

**TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES BETWEEN GRAMMAR AND MORPHEMICS OF THE  
RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**Mirzayunusova Ziyoda Ibragimovna**  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, UZ  
Kokand, Uzbekistan  
**Nazirova N.Z.**  
Master's I year  
Email: [miziib20@mail.ru](mailto:miziib20@mail.ru)

**Annotation:** The article discusses the methods used in contrastive research, which, on the one hand, are closely related to the development of theory in various branches of modern general linguistics, and on the other hand, depend on the purpose and direction of a specific work of a contradictory nature. In works aimed at improving the methodology of foreign language learning, the native language is taken as the initial model - "standard language," with which the studied foreign language is compared in terms of similarities and mainly differences.

**Keywords:** contrastive linguistics, typological classification, polysemantic affixes, comparative analysis, effective, problem.

In the context of modern globalization, the comparative study of the structure of different languages, their grammatical and word-formation systems, is becoming increasingly important. Since Russian and Uzbek belong to different language families, there are significant differences in their grammatical structure, morphological categories, and word-formation mechanisms. The Russian language has an inflectional structure, and grammatical meanings are mainly expressed through the alternation of affixes, internal inflections, and paradigmatic changes in word forms. The Uzbek language belongs to the agglutinative type and expresses grammatical meanings through consistently added suffixes. The structural features of these two languages make comparative research between them even more relevant.

Differences in the word-formation system also have a direct impact on the formation of specific language units. If, along with prefixation and suffixation in the Russian language, inflectional changes also actively participate in the formation of new words, then in the Uzbek language, mainly suffixation occupies a leading place. Also, the regularities of the semantic development of both languages, the change in the root, and the functional-stylistic features of derived words require a comparative study.

This article is aimed at identifying the main contradictions between the grammatical categories and word-formation systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages, highlighting their linguistic nature, and scientifically analyzing the causes of existing differences and their reflection in speech practice. The research results also serve to understand the difficulties encountered in learning two languages and to develop methodological recommendations for language learners.

Today, the problem of contrastive linguistics is very relevant. Contrastive linguistics is a rapidly developing area of research in general linguistics. The goal of contrastive linguistics is the comparative study of two or more languages to identify their similarities and differences at all levels of language structure. The primary sources of contrastive linguistics are the work carried out to observe the differences of a foreign language in relation to the native language, reflected in grammars published in different countries, and the typological comparison of unrelated languages. Tasks of typological classification of languages. As a rule, contrastive

linguistics works with materials in the synchronic cross-section of language. The methods used in contrastive research, on the one hand, are closely related to the development of theory in various directions of modern general linguistics, and on the other hand, they depend on the purpose and direction of a specific work of a contradictory nature. In works aimed at improving the methodology of foreign language learning, the native language is taken as the initial model - "standard language," which is compared with the studied foreign language in terms of similarities and mainly differences. Works of this kind usually cover the entire field of grammar... As noted in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary," "in quantitative terms, works on different levels of language are distributed unevenly: most importantly - on contrasting grammar, less often - on contrasting phonology, and even less often - on contrasting comparisons of lexical systems..." The most important thing in this regard is the "set" of grammatical categories specific to a particular language. The presence or absence of certain GCs (grammatical categories) is a specific typological characteristic of a particular language, which largely determines the specific features of the organization of its lexical composition. However, it should be noted that the specific features of the lexical systems of different languages are mainly determined by the specific organization of grammatical systems, primarily the system of grammatical categories and specific ways of expressing grammatical meanings, as well as the specific features of grammatical meanings. From the point of view of nomination theory, it is very important, for example, whether the semantic feature "gender," reflected in the grammatical category of gender, is included in the name of the female word-formation category. Person, as in the Russian language, whether it is stressed or neutralized... And are they manifested precisely in grammatical differences? In our opinion, there are very serious differences between the linguistic pictures of the world of the Russian and Uzbek languages. Therefore, the identification of contradictions between the lexical systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages, in our opinion, should begin with the identification of contradictions in grammatical systems. The most contrasting categories in the Russian and Uzbek languages are gender and person-non-person categories, which mainly determine the specific features of the lexical and word-formation system of these languages. The most important features of the opposition between the morphemic systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages are:

1. The main method of expressing grammatical meanings in the Russian language is inflection, which is characterized by features of expression in the form of polysemy, syntacticity, and paradigmatic complexes. In the Uzbek language, there is no such class of morphemes.
2. For the Russian language, both post-root and pre-root morphemes are productive. Although prefixal morphemes in the Uzbek language are represented by a small number of borrowed morphemes of the Persian-Tajik language, they play an important role in the formation of nouns. It should be especially noted that there are no verbal prefixes in the Uzbek language.

Another feature of typological opposition is its wide expression in the Russian language and the absence of complex word-forming affixes in the Uzbek language: prefix and suffix, prefix and postfix, or prefix, suffix and postfix, for example: na-kolenn-ik, so-besed-nik, raz-bejat-sya, s-letet-sya, o-bankrot-i (t) -sya. Russian and Uzbek are genetically unrelated and typologically opposite languages: Russian belongs to Slavic languages; it is an inflectional language with a determinant "maximum use of polysemantic affixes," and at the same time, it should be noted that the phenomena of analyticity and partial agglutination are intensified in its structure. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family (Chagatai, or Eastern subgroup); This is an agglutinative language with a determinant, which means "economic use of affixes with a specific meaning." "A grammatical category is represented by a set of word forms and grammatical meanings expressed in them, which are regulated by at least two grammatical meanings, which are components of this category and are connected with them by hierarchical

relations." If we extend this definition to all types of linguistic categories (LC), then LC can be defined as a system of homogeneous linguistic meanings expressed by certain formal means. The formality of language is also indicated by the above definition, which is an important feature of linguistic categories. Russian nouns have grammatical categories of gender, number, state, animate and inanimate. Nouns in the Uzbek language have the categories of number, adverbial modifier, possessive modifier, possessive modifier, and person-non-person. The most contrasting categories in the Russian and Uzbek languages are gender and person-non-person categories, which mainly determine the specific features of the lexical and word-formation system of these languages. Word formation dialectically combines mutually exclusive features - universal and non-universal, regular and irregular, effective and unproductive, limited and unlimited, creative and repetitive. Thus, the word-formation subsystem does not fail to reflect the specific features of each language and, at the same time, the common features that unite different language systems. The economical use of affixes with a clear meaning is distinguished by the presence of several ways in the determinant agglutinative Uzbek language. Apparently, the word-formation systems of these two languages are completely allomorphic, which is incorrect. Since the method of word formation and the type of word formation are connected as general and specific, referring to the word-forming type as a unit of comparison for the study of languages of different systems does not change the essence of the problem. In our opinion, the unit of comparison of languages in different systems should be the category of word formation. It is necessary to note the universality of the concept of the social complex as a unit of comparative analysis. The development of the complex theory as a complex unit of synchronous word formation was especially important for comparative linguistics. "Onomological categories - and within these categories, word-formation categories as a semantic model abstracting from certain types of word formation - are a comparison. By comparing the use of word-formation categories, it is possible to determine the ability of languages to express individual meanings using special word-formation tools. The task of comparative analysis is to describe and compare the simulated meanings of derived words, to create a typology of type and category. Due to the complete or almost complete difference in the plans of representation of the languages of different systems, a formal-functional approach to their study is very difficult and not always effective. On the contrary, due to the significant similarity of the content plans of languages, many of their word-formation categories can be considered universal. The Russian language is characterized by a large number of methods of word formation and types of word formation, as well as their wide variability, manifested in morphological changes. In the Russian language, as an inflectional language, asymmetry of form and content is widely manifested in morphemic and word-formation systems.

1. This manifests itself, first of all, with the participation of the endings and suffixes of zero, for example: les () - lesa, voda - vod (), jena - jen (); razlivat - razliv (), begat - beg (), tixiy - tish (), suprug - suprug () a, kum-kum () a, etc.
2. In the Russian language, there are many words with interconnected roots (for example, ob-ut, raz-ut, egoist, egoizm, take away, accept, isolate, isolate -ator, isolation and under). A bound root is usually called a radicoid. In the Uzbek language, the root, like affixes, is stable in meaning and form.
3. A clear sign of the asymmetry of form and content is the presence of lexemes that are not the first degree of articulation, see teacher - teacher, student - student (level I articulation, since the word is easily divided both along the root line and along the formant line, in this case it has the meaning of femininity), post office - post office level of articulation, therefore the root is easily separated, but the semantics of the affix is unclear), beef, (level III articulation, since the affix expresses the meaning of materiality, and in the case of the root semantics, the affix is unclear).

"There was a big problem in determining derivation in Russian word formation, such as viburnum, raspberry, currant, shepherd, barley, garbage, bird, selfish, white, crooked nose, mail, wheat. These words are not combined into rows along a segment similar to the affix. The word-forming or formative exists, but the formative is a specific formation with an unclear meaning (barley, post office)." Rare formants are commonly called unifixes, and rarely linked stems are called uniradicoids. In relation to the Uzbek language, there is no need to distinguish a separate category of compound words: as a rule, words divided into roots and affixes are derivatives. The Uzbek language, as an agglutinative language, has a clear morphemic structure and is distinguished by its relative simplicity.

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