THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE TYPOLOGICAL CONTRAST OF GRAMMATICAL AND WORD-FORMATION SYSTEMS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Azizova Dilfuza Makhmudovna

A senior teacher of the Chair of "Foreign languages" of Karshi
University of Economics and Pedagogy, Uzbekistan

Annotation: *Currently, the problem of contrastive linguistics is extremely relevant. "Contrastive linguistics is a field of research in general linguistics, which is intensively developing. The purpose of contrastive linguistics is the comparative study of two, less often several languages to identify their similarities and differences at all levels of the linguistic structure. Early sources of contrastive linguistics can be considered observations on the differences between a foreign (foreign) language compared to one's native language, which are reflected in grammars published in various countries, and work on the typological comparison of unrelated languages conducted in connection with the tasks of typological classification of languages....*

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Contrastive linguistics often uses resources on a synchronous segment of language. The techniques employed in contrastive research rely on the objectives and focus of a specific study of a contrastive nature, while also having a tight relationship to the theoretical advancements in many fields of contemporary general linguistics. The native language is used as the starting model, or "reference language," in works aimed at refining the process of learning a foreign language. The studied foreign language is compared with its native language along the lines of similarities and, most importantly, differences. These kinds of works often encompass the full area of grammar. According to the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, "in quantitative terms, works on various levels of language are unevenly distributed: most of all — on contrastive grammar, less — on contrastive phonology, even less — on contrastive comparison of lexical systems ..." The "set" of grammatical categories that distinguish one language from another is the most crucial component of this element. The precise arrangement of a language's lexical composition is mostly determined by the existence or absence of unique grammar constructions (GC), which are a language's most distinctive typological feature. It should be highlighted, nevertheless, that the intricacies of how grammatical

systems are organized—specifically, the system of grammatical categories and the methods in which grammatical concepts are expressed—largely dictate the uniqueness of lexical systems among languages. According to the theory of nomination, it is crucial, for instance, to determine whether or not a person's name, like in Russian, includes the semantic feature "gender," which is represented in the grammatical category of gender and the word-formation category of femininity. We believe that the most notable manifestation of the linguistic worldview distinctions between the Russian and Uzbek languages is the grammatical discrepancies between them. Consequently, we believe that identifying the grammatical system differences in the Russian and Uzbek languages should come before identifying the lexical system contrasts in those languages. The gender and non-person categories, which significantly impact the lexicon and word-formation details, are the most disparate categories in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The following are the salient characteristics of the difference between the morphemic systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages:

1. The primary means of conveying grammatical meanings in Russian is through inflection, which is distinguished by its syntactic, ambiguous, and paradigmatic complicated representational qualities. The Uzbek language lacks such a class of morphemes.

2. For the Russian language, both pre- and post-root morphemes are productive. A limited number of borrowed morphemes with Persian-Tajik origins constitute prefixal morphemes in the Uzbek language, but they are crucial for the creation of names. It is important to highlight that Uzbek does not use verbal prefixes. Another aspect of the typological contrast is the abundance of complex word-formation affixes in Russian and their lack in Uzbek. These affixes can be prefix and suffix, prefix and postfix, or prefix, suffix, and postfix; some examples include na -kolen-ik, co-conversation, time-to-run, time-to-fly, and time-to-go bankrupt.

The languages of Uzbekistan and Russia differ typologically and genetically: Russian is an inflectional language that is part of the Slavic language family. Its "maximum use of polysemous affixes" determinant is noteworthy, as is the rise in analyticism and partially agglutination in its structure. Uzbek is an agglutinative language with the determinant "economical use of unambiguous language," and it is a member of the Turkic language family (Chagatai, or Eastern subgroup)." A grammatical category is made up of a collection of word forms and the grammatical meanings that they express. It is arranged according to a minimum of two grammatical meanings that are both parts of the category and have hierarchical relationships with it." This concept may also be applied to all other forms of language categories (YAK), which are described as a system of uniform linguistic meanings represented through one or more formal procedures. The formality of the

YAK is also indicated in the description above; this is a crucial aspect of linguistic categories.

First, zero endings and suffixes are the main way that this is expressed. Some examples of this are: forest— forests; water — waters; wife — wives; spill — spill; run — run; quiet — quiet; spouse — spouse; godfather – kuma, etc. "In the Uzbek language, due to the clear, strict morphemic structure of the word and the fixation of certain affixes of certain meanings, there can be neither zero grammatical nor zero word-formation indicators."

2. Many terms in the Russian language have a common origin (e.g., accept, isolate, isolate, and beneath), as well as ob-u-t, raz-u-t, ego-ist, and ego-izm. A radixoid is the common name for the related root. Similar to affixes, the root is stable in formal and semantic meanings in Uzbek.

3. The existence of lexemes with non-first degree articulation, such as teacher — teacher and student — student, is striking evidence of the asymmetry between form and content. This is because the word is easily divided along both the root line and the line of the formant, which in this case has the meaning of femininity. Post office mail, glass - glass (N degree of articulation, since the root is easily isolated, and the semantics of the affix is unclear), beef, pork (Since the affix clarifies the meaning of materiality and the root's semantics are unclear without it, the degree of articulation is high. Determining the origin of Russian words such as viburnum, raspberry, currant, shepherd, barley, rubbish, pig, bird, egoist, white, snub-nosed, post office, and bugle posed a significant challenge. Viburnum, raspberry, currant, and lingo berry all have the so-called "berry" suffix; in fact, this is one of the indicators of the IC "materiality"; these words are arranged in rows based on an affix-like segment; either there is no producing word or there is a formant, but it is a unique formation with an ambiguous meaning (barley, post office, bugle, snub-nosed). Unifixes are a general term for unique formants, while uniradixoids are a term for unique related roots. Since articulate root and affix words are often derivatives, there is no need to create a distinct subclass of articulate words specifically for the Uzbek language.

As an agglutinative language, Uzbek is distinguished by its distinct morphemic structure, relatively simple root reparability, and stable affixes both in formal and semantic senses. The monolithic nature of the Russian lexeme, a high degree of fusion, and the close interaction of roots, affixes, and inflections—which is typical of the fusion character of the connection of morphemes in a word form—all account for the presence of zero morphemes, connected roots, and words of a non-first degree of articulation. The practical requirement of morphological changes in word modification and word construction makes this easier. Obvious features of contrast are characteristic of the structure of word-formation chains (CC) and

word-formation nests (SG) of the Russian and Uzbek languages. The SG of the Russian language is characterized by multi–stage: union –> allied –> ally -> ally –> alliance, new –> update –> update –> renovationist, work –> develop –> developer -> developer. "The word—formation nests of the Uzbek language are more compact, grammatical, predictable, although many of them include idiomatic formations, for example, ish — work, ishbai — piecework, ishbilarmon — an expert in his field, a craftsman, ishbilarmonlik - knowledge of business, ishbop — fit for work, ishboshi — head, head, ishboshilik — leadership, ishboshkaruvchi — managers.

It should be added that the SG of the Uzbek language are usually one- or two-stage, despite the potential multilingualism of the Uzbek word form, since grammatical and word-formation affixes alternate in the composition of this word form.

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