

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE TYPOLOGICAL CONTRAST OF THE GRAMMATICAL AND DERIVATIONAL SYSTEMS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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At present, the problem of contrastive linguistics is extremely relevant. "Contrastive linguistics is an intensively developing area of research in general linguistics. The purpose of contrastive linguistics is a 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 of the differences between a foreign (foreign) language in comparison with the native language, which were reflected in grammars published in various countries, and work on the typological comparison of unrelated languages, carried out in connection with the tasks of the typological classification of languages ...

As a rule, contrastive linguistics operates with materials on a synchronous slice of the language. The methods used in contrastive studies, on the one hand, are closely related to the development of theory in various areas of modern general linguistics, and on the other, they depend on the goals and orientation of a particular work of a contrastive nature. In works aimed at improving the methods of learning a foreign language, the native language is taken as an initial model - the "standard language", with which the studied foreign language is compared in terms of similarities and mainly differences. Works of this kind usually cover the entire area of grammar as a whole ...

As noted in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", "in quantitative terms, works on different levels of the language are unevenly distributed: most of all - in contrastive grammar, less - in contrastive phonology, even less - in contrastive comparison of lexical systems ..."

The most important in this aspect 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. However, it should be noted that the specificity of the lexical systems of various languages is largely determined by the specificity of the organization of grammatical systems, primarily the system of grammatical categories and the specificity of the ways of expressing grammatical meanings, as well as the specificity of word-formation categories. "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 the grammatical differences that, in our opinion, very significant differences between the linguistic pictures of the world of the Russian and Uzbek languages are manifested. " 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.

The most contrasting 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.

The most significant features of the contrast between the morphemic systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages are the following: "1. In Russian, the main way of expressing grammatical meanings is inflection, which is characterized by the properties of polysemy, syntacticity and representation in the form of paradigmatic complexes. There is no such class of morphemes in the Uzbek language. 2. For the Russian language, both post-root and pre-root morphemes are productive. In the Uzbek language, prefix morphemes are represented by a small number of borrowed morphemes of Persian-Tajik origin, which, however, play an important role in the formation of names. The absence of verb prefixes in the Uzbek language should be emphasized."

Another feature of the typological contrast is the wide representation in the Russian language and the absence in the Uzbek language of complex derivational affixes, which are a combination of prefix and suffix, prefix and postfix or prefix, suffix and postfix, for example: на-коленн-ик, со-бесед-ник, раз-бежать-ся, с-лететь-ся, о-банкрот-и (ть)-ся

Russian and Uzbek languages are genetically unrelated languages and typologically contrasting: Russian belongs to the Slavic languages; it is a language of the inflectional type with the determinant "maximum use of polysemantic affixes", at the same time it should be noted in its structure the growth of the phenomena of analyticism and, in part, agglutination. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family (Chagatai, or eastern subgroup); it is an agglutinative language with the determinant "economical use of single-valued affixes."

"A grammatical category is represented by a set of word forms and grammatical meanings expressed in them, it is organized by at least two grammatical meanings, which are components of this category and are associated with it by hierarchical relations." If we extend this definition to all types of linguistic categories (LC), then LK can be defined as a system of homogeneous linguistic meanings expressed by one or another formal means. The formality of YAK is also indicated by the above definition, this is an important property of linguistic categories.

Nouns of the Russian language have grammatical categories of gender, number, case, animate-inanimate.

Nouns of the Uzbek language have the categories of number, case, belonging, definiteness-uncertainty and non-person.

The most contrasting 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.

In Russian as an inflectional language, the asymmetry of form and content in the morphemic and word-formation systems is widely represented.

1. This is manifested primarily in the presence of zero endings and suffixes, for example: лес() — леса, вода — вод(), жена — жен(); разливать — разлив(), бегать — бег(), тихий — тишь(), супруг — супруг(а), кум– кум(а) etc. "In the Uzbek language, due to the clear, strict morphemic structure of the word and consolidation for certain affixes of those or other meanings there can be no zero grammatical or zero word-formation indicators. "

2. In the Russian language there is a large number of words with an associated root (for example, об-у-ть, раз-у-ть, эго-ист, эго-изм, от-ня-ть, при-нять, изо-лировать, изол-атор,

изол-ация, etc.). The associated root is called radixoid. In the Uzbek language, the root, like the affixes, is semantically and formally stable.

3. A striking evidence of the asymmetry of form and content is the presence of lexemes of the non-first degree of articulation, cf. учитель — учительница, студент — студентка (1 degree of articulation, since the word is easily segmented both along the root line and along the formant line, in this case, which has the meaning of femininity), почта — почтамт, стекло — стеклярус (P degree of articulation, so how the root can be easily isolated, and the semantics of the affix is unclear), говядина, буженина (III is the degree of articulation, since the affix indicates the meaning of materiality, and the semantics of the root without the affix is indefinite). “A big problem in terms of defining derivativeness in Russian word formation were words like калина, малина, смородина, пастух, ячмень, мусор, буженина, птица, эгоист, белесый, курносый, почтамт, стеклярус. These words are combined into rows according to an affix-like segment (калина, малина, смородина, брусника contain the so-called "berry" suffix, in fact, this is one of the indicators of the SC "materiality"), and there is no producing word, or there is a formant, but the formant is is a unique formation with an unclear meaning (ячмень, почтамт, стеклярус, курносый) ”Unique formants are usually called unfixes, and unique connected roots are called uniradixoids.

In relation to the Uzbek language, there is no need to distinguish a special subclass of articulated words: as a rule, articulated words and affix are derivatives. The Uzbek language as an agglutinative language is characterized by a clear morphemic structure, a comparatively easy isolation of formally and semantically stable roots and affixes.

The presence of zero morphemes, connected roots, words of non-first degree of articulation is explained by the solidity of the Russian lexeme, a high degree of merging and close interaction of roots, affixes and inflections, which is characteristic of the fusional nature of the combination of morphemes in a word form. This is facilitated by the practical obligatory nature of morphological transformations during inflection and word formation.

Explicit contrast features are also characteristic of the structure of word-formation chains (SC) and word-formation nests (SG) of the Russian and Uzbek languages. For the SG of the Russian language, multistage is characteristic: союз → союзный → союзник → союзничать - > союзничество, новый → обновить → обновление → обновленец, работать → разработать → разработчик → разработчица.

“The word-formation nests of the Uzbek language are more compact, grammatical, predictable, although many of them include idiomatic formations, for example, иш — работа, ишбай — сдельщина, ишбилармон — знаток своего дела, умелец, ишбилармонлик — знание дела, ишбоп — годный для работы, ишбоши — глава, руководитель, ишбошилик — руководство, ишбошкарувчи — управделами»

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