of old major city of Samarkand), which have been somewhat influenced by the neighboring Uzbek language as a result of geographical proximity. Tajik also retains numerous archaic elements in its vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar that have been lost elsewhere in the Persophone world, in part due to its relative isolation in the mountains of Central Asia.

Contents [hide]

1	Geographical distribution
1.1	Dialects
2	Phonology
2.1	Vowels
2.2	Consonants
2.3	Word stress
3	Grammar
3.1	Nouns
3.2	Prepositions
4	Vocabulary
5	Writing system
6	History
7	See also
8	Notes
9	References
10	Further reading
11	External links

Geographical distribution [edit]

The most important cities of Central Asia—Samarkand and Bukhara—are in present-day Uzbekistan, where ethnic Tajiks comprise a majority.^{[7][8]} Today, virtually all Tajik speakers in Bukhara are bilingual in Tajik and Uzbek.^[citation needed] This Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism has had a strong influence on the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Bukharan Tajik.^[9] Tajiks are also found in large numbers in the Surxondaryo Region in the south and along Uzbekistan's eastern border with Tajikistan. Tajik is still widely spoken in Samarqand and Buxoro today, as Tajiks account for perhaps 70% of the total population of Samarqand and have been estimated to make up as much as 90% of Buxoro.^{[10][11]}

Official statistics in Uzbekistan state that the Tajik community comprises 5% of the nation's total population.^[12] However, these numbers do not include ethnic Tajiks who, for a variety of reasons, choose to identify themselves as Uzbeks in population census forms.^[13] During the Soviet "Uzbekisation" supervised by Sharof Rashidov, the head of the Uzbek Communist Party, Tajiks had to choose either to stay in Uzbekistan and get registered as Uzbek in their passports or leave the republic for the less-developed agricultural and mountainous Tajikistan.^[14] The "Uzbekization" movement ended in 1924.^[15] Native Tajiks living in the nation of Uzbekistan have reportedly estimated that Tajiks make up 25–30% of the nation's population.^[10]

Tajiks constitute 80% of Tajikistan's population, and the language dominates in most parts of the country. Some Tajiks in Badakhshan in southeastern Tajikistan, where the Pamir languages are the native languages of most residents, are bilingual. Tajiks are the dominant ethnic group in Northern Afghanistan as well, and are also the majority group in scattered pockets elsewhere in the country, particularly urban areas such as Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, Ghazni and Herat. Tajiks constitute between 25% and 30% of the total population of the country. In Afghanistan, the dialects spoken by ethnic Tajiks are written

Tajik/Tajiki

тоҷикӣ (tojikī)

Тоҷики

تاجیکی

"Tojikī" written in Cyrillic script and Persian (*Nastaliq* script)

Native to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

Native speakers 8.4 million (2015 census – 2015)^[1]

Language family Indo-European

- Indo-Iranian
- Iranian
- Western Iranian
- Southwestern Iranian
- Persian
- Tajik/Tajiki

Writing system Cyrillic, Latin, Persian (historically), Tajik Braille

Official status

Official language in Tajikistan

Recognised minority language in Uzbekistan

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Language codes

ISO 639-1 tg

ISO 639-2 tgk

ISO 639-3 tgk

Glottolog taji1245^[2]

Linguasphere 58-AAC-ci

This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For a guide to IPA symbols, see Help:IPA.

Part of a series on

Tajiks



History and culture

Language · Culture · Art · Sart

Population

Afghanistan · Tajikistan · Uzbekistan

v · t · e

עברית
Basa Jawa
ქართული
Қазақша
Kinyarwanda
Kiswahili
Коми
Kurdi
Кыргызча
Latina
Latviešu
Lietuvių
Lingua Franca Nova
Magyar
Македонски
مازناری
مەركەمەلچىرى
مصرى
Nederlands
中文
Нохчийн
Norsk
Norsk nynorsk
Олык марий
O'zbekcha/ўзбекча
پښتو
پنجابی
Piemontèis
Plattdüütsch
Polski
Português
Qırımtatarca
Română
Runa Simi
Русский
Саха тыла
Scots
Simple English
Slovenčina
کوردی
Srpski / srpski
Srpskohrvatski / српскохрватски
Suomi
Svenska
تۆرکىيەت
Тоҷикӣ
Türkçe
Удмурт
Українська
اردو
ئۇيغۇرچە / Uyghurche
Tiếng Việt
ไทย
Zazaki
ଓଡ଼ିଆ

Edit links

using the [Persian alphabet](#) and referred to as the [Dari](#), along with the dialects of other groups in Afghanistan such as the [Hazaragi](#) and [Aimaq dialects](#). Approximately 15-30% of Afghan citizens are native speakers of Dari.^[16] A large Tajik-speaking diaspora exists due to the instability that has plagued Central Asia in recent years, with significant numbers of Tajiks found in [Russia](#), [Kazakhstan](#), and beyond. This Tajik diaspora is also the result of the poor state of the economy of Tajikistan, and each year approximately one million men leave Tajikistan in order to gain employment in Russia.^[17]

Dialects [edit]

Tajik dialects can be approximately split into the following groups:

1. Northern dialects ([Northern Tajikistan](#), [Bukhara](#), [Samarkand](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), and the [Varzob](#) valley region of [Dushanbe](#)).^[18]
2. Central dialects (dialects of the upper [Zarafshan Valley](#))^[18]
3. Southern dialects (South and East of [Dushanbe](#), [Kulob](#), and the [Rasht](#) region of [Tajikistan](#))^[18]
4. Southeastern dialects (dialects of the [Darvoz](#) region and the [Amu Darya](#) near [Rushon](#))^[18]

The dialect used by the [Bukharan Jews](#) of Central Asia are known as the [Bukhori dialect](#) and belong to the northern dialect grouping. They are chiefly distinguished by the inclusion of [Hebrew](#) terms, principally religious vocabulary, and a historical use of the [Hebrew alphabet](#). Despite these differences, [Bukhori](#) is [readily intelligible](#) to other Tajik-speakers, particularly speakers of northern dialects.

A very important moment in the development of the contemporary Tajik, especially of the spoken language, is the tendency in changing its dialectal orientation. The dialects of Northern Tajikistan were the foundation of the prevalent standard Tajik, while the Southern dialects did not enjoy either popularity or prestige. Now all politicians and public officials make their speeches in the [Kulob dialect](#), which is also used in broadcasting.^[19]

Phonology [edit]

Vowels [edit]

The table below lists the six vowel phonemes in standard, literary Tajik. Letters from the Tajik Cyrillic alphabet are given first, followed by IPA transcription. Local dialects frequently have more than the six seen below.

Tajik vowels ^[20]

	Front	Central	Back
Close	и, ў /i/		у /u/
Mid	е /e/	ӯ /ø/	о
Open	а /æ/		/ɔ/

In central and southern dialects, /ø/ merges with /u/.^[21]

The open back vowel has varyingly been described as mid-back,^{[22][23]} [ø],^[24] [ɔ],^[5] and [ɔ:].[^[25]] It is analogous to standard Persian ā (long a).

Consonants [edit]

The Tajik language contains 24 consonants, 16 of which form contrastive pairs by voicing: [б/п] [в/ф] [д/т] [з/с] [ж/ш] [ч/ч] [г/к] [ғ/х].^[20] The table below lists the consonant phonemes in standard, literary Tajik. Letters from the Tajik Cyrillic alphabet are given first, followed by IPA transcription.

	Labial	Dental/ Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal	м /m/	н /n/				
Stop	п б /p/ /b/	т д /t/ /d/	ч չ /tʃ/ /dʒ/	к گ /k/ /g/	қ /q/	ъ /R/
Fricative	ֆ վ /f/ /v/	с զ /s/ /z/	շ ջ /ʃ/ /ʒ/		χ Ւ /χ/ /v/	х /h/
Approximant		լ /l/	յ /j/			
Trill		ր /r/				

Word stress [edit]

Word stress generally falls on the first syllable in finite verb forms and on the last syllable in nouns and noun-like words.^[20] Examples of where stress does not fall on the last syllable are adverbs like: *бале* (*bale*, meaning "yes") and *зоро* (*zero*, meaning "because"). Stress also does not fall on [enclitics](#), nor on the marker of the direct object.

Grammar [edit]

Main article: [Tajik grammar](#)

The word order of Tajiki Persian is [subject-object-verb](#). Tajik Persian grammar is almost identical to the classical Persian grammar (and the grammar of modern varieties such as Iranian Persian), although there are notable differences.^[26] The most notable difference between classical Persian grammar and Tajik Persian grammar is the construction of the present progressive tense in each language. In Tajik, the present progressive form consists of a present progressive participle, from the

verb *истодан* *istodan* 'to stand', and a cliticized form of the verb -аст-*ast* 'to be'.^[5]

Ман мактуб навишта истода-ам
man maktub navišta istoda-am
 I letter write be
 'I am writing a letter.'

In Classical Persian, the present progressive form consists of the verb *دار* *dār* 'to have' followed by a conjugated verb in either the simple present tense, the habitual past tense, or the habitual past perfect tense.^[27]

man dār-am kār kon-am
 I have work do
 'I am working.'

Nouns [edit]

Nouns are not marked for [grammatical gender](#), although they are marked for number.

Two forms of number exist in Tajik, singular and plural. The plural is marked by either the suffix *-ҳо-ҳо* or *-он -он* (with contextual variants *-ён -yon* and *-гон -gon*), although Arabic loan words may use Arabic forms. There is no definite article, but the indefinite article exists in the form of the number "one" *як* *yak*, and *-е -e*, the first positioned before the noun and the second joining the noun as a suffix. When a noun is used as a [direct object](#), it is marked by the suffix *-ро-ро*, e.g. *Рустамро задам* (*Rustam-ro zadam*), "I hit Rustam". This direct object suffix is added to the word after any plural suffixes. The form *-ро* can be literary or formal. In older forms of the Persian language, *-ро* could indicate both direct and indirect objects and some phrases used in modern [Persian](#) and Tajik have maintained this suffix on indirect objects, as seen in the following example: (*Худоро шукр Xudo-ro šukr-* "Thank God"). Modern [Persian](#) does not use the direct object marker as a suffix on the noun, but rather, as a stand-alone [morpheme](#).^[20]

Prepositions [edit]

Simple prepositions

Tajik	English
аз (<i>az</i>)	from, through, across
ба (<i>ba</i>)	to
бар (<i>bar</i>)	on, upon, onto
бе (<i>be</i>)	without
бо (<i>bo</i>)	with
дар (<i>dar</i>)	at, in
то (<i>to</i>)	up to, as far as, until
чун (<i>čun</i>)	like, as

Vocabulary [edit]

Tajik is conservative in its vocabulary, retaining numerous terms that have long since fallen into disuse in Iran and Afghanistan, such as *арзиз* (*arziz*), meaning "tin", and *фарбех* (*farbeh*), meaning "fat". Most modern [loan words](#) in Tajik come from [Russian](#) as a result of the position of Tajikistan within the [Soviet Union](#). The vast majority of these Russian loanwords which have entered the Tajik language through the fields of socioeconomics, technology, and government, where most of the concepts and vocabulary of these fields have been borrowed from the Russian language. The introduction of Russian loanwords into the Tajik language was largely justified under the [Soviet](#) policy of modernization and the necessary subordination of all languages to Russian for the achievement of a [Communist](#) state.^[28] Vocabulary also comes from the geographically close [Uzbek language](#) and, as is usual in [Islamic](#) countries, from [Arabic](#). Since the late 1980s, an effort has been made to replace loanwords with native equivalents, using either old terms that had fallen out of use, or coined terminology. Many of the coined terms for modern items such as *гармкунақ* (*garmkunak*), meaning 'heater' and *чангкашак* (*čangkašak*), meaning 'vacuum cleaner' differ from their Afghan and Iranian equivalents, adding to the difficulty in intelligibility between Tajik and other forms of [Persian](#).

In the table below, [Persian](#) refers to the standard language of Iran, which differs somewhat from the [Dari](#) Persian of Afghanistan. Another Iranian language, [Pashto](#), has also been included for comparative purposes.

Tajik	моҳ (<i>moҳ</i>)	нав (<i>nav</i>)	модар (<i>modar</i>)	ҳоҳар (<i>xohar</i>)	шаб (<i>šab</i>)	бинӣ (<i>bini</i>)	се (<i>se</i>)	сиёҳ (<i>siyoh</i>)	сурҳ (<i>surx</i>)	зард (<i>zard</i>)	сағз (<i>sabz</i>)	гурун (<i>gurun</i>)
Other Iranian languages												
Persian	ماه <i>māh</i>	نou <i>nou</i>	مادر <i>mādar</i>	خواهر <i>xāhar</i>	شب <i>šab</i>	بینی <i>bīnī</i>	سه <i>se</i>	سیاه <i>siyāh</i>	سرخ <i>sorx</i>	زرد <i>zard</i>	سبز <i>sabz</i>	گرگ <i>gorg</i>
Pashto	ډاھشت <i>myâshṭ</i>	نوی <i>nəwai</i>	مور <i>mor</i>	خور <i>xor</i>	ښېه <i>shpa</i>	پوزا <i>poza</i>	درې <i>dre</i>	تور <i>tor</i>	سور <i>sur</i>	زړۍ <i>zyaṛ</i>	شين، زرغون <i>shin, zərgūn</i>	لړوہ <i>lewə</i>
Kurdish (Kurmanji)	meh	nû	dê	xwîşk	şev	poz	sisê, sê	reş	sor	zer	kesk	gur
Other Indo-European languages												
English	month	new	mother	sister	night	nose	three	black	red	yellow	green	wolf

Armenian	ամիս amis	նոր nor	մայր mayr	բույր k'uyr	գիշեր gišer	զիթ' kit'	երեք yerek'	սև sev	կարմիր karmir	դեղին degin	կանաչ kanač	գայլ gayl
Urdu	ماہینہ ^۱ mahīnā	نور nayā	ماں mām	بہن bēhn	رات rāt	نک nāk	تین tīn	کالا kālā	Jع lāl	پلہ pīlā	سنہ sabz	بھریا bheriyā
Hindi	महीना mahīnā	नवा nayā	माम mām	बहान bahan	रात rāt	नाक nāk	तीन tīn	काला kālā	लाल lāl	पीला pīlā	हरा harā	भेरिया bheriyā
Bengali	মাঝ māsh	নোয়া noya	মাঁ mā	বোন bōn	রাত rāt	নাক nāk	তিনি tin	কালো kālo	লাল lāl	হলুদ holud	শোবুজ shobuz	নেক্রে nekre
Latin	mēnsis	novus	māter	soror	nox	nasus	trēs	āter, Niger	ruber	flāvus, gilvus	viridis	lupus
Spanish	mes	nuevo	madre	hermana	noche	nariz	tres	negro	rojo	amarillo	verde	lobo
Greek	μήνας minas	νέος neos	μητέρα ² mitera	αδελφή ³ adhelfi	νύχτα ⁴ nihta	μύτη ⁵ miti	τρία ⁶ tria	μαύρος mavros	κόκκινος kokkinos	κίτρινος kitrinos	πράσινος prasinos	λύκος likos
Ukrainian	місяць misiats	новий novyi	мати maty	сестра sestra	ніч nich	ніс nis	три try	чорний chornyi	червоний, рудий chervonyi, rudyi	жовтий zhovtyi	зелений zelenyi	вовк vovk
Russian	месяц mesiats	новый novyi	мать mat'	сестра siestra	ночь noch'	нос nos	три tri	чёрный chiornyi	красный, рыжий krasnyi, ryzhyi	жёлтый zholtyi	зелёный zielonyi	волк volk
Serbo-Croatian	m(j)esec	nov	majka	sestra	noć	nos	tri	crn	crven	žut	zelen	vuk
Lithuanian	mēnuo	naujas	motina	sesuo	naktis	nosis	trys	juoda	raudona	geltona	žalia	vilkas

Writing system [edit]

Main article: [Tajik alphabet](#)

In Tajikistan and other countries of the former [Soviet Union](#), Tajik Persian is currently written in [Cyrillic script](#), although it was written in the [Latin script](#) beginning in 1928, and the [Arabic alphabet](#) prior to 1928. In the [Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic](#), the use of the Latin script was later replaced in 1939 by the Cyrillic script.^[29] The Tajik alphabet added six additional letters to the Cyrillic script inventory and these additional letters are distinguished in the Tajik orthography by the use of diacritics.^[30] In an interview to Iranian news media in 2008, Tajikistan's deputy culture minister said Tajikistan would study the issue of switching its [Tajik alphabet](#) from Cyrillic to [Perso-Arabic script](#) used in Iran and Afghanistan when the government feels that "the Tajik people become familiar with the Persian alphabet".^[31]

History [edit]

According to many scholars, the New Persian language (which subsequently evolved into the Persian forms spoken in Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan) developed in [Transoxiana](#) and [Khorasan](#), in what are today parts of Afghanistan, Iran, [Uzbekistan](#) and Tajikistan. While the New Persian language was descended primarily from [Middle Persian](#), it also incorporated substantial elements of other [Iranian languages](#) of ancient Central Asia, such as [Sogdian](#).

Following the [Arab](#) conquest of Iran and most of Central Asia in the 8th century AD [Arabic](#) for a time became the court language, and [Persian](#) and other Iranian languages were relegated to the private sphere. In the 9th century AD, following the rise of the [Samanids](#), whose state was centered around the cities of [Bukhoro](#) ([Buxoro](#)), [Samarcand](#) and [Herat](#), and covered much of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and northeastern Iran, New Persian emerged as the court language and swiftly displaced Arabic. Arabic influence continued to show itself in the form of the [Perso-Arabic](#) script used to write the language (replaced in Tajik by Latin and then Cyrillic in the 20th century) and a large number of Arabic loanwords.

New Persian became the lingua franca of Central Asia for centuries, although it eventually lost ground to the [Chaghatai language](#) in much of its former domains as a growing number of [Turkic](#) tribes moved into the region from the east. Since the 16th century AD, Tajik has come under increasing pressure from neighboring [Turkic languages](#). Once spoken in areas of [Turkmenistan](#), such as [Merv](#), Tajik is today virtually non-existent in that country. [Uzbek](#) has also largely replaced Tajik in most areas of modern Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, Tajik persisted in pockets, notably in Samarcand, Bukhoro and [Surxondaryo Province](#), as well as in much of what is today Tajikistan.

The [Russian Empire](#) in [Russian Turkestan](#) implemented [Turkification](#) upon the Ferghana and Sarmakand Tajiks replacing the Tajik language with Uzbek resulting in an Uzbek dominant speaking Samarkand whereas decades before Tajik was the dominant language in Samarkand.^[32]

The creation of the [Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic](#) within the [Soviet Union](#) in 1929 helped to safeguard the future of Tajik, as it became an official language of the republic alongside [Russian](#). Still, substantial numbers of Tajik-speakers remained outside the borders of the republic, mostly in the neighboring [Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic](#), which created a source of tension between [Tajiks](#) and [Uzbeks](#). Neither Samarcand nor Bukhoro was included in the nascent Tajik S.S.R., despite their immense historical importance in Tajik history. After the creation of the Tajik S.S.R., a large number of ethnic Tajiks from the Uzbek S.S.R. migrated there, particularly to the region of the capital, [Dushanbe](#), exercising a substantial influence in the republic's political, cultural and economic life. The influence of this influx of ethnic Tajik immigrants from the Uzbek S.S.R. is most prominently manifested in the fact that literary Tajik is based on their northwestern dialects of the language, rather than the central dialects that are spoken by the natives in the Dushanbe region and adjacent areas.

After the fall of the Soviet Union and Tajikistan's independence in 1991, the government of Tajikistan has made substantial



Tajik Republic's 1929 coat of arms with Tajik language in Perso-Arabic script جمهوریت شوریوی مختار تاجیکستان اجتماعی

efforts to promote the use of Tajik in all spheres of public and private life. Tajik is gaining ground among the once-Russified upper classes, and continues its role as the vernacular of the majority of the country's population. There has been a rise in the number of Tajik publications. Increasing contact with media from Iran and Afghanistan, after decades of isolation under the Soviets, is also having an effect on the development of the language.

See also [edit]

- [Academy of Persian Language and Literature](#)
- [Bukhori](#)
- [Dari \(Persian\)](#)
- [Iranian people](#)
- [Iranian Studies](#)
- [List of Persian poets and authors](#)
- [List of Tajik singers](#)
- [Persian language](#)
- [Tajik alphabet](#)
- [Tajik Wikipedia](#)
- [Tajiks](#)



Notes [edit]

1. ^ [Tajik/Tajiki](#) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. ^ Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Tajik". *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
3. ^ "Tajik".
4. ^ Lazard, G. 1989
5. ^ [a b c d](#) Shinji Ido. *Tajik*. Published by UN COM GmbH 2005 (LINCOM EUROPA)
6. ^ Studies pertaining to the association between Tajik and Persian include Amanova (1991), Kozlov (1949), Lazard (1970), Rozenfel'd (1961), and Wei-Mintz (1962). The following papers/presentations focus on specific aspects of Tajik and their historical modern Persian counterparts: Cejpek (1956), Jilraev (1962), Lorenz (1961, 1964), Murav'eva (1956), Murav'eva and Rubinl!ik (1959), Ostrovskij (1973), and Sadeghi (1991).
7. ^ B. Rezvani: "Ethno-territorial conflict and coexistence in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Fereydan. Appendix 4: Tajik population in Uzbekistan" ([1]). Dissertation. Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, [University of Amsterdam](#). 2013
8. ^ Paul Bergne: *The Birth of Tajikistan. National Identity and the Origins of the Republic* International Library of Central Asia Studies. I.B. Tauris. 2007. Pg. 106
9. ^ Shinji Ido. *Bukharan Tajik*. Muenchen: LINCOM EUROPA 2007
10. ^ [a b](#) Richard Foltz, "The Tajiks of Uzbekistan", *Central Asian Survey*, 15(2), 213-216 (1996).
11. ^ "Uzbekistan".
12. ^ Uzbekistan. *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency (December 13, 2007). Retrieved on 2007-12-26.
13. ^ See for example the Country report on Uzbekistan, released by the [United States](#) Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor [here](#).
14. ^ Rahim Masov, *The History of the Clumsy Delimitation*, Irfon Publ. House, Dushanbe, 1991 (in Russian). English translation: *The History of a National Catastrophe*, transl. Iraj Bashiri, 1996.
15. ^ <http://www.angelfire.com/rnb/bashiri/Masov/MasovHistoryNationalCatastrophe.pdf>
16. ^ "Afghanistan v. Languages". Ch. M. Kieffer. *Encyclopædia Iranica*, online ed. Retrieved 10 December 2010. "Persian (2) is the language most spoken in Afghanistan. The native tongue of twenty five percent of the population ..."
17. ^ "Tajikistan's missing men | Tajikistan | al Jazeera".
18. ^ [a b c d](#) Windfuhr, Gernot. "Persian and Tajik." *The Iranian Languages*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2009. 421
19. ^ E.K. Sobirov (Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences). [On learning the vocabulary of the Tajik language in modern times](#), p. 115.
20. ^ [a b c d](#) Khojayori, Nasrullo, and Mikael Thompson. *Tajiki Reference Grammar for Beginners*. Washington, DC: Georgetown UP, 2009.
21. ^ [A Beginners' Guide to Tajiki](#) by Azim Baizoyev and John Hayward, Routledge, London and New York, 2003, p. 3
22. ^ Lazard, G. 1956
23. ^ Perry, J. R. (2005)
24. ^ Nakanishi, Akira, *Writing Systems of the World*
25. ^ Korotkov, M. (2004)
26. ^ Perry, J. R. 2005
27. ^ Windfuhr, Gernot. *Persian Grammar: History and State of Its Study*. De Gruyter, 1979. Trends in Linguistics. State-Of-The-Art Reports.
28. ^ Marashi, Mehdi, and Mohammad Ali Jazayery. *Persian Studies in North America: Studies in Honor of Mohammad Ali Jazayery*. Bethesda, MD: Iran, 1994.
29. ^ Windfuhr, Gernot. "Persian and Tajik." *The Iranian Languages*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2009. 420.
30. ^ Windfuhr, Gernot. "Persian and Tajik." *The Iranian Languages*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2009. 423.
31. ^ "Tajikistan may consider using Persian script when the conditions are met", interview of Tajikistan's Deputy Culture Minister with Iranian News Agency, 2 May 2008.
32. ^ Kirill Nourzhanov; Christian Bleuer (8 October 2013). *Tajikistan: A Political and Social History*. ANU E Press. pp. 22-. ISBN 978-1-925021-16-5.

References [edit]

- Azim Baizoyev, John Hayward: [A beginner's guide to Tajiki](#). - 1. publ. - London [u. a.]: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004. (includes a Tajiki-English Dictionary)
- Ido, S. (2005) *Tajik* ISBN 3-89586-316-5
- Korotow, M. (2004) *Tadschikisch Wort für Wort. Kauderwelsch* ISBN 3-89416-347-X
- Lazard, G. (1956) "Caractères distinctifs de la langue tadjik". *Bulletin de la Société Linguistique de Paris*. 52. pp. 117–186
- Lazard, G. "Le Persan". *Compendium Linguarum Iranicarum*. Wiesbaden. 1989.
- Windfuhr, G. (1987) in Comrie, B. (ed.) "Persian". *The World's Major Languages*. pp. 523–546
- Perry, J. R. (2005) *A Tajik Persian Reference Grammar* (Boston : Brill) ISBN 90-04-14323-8
- Rastorgueva, V. (1963) *A Short Sketch of Tajik Grammar* (Netherlands : Mouton) ISBN 0-933070-28-4
- Назарзода, С. – Сангинов, А. – Каримов, С. – Султон, М. Х. (2008) *Фарҳанги тафсирии забони тоҷикӣ (иборат аз ду ҷилд). Ҷилди I. А – Н.* [permanent dead link] *Ҷилди II. О – Я.* [permanent dead link] (Душанбе).
- Khojayori, Nasrullo, and Mikael Thompson. *Tajiki Reference Grammar for Beginners*. Washington, DC: Georgetown UP, 2009. ISBN 978-1-58901-269-1
- Windfuhr, Gernot. "Persian and Tajik." *The Iranian Languages*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2009. ISBN 978-0-7007-1131-4
- Windfuhr, Gernot. *Persian Grammar: History and State of Its Study*. De Gruyter, 1979. Trends in Linguistics. State-Of-The-Art Reports. ISBN 978-9027977748
- Marashi, Mehdi, and Mohammad Ali Jazayery. *Persian Studies in North America: Studies in Honor of Mohammad Ali Jazayery*. Bethesda, MD: Iran, 1994. ISBN 978-0936347356

Further reading [edit]

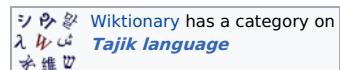
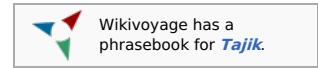
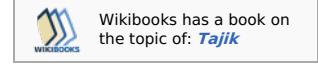
- Ido, Shinji (2014), "Bukharan Tajik", *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 44 (1): 87–102,

doi:10.1017/S002510031300011X

- John Perry. TAJIK ii. TAJIK PERSIAN (Encyclopedia Iranica)
- Bahriddin Aliev and Aya Okawa. TAJIK iii. COLLOQUIAL TAJIKI IN COMPARISON WITH PERSIAN OF IRAN (Encyclopedia Iranica)

External links [edit]

- Tajiki Cyrillic to Persian alphabet converter
- A Worldwide Community for Tajiks
- Tajik Swadesh list of basic vocabulary words (from Wiktionary's Swadesh-list appendix)
- BBC news in Tajik
- English-Tajik-Russian Dictionary
- Free Online Tajik Dictionary
- Welcome to Tajikistan
- Численность населения Республики Таджикистан на 1 января 2015 года. Сообщение Агентства по статистике при Президенте Республики Таджикистан
- наамоишгоҳи "Китоби Душанбе". A news clip about a Dushanbe book exhibition, with examples of various members of the public speaking Tajiki.



Languages of Tajikistan			
Official language	Tajik		
Regional/Minority languages	Pamir	Bartangi · Ishkashimi · Khufi · Oroshani · Rushani · Shughni · Wakhi · Yazgulyam	
	Other	Kyrgyz · Parya · Pashto · Russian · Uzbek · Yagnobi	
Persian language			
History	Old Persian · Middle Persian · Modern Persian		
Dialects	Western (Iranian) · Dari (Afghanistan) · Tajik · Hazaragi · Aimaq · Kuwaiti Persian · Tat · Judeo-Persian (Dzhid) · Judeo-Tat (Juhuri) · Judeo-Tajik (Bukhor) · Sistani		
Language features	Vocabulary (Nouns · Verbs) · Phonology		
Grammar	Persian grammar · Tajik grammar		
Writing system	Old Persian cuneiform · Pahlavi scripts · Persian alphabet (Persian calligraphy) · Tajik alphabet · Romanized Persian alphabet (Fingilish) · Persian Braille		
Literature	Persian literature · Middle Persian literature · Tajik literature		
Other topics	List of English words of Persian origin · List of French loanwords in Persian · Persian language in South Asia		
Iranian languages			
Old	Eastern	Avestan · Old Scythian	
	Western	Median · Old Persian	
Middle	Eastern	Bactrian · Khwarezmian · Ossetic (Jassic) · Saka · Scythian · Sogdian	
	Western	Middle Persian · Parthian	
Modern	Eastern	Pamir	Ishkashimi · Sanglechi · Wakhi · Munji · Yidgha · Vanji · Yazghulami · Shughni · Roshani · Khufi · Bartangi · Sarikoli
		Others	Ossetian (Digor · Iron) · Pashto (Central · Northern · Southern · Wanetsi) · Yaghobi · Ormuri · Parachi
	Western	North	Old Azari · Balochi · Central Iran · Zoroastrian Dari · Fars · Gilaki · Gorani · Kurdish (Sorani · Kurmanji · Southern group) · Laki · Mazandaran · Semnani · Taleshi · Deilami · Tati · Zazaki
		South	Persian (Caucasian Tat · Dari · Hazaragi · Tajik) · Luri (Feyli · Bakhtiari · Kumzari) · Larestani · Bashkardi
Italics indicate extinct languages.			
Authority control NDL: 00572742			

Languages of Categories: Afghanistan	Languages of Kazakhstan	Languages of Kyrgyzstan	Languages of Russia
Languages of China	Languages of Tajikistan	Languages of Turkmenistan	Languages of Uzbekistan
Languages of Pakistan	Persian dialects and varieties	Subject-object-verb languages	Tajik language

This page was last edited on 12 March 2019, at 19:46 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.