

# **TYPOLOGICAL CONTRASTS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN THE METHODOLOGICAL ASPECT**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

**Methodological directions for studying the grammatical structure of the Uzbek and Russian languages (including in a comparative aspect) in Uzbekistan have long traditions and are currently actively developing, a large number of textbooks on this topic are being published. However, a common drawback of most of such publications, from our point of view, is insufficient attention to the typological contrasts of the grammatical systems of the Uzbek and Russian languages, namely, they create "problem" areas for the assimilation of these languages.**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In dissertations on this topic, methodological aspects of mastering lexical groups in the specialty of training (railway, medical vocabulary, information technology vocabulary, etc.) are most often developed. However, such monographic studies, as a rule, do not take into account the "supremacy" of vocabulary in relation to the formation of lexical paradigms, as well as in relation to word formation (this is an aspect that is clearly insufficiently developed in a comparative plan).

In our opinion, Yu. N. Karaulov correctly defined the ratio of vocabulary and grammar: "For the speaker, there is no separate vocabulary and separate grammar with its rules. Both types of knowledge of the speaker are fused into a unity characterized by interpenetration, syncretism of grammar and vocabulary, on the basis of which his speech activity takes place, and which not only admits,

but necessarily presupposes constant variation, fluctuation, pulsation. "

Therefore, the identification of the contrasts of the lexical systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages must begin, in our opinion, with the identification of the contrasts of grammatical systems (in this case, the substantive). As is known, the grammatical structure of the Slavic and Turkic languages exhibits a number of features of superficial and deep allomorphy. This fully applies to the Russian and Uzbek languages, which predetermines a number of difficulties in teaching both the Russian language to the Uzbek audience and the Uzbek language to the Russian audience.

It is well known that a correctly chosen theoretical base significantly increases the effectiveness of theoretical developments, therefore, in this article we attempt to give a brief overview of typological contrasts of the grammatical systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

## **MAIN PART:**

The problem of assimilating one or another grammatical material may be associated with the absence of a particular grammatical category (GC) in the native language, as well as with a fundamentally different construction of the same-name GC in the native language.

Let us list the topics of Russian morphology most problematic for the assimilation of Uzbek students.

1. The grammatical categories of gender and animation, giving a projection on the syntactic

norms of agreement, which is associated with a high percentage of speech errors of Uzbek students. The neuter gender, which does not find support in the category of the non-person of the Uzbek language, is often idiomatic for Uzbek students, which is associated with the difficulties of mastering the impersonal sentences of the Russian language. For the same reason, there are numerous errors in reconciling inanimate nouns in genus with adjectives or verbs of the past tense, for example: small radish, the computer did not work.

2. The category of case due to inflectional expression, the multitype declension of nouns in Russian against the background of a strictly unambiguous expression of case meanings with a limited set of affixes in the Uzbek language, as well as the multitype nature of the control connection in Russian.

3. Grammatical categories of a kind and voice, their semantics and formal expression. The category of the species, like the category of the genus, is absent in the Uzbek language, which determines the difficulties of their assimilation by Uzbek students, and the need to pay special attention to them in the learning process. However, the presence of the pledge category in the Uzbek language, perhaps, does not simplify the assimilation of the Russian category of the same name by the Uzbek audience, since in each language the expression of subject-object relations receives a different "arrangement". For Uzbek students, it is difficult to use the postfix -sy (as well as many Russian prefixes), for Russians - the consistent application of the compulsory pledge of the Uzbek language. Note that the interaction of the type and voice in the Russian language predetermines the multiplicity of derivational categories of verbs. "In the formation of word-formation categories, the type and the pledge always act together, however, in relation to one SC, the impact of the category of the species is stronger, in relation to

others - the pledge. In the zone of the predominant action of the species there are word-formation categories "spatial modification of action"; "Multiplicity of action"; "Intensity of action"; "Temporary limited action"; "The effectiveness of the action." In the zone of preferential action of the pledge - the word-formation categories of the IC "behavior", "formation", "causation". In the Uzbek language, only two derivational categories are characteristic of the verb: "formation" and "causation"

4. A complex system of participles of the Russian language, since the participles of the Uzbek language are more of the same type.

5. Variation of forms of comparative degree in Russian.

6. Specific in relation to the Uzbek language is the category of completeness / brevity: beautiful - beautiful, beautiful, beautiful, beautiful, etc.

The most important in the selected aspect of the study is the "set" of grammatical categories characteristic of a particular language. The very presence or absence of certain GCs is a vivid typological characteristic of a given language and largely determines the specifics of the organization of its lexical composition.

It is essential that the nouns of the Russian language have the grammatical categories of gender, number, case, animate-inanimate, and the nouns of the Uzbek language have the categories of number, case, belonging, definiteness-uncertainty and non-person. The most contrasting categories in the Russian and Uzbek languages are the categories of gender and non-person, which largely determine the specificity of the lexical and word-formation systems of these languages.

"From the point of view of the theory of nomination, it is very important, for example, whether the semantic attribute "gender", reflected in the grammatical category of gender

and the derivational category of femininity, is included in the name of a person, as in Russian, whether it is accented or neutralized <...> It is in grammatical differences there are very significant, in our opinion, differences between the linguistic pictures of the world of the Russian and Uzbek languages".

However, it should be emphasized that, despite the conjugation and correlation of semiotic signs "gender-gender" in Russian, the ratio of nominations of men and women is far from always symmetrical, especially in the field of designating persons by profession, occupation, rank, degree ( accountant, conductor, lawyer, philologist, graduate student, doctor, etc.).

As you know, in the Uzbek language, due to the clear delineation of a non-person face, the names of animals grammatically correspond to the names of specific objects, as well as babies (they answer the question of a nim? - what?). This creates an idiomatic lexical-grammatical zone for Russians learning Uzbek, so some attention should be paid to this area in the manuals.

The originality of the adjectives of the Russian language is revealed when comparing with the adjectives of the Turkic languages, in particular, the Uzbek language. On the one hand, the categorical semantics of the adjectives of the Russian and Uzbek languages and its division by LSG largely coincide, which is manifested, in particular, in antonymic pairs. "Wed antonyms of different parts of speech in Russian and Uzbek languages. Adjectives: good - bad (Uzbek. Yahshi - Yomon), useful - useless (Uzbek. Foydali - befoyda); stupid - smart (uzb.tumtoq - akli), mediocre - talented (uzb. qobiliatsiz - iste'dodli), good - evil (uzb. raqmdil - battol), gentle - rude (uzb.nozik - daqal), brave - cowardly (uzb. botir - qyrqoq), cheerful - sad (Uzbek shod - Kamgin), forgetful - memorable (Uzbek unutuvchan - zenli), hard - soft (Uzbek qattiq - yumshoq), hot - cold (Uzbek issiq - ovlk), wet - dry (uzb. Xyl - uruk), sweet - bitter

(uzb. Shirin - acchiq), large - small (uzb. Katta - kichkina). "

The adjectives of the Uzbek language are immutable. However, we do not agree with the following point of view: "In Russian, an adjective depends on a noun, in Uzbek it is an independent part of speech."

And in Russian, and in Uzbek, and in other languages, an adjective that serves as a definition of a noun is a semantically and functionally dependent part of speech.

On the other hand, the place of adjectives in the general system of parts of speech of the Russian and Uzbek languages is completely different. The adjectives of the Russian language act as a clearly defined grammatical class, characterized by the categories of gender, number, case, comparison, their own declension system, and agreement with nouns. Morphologically, the adjectives of the Uzbek language display a peculiar syncretism with nouns, and the noun is often used as an adjective, for example: tosh uy - a stone house, plat pichoq - a steel knife, non makhsuslari - bread products. And on the contrary, the adjective is often substantivized, for example: pakana - short, short; dwarf.

The process of substantivating adjectives in the Russian language is more complicated, in which inflection essentially plays the role of a derivational affix, for example: white, white, white, and white> white (noun with the meaning of a person of the male gender).

## CONCLUSION:

Typological contrasts permeate both the morphemics and word formation of the compared languages, but this requires consideration in separate articles. Thus, in our opinion, in textbooks and manuals for comparing Uzbek and Russian grammar, vocabulary, word formation, one of the methodological "cores" should be typological contrasts of grammatical systems. Of course, it is not necessary to saturate the manuals with

complex theoretical material, however, the system of exercises, recommendations, test tasks, etc. should be drawn up taking into account these contrasts, in order to overcome the difficulties in mastering the material associated with them.

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