

MUTUAL INFLUENCE AND MUTUAL ENRICHMENT OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Saidova Moxira Rasulevna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Linguistics, Faculty of Philology, Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

The article examines the morphological systems of the Russian language in comparison with the native language. Parts of speech in Russian and Uzbek languages, principles of their classification. The presence of formal features of parts of speech. Interrelation and inter-transition of parts of speech in compared languages. The manual provides methods for word formation of parts of speech in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Their originality and degree of productivity.

Keywords: classification, genealogical, genetic (linguistic), morphological, principles of word construction

INTRODUCTION

Of the classifications of languages, the most famous are (genealogical), genetic (linguistic) morphological. If in the genetic (genealogical) classification languages are grouped based on their common origin, then the morphological classification takes into account the principles of word construction in different groups of languages.

According to the genealogical (genetic) classification, the Russian language is part of the Slavic branch of Indo-European languages, and the Uzbek language is part of the Turkic group of Altaic languages. According to the morphological classification, languages form two main groups:

- a) Languages without affixes:
- b) Languages with affixes, which in turn are divided into inflectional (from Latin - "bending") and agglutinative ("gluing" - from Latin - to glue),

The Russian language, like other Indo-European languages, belongs to the inflectional languages, and the Uzbek language, like all other Turkic languages, belongs to the agglutinative type, which also includes the Finno-Ugric languages, Mongolian, Japanese and some others, the typology is divided into 1) general typology, 2) private typology.

General typology studies common problems associated with similar and different characteristics of language.

Particular typology studies problems of a more limited nature; in particular, it examines the structure of one or more languages.

Typology (general or specific) studies both native and non-native languages. Typological studies are usually carried out separately at the phonological, morphological and lexical levels. In addition to the general and particular typology, there is also a territorial typology. The task of territorial typology is to study the general typological characteristics of languages that are territorially connected.

In agglutinative languages, as a rule, each morphological meaning is expressed by a separate affix, and each affix has one meaning; subsequently, the word is easily divided into its component parts, the connection between the root part and the affixes is weak. The root of a word in agglutinative languages can act as an independent word. Interacting with Russian, the Uzbek language is increasingly enriching its vocabulary, phonetic system, word-formation and grammatical means.

A striking example of the enrichment of the Uzbek language due to borrowings from Russian is the presence of the sounds F and C in its phonetic system (form, factory, February, cement, workshop, compass). In turn, the vocabulary of the Russian language was replenished by borrowing from the Uzbek language such words as kishlak, khirman, teahouse, kazan, chapan, kumis, pilaf, samsa, ditch, samovar, bowl, etc.

Linguistics knows two approaches to the classification of languages: the grouping of languages according to the commonality of linguistic material (roots, affixes, words), and thereby according to the Related languages are those languages that, having arisen from the same source, display ancient common roots and affixes, regular phonetic correspondences. The kinship of languages is not a complete identity, but a natural development from the same parent language.

The Indo-European family of languages is the most widespread. Indo-European languages are spoken mostly in Europe, but they are now used in Asia (for example, India) and the Americas, and even in Australia and Africa. Among the Indo-European languages, we know not only living, but also dead languages - unwritten and written.

Commonality of origin - this is a genealogical classification of languages, and the grouping of languages according to the commonality of structure and type, primarily grammatical, regardless of origin is a typological, or, otherwise, morphological, classification of languages. Dead unwritten languages are, for example, Polabian, Scythian, Gallic, Prussian, Oscan, Parthian. Thus, the Polabian language, close to Kashubian and Polish, was widespread in the basins of the Laba (Elbe) and Odra (Oder) rivers - right up to the shores of the Baltic Sea. The last representatives of the once numerous West Slavic tribe lived in the middle of the 18th century. in the state of Hanover.

The typological classification of languages arose on the basis of morphological data, regardless of genetic or spatial proximity, relying solely on the properties of the linguistic structure. The Typological Classification of Languages seeks to cover the material of all languages of the world, reflect their similarities and differences, and at the same time identify possible language types and the specifics of each language or group of typologically similar languages. The modern typological classification of languages is based on data not only from morphology, but also from phonology, syntax, and semantics.

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