

MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK WORD STRUCTURE

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Abstract: *This article examines what the main differences are between the structure of Russian and Uzbek words. Students of national groups must correctly understand the peculiarities of the composition of a Russian word and have a clear idea of the difference between the composition of a Russian and Uzbek word. In textbooks on Russian grammar, the following definition is often used: “The stem is that part of the word that remains if the ending is discarded.” This means that in the practice of school teaching, endings are the main means of finding the stem of a word.*

Key words: *sentence, syntax, semantic aspect, paradigm, unit of language, sentence structure.*

The composition of a word in the Russian language differs significantly from the composition of a word in the Uzbek language, as a result of which, when studying the composition of a Russian word for Uzbek students, considerable difficulties sometimes arise. Therefore, students’ correct understanding of the compositional features of the Russian word is very important for the conscious study of all sections of morphology and for the successful mastery of Russian oral and written speech.

As you know, everyone who studies a second language tends to consider the norms of the language being studied from the point of view of their native language and replace the grammatical norms of the language being studied with the norms of their native language, despite their sometimes, sharp differences. That is why it is necessary that Uzbek students, when studying the Russian language, have a clear understanding of the difference between the composition of Russian and Uzbek words.

What are the main differences between the structure of Russian and Uzbek words?

In the Russian language, the initial (initial) form of most significant (independent) words (both with a derivative and a non-derivative stem) is decomposed into two parts: the stem and the ending. In the Uzbek language, a significant (independent) word in its original form cannot be decomposed (divided) into two parts, that is, into a stem and an ending. In Russian, the ending of a word plays a huge role: it indicates the connection between words in a phrase or sentence. At the end, it is usually recognized that the word belongs to one or

another part of speech; its gender, number, case, tense, person, etc. are recognized. At the same time, the Russian language has a number of homonymous (identical in sound composition) endings. For example, the ending **-e** can be an indicator of the nominative and accusative case of the singular number of neuter nouns (sea, field, collection), the dative case of the singular number of feminine nouns in **-а** or **-я** (earth, newspaper, cherry) and finally, the prepositional case singular nouns, masculine, feminine and neuter. (about the cherry, about the newspaper, about the sea), etc. The meaning of the ending as a grammatical means expressing the connection of a given word with other words is most clearly revealed in the sentence, because a separate ending, separated from the base, in the Russian language most often does not have a strictly defined meaning. In textbooks on Russian grammar, the following definition is often used: “The stem is that part of the word that remains if the ending is discarded.” This means that in the practice of school teaching, endings are the main means of finding the stem of a word. Although the basis of a word is its lexical meaning, the significant word, which has inflectional forms, cannot be considered fully formed without an ending. Therefore, even masculine nouns ending in a hard and soft consonant in the original form (**table, house, stone, lantern**), and some feminine nouns in the genitive plural (**pictures, hands, rooms**) as well as adjectives in the short masculine form gender (**handsome, good, young**) are formalized, i.e. it is generally accepted that in these cases they have a zero ending.

Thus, in the Russian language, the stem and the ending are closely related and cannot be thought of one without the other.

So, in the Russian language, the majority of both derivative and non-derivative stems without corresponding endings cannot be used independently as fully formed lexical units. In the Uzbek language, words in their original form are fully formed lexical units expressing certain concepts. Consequently, in the Uzbek language, a significant word (derivative or non-derivative) in its initial form consists of only one part - the stem. In this case, a non-derivative word in its original form consists of a non-derivative stem, which is also called a root, and a derived word consists of a non-derivative stem (i.e. root) + a word-forming suffix (or suffixes).

In the Russian language, the ending as a word-modifying (form-building) suffix consists of only one morpheme, which can contain several grammatical meanings. An Uzbek student is not familiar with such complex grammatical phenomena, since in the Uzbek language each inflectional suffix in most cases has a standard form with one, and, moreover, quite definite, grammatical meaning. Therefore, from the point of view of Uzbek students, the polysemy of the endings of a Russian word is a very difficult and complex phenomenon. Let's take, for example, the Uzbek suffix **-ga**. This suffix, as an indicator of the dative case,

does not change its form either in the singular or in the plural; but in the plural – **lar**. Thus, the words **talabaga** means to a student, and **talabalarga** means to students. In Russian, each word ending contains several grammatical meanings. In fact, the endings –**y** and –**am** present in the words institute and institutes, taken separately, do not have a specific meaning, but in combination with a specific word they indicate both number and case. The Russian ending (for example, -am) cannot be decomposed into separate indicators of number and case, as is observed in the Uzbek language when they say **institutlarga** (institutes) or **institutlarning** (institutes). In these Uzbek forms, the base is institute, and the inflectional suffixes –**larga** or – **larning** are decomposed into individual indicators, easily recognized by their grammatical meanings: **-larga=lar+ga** (plural+dative) or **larning=lar+ning** (plural+genitive).

The above allows us to draw the following conclusions and additions.

1. According to their composition, most Russian words that have inflectional forms, even in their original form, are divided into two parts: the stem and the ending.

In the Uzbek language, the initial form of any word is not divided into such parts; the Uzbek word in this form has no ending; therefore, such a term does not exist in the grammar of the Uzbek language. The original form of any Uzbek word consists either only of the root (non-derivative base), or of the root to which the corresponding word-forming suffixes are attached, forming a derivative base together with the root.

Despite the fact that in the Russian language most significant words in their original form are divided into a stem, expressing the lexical meaning of the word, and an ending, indicating the connection between this word and other words, the stem itself without an ending (even zero) cannot be used in sentence and is not a fully formed word.

In the Uzbek language, the basis of any word is at the same time a full-fledged and formalized word that can be used in a sentence.

The following table clearly shows these differences.

Word structure in Russian and Uzbek languages

Russian words		Uzbek words	
basis	suffix	basis	suffix
школ	a	maktab	отсутствует
окн	o	dereza	“
мор	e	dengiz	“

2. The end of the Russian word. As a rule, it is ambiguous. It, for example, may simultaneously contain an indication of gender, number and case for person and number,

and these grammatical meanings are revealed only in combination with the stem, that is, the grammatical meanings of the endings are closely related to the stem.

The meanings of the endings of a Russian word in the Uzbek language are conveyed by the corresponding suffixes or certain combinations of these suffixes, each of which has a stable sound form with an assigned grammatical meaning.

3. If in the Russian language the ending as an integral and polysemantic morpheme is added directly to the stem and this way one or another form of the word is formed. In the Uzbek language, to form one form or another of a word, a number of sequentially interconnected inflectional suffixes and other elements, for example, particles, etc., can be added to the base of the word (non-derivative or derivative). So, in the word **o'rtoqjonlaringizdanginami?** (only from your dear comrades) the base is **o'rtoq**, and all other elements (suffixes, particles) represent a chain of morphemes (**-jon** – affectionate meaning, **-lar** – plural, **-ing** -2nd person, **-iz**–plural, **-dan**–initial case, **-gina**–limiting particle, **-mi**–interrogative particle). Thus, the specific forms of Russian and Uzbek words differ significantly from each other in their structure.

4. In the Russian language, changing the ending of a word very often turns the initial form of the word into another form, i.e. replaces the initial form with another form, and this, from the point of view of the Uzbek language, is perceived as some destruction of the original structure of the word, because in the Uzbek language, when expressing the connection of a word with other words, suffixes are only added to the initial form of this word, and in each form of the word the presence of its initial form as an unchanging component. Compare the following sentences:

Открыта новая школа. –Yangimaktabochildi.

Я ученик новой школы. –Menyangimaktabningo'quvchisiman.

Я вижу новую школу. -.Menyangimaktabniko'ribturibman

In the Russian language, the initial form shkola is, as it were, replaced by the forms shkola, school, etc., while in the Uzbek language the initial form of the word maktab does not change, and one or another suffix is only added to it (maktab+ning, maktab+ni and etc.).

5. The non-derivative stem in both Russian and Uzbek languages is both a root and a basis, for example:

Russian language		Uzbek language	
Non-derivative base (root)	suffix	Non-derivative base (root)	Case affix
<i>Школ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>Maktab</i>	<i>-ga</i>

<i>школа</i>	<i>е</i>	<i>Maktab</i>	<i>-ni</i>
<i>школа</i>	<i>у</i>	<i>Maktab</i>	

6. In the Russian language there are words that cannot be broken down into a stem and an ending. This type of word includes the so-called indeclinable nouns. In the Uzbek language there are no indeclinable nouns. For example:

И. п.- кино, депо, кашне, рагу;

Р. п.- кино, депо, кашне, рагу;

Д.п. - кино, депо, кашне, рагу и т.д.

В узбекском языке

И.п. - kino, depo, kashne, ragu;

В.п. -kinoni, deponi, kashneni, raguni;

Местн.п. - kinoda, depoda, kashneda, raguda;

И.п. - kinolar, depolar, kashnelar, ragularит.д.

7. In the Russian language, there is often a strong phonetic influence of the ending on the non-derivative stem of the word, i.e. on a base that coincides with the root (I walk, I walk, I bake, I bake, I love, I love, etc.). in many cases, in connection with a change in the ending, as well as in connection with the formation of new stems from a given non-derivative stem, the so-called positionally unconditioned alternation of consonant sounds occurs, for example: ear-ears, friend-friends, write-write, twist-twist; boot-shoemaker, hand-hand, bird-bird, street-street, light-candle-lighting, etc., which is naturally determined by the peculiarities of the historical development of the Russian language.

In the Uzbek language, there are almost no positionally unconditioned alternations of sounds (especially consonants). One of the distinctive features of the Russian language is also that sometimes when conjugating verbs or when forming words belonging to one part of speech from the stems of words belonging to another part of speech, alternation of vowels takes place. In this case, the alternation of vowels in some cases is accompanied by stress places. For example:

е-о: *веду-водить, несу-носить, везти-воз;*

е-и-нуль звука: *соберу-собираю-собрать;*

о-ы-нуль звука: *зов-призыв-звать, посол-посылать-послать;*

о-у-ы: *сохнуть-сухой-высыхать,дохнуть-дух-дышать;*

о-а: *работать-обрабатывать, разговор-разговаривать;*

е-а-о: *лечь-лягу-ложе и т.п.*

In addition, in the Russian language, in derivative stems formed through prefixes, there is a positionally determined alternation and with **ы**. If the final consonant of the prefix is hard,

and the root begins with and, then instead of and it is pronounced **ы** (search-search, interesting-not uninteresting, coming-previous, etc.).

In the Uzbek language, there are also isolated cases of positionally unconditioned vowel alternation in the formation of new words. For example, several words alternate:

o-a: *son* (число) – *sanoq* (считать);

ong (сознание) – *anglamoq* (понимать);

ot (имя) – *atamoq* (именовать);

yosh (phonetically *yosh*-age, young) – *yashamoq* (phonetically *yashamoq* – live), etc.

But this phenomenon is not typical for the Uzbek language.

There are also positionally determined alternations of vowel sounds in the Uzbek language, for example:

a-o: *so'ra* (спроси) – *so'roq* (вопрос);

bo'ya (крась) – *bo'yoq* (фонетически *bo'yoq* – краска);

sana (считай) – *sanoq* (счёт, число);

sayla (выбирай) – *saylovchi* (избиратель, выборщик);

ishla (работай) – *ishlovchi* (работающий);

qara (смотри) – *qarovchi* (смотрящий) и т.п.

8. In the Russian language, in a number of words, the vowel sounds *o* and *e* are dropped, called in these cases fluent vowels (*день – дня – дни, сон – сна – сны, весь – вся – все, ров – рва – рвы, шёл – шла – шли, молодец – молодца – молодцы* -day - days - days, sleep - dreams - dreams, all - all - all, ditch - ditch - ditches, walked - walked – let's go, well done – well done – well done).

This phenomenon almost never occurs in the native language of Uzbek students. Therefore, when changing Russian words, Uzbek schoolchildren strive to preserve all vowels in them and say, for example, day - *deni* (instead of days), ceiling - *ceilings* (instead of ceilings), etc.

9. Suffixal word formation in the Russian language (mainly in the formation of nouns and adjectives) is the most productive way of word formation. At the same time, prefix word formation also plays a significant role in the word formation system of the Russian language (mainly in the formation of verbs and their aspect forms). The combination of suffixal word formation with prefixation occupies a relatively insignificant place.

In the Uzbek language, suffix word formation is the main method of word formation.

In the Russian language, more than two or three prefixes or suffixes practically cannot be added to a root morpheme, but in the Uzbek language a larger number of suffixes can be added to the root.

The difference in word formation methods can be illustrated by the following table:

Russian language	Uzbek language
$C + \text{густ} + u(\text{ть}) = \text{густу}(\text{ть})$ – 1 приставка, 1 суффикс	$quy + uq + \text{lash} + \text{tir} + (\text{moq}) = \text{quyuqlashtir}(\text{moq})$ – 3 суффикса
$\text{множ} + ++u + \text{тель} = \text{множитель}$ – 2 суффикса	$ko'p + ay + \text{tir} + uv + \text{chi} = ko'paytiruvchi$ – 4 суффикса
$\text{со} + \text{един} + u + \text{тель} + n + (\text{ый}) = \text{соединитель} - n(\text{ый})$ 1 приставка, 3 суффикса	$bir + \text{lash} + \text{tir} + uv + \text{chi} = \text{birlashtiruvchi}$ – 4 суффикса
$o + \text{без} + \text{покой} + u + (\text{ть}) = \text{беспокой}(\text{ть})$ – 2 приставки, 1 суффикс	$tin + ch + \text{siz} + \text{la} + n + \text{tir} + (\text{moq}) = \text{tinchsizlantir}(\text{moq})$ – 5 суффикса

Root, prefix, suffix

The Russian language has a variety of methods and means of word formation, with the help of which new words are created and the subtlest shades of meaning are conveyed. One of the most productive methods of word formation in the Russian language is suffixation, sometimes combined with prefixation. Purely prefixal word formation (especially of verbs) also occupies a large place in the system of Russian word formation. In the Uzbek language, as already indicated above, the main method of word formation is suffixation, and in this regard, the concepts of “root”, “prefix” and “suffix” in the Russian and Uzbek languages are somewhat different from each other.

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