

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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At the present time remains extremely urgent problems of contrastive linguistics. Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary defines contrastive linguistics as a field of research of general linguistics, intensively developing with the 50s of the 20th century. The purpose of this research is a comparative study of Russian and Uzbek languages to identify their similarities and differences at the level of grammar. To the methods used in our study we add methods of description and comparison. Material is the grammatical structure of the two languages studied on the synchronic section.

As is known, the Russian language nouns have grammatical categories of gender, number, case, animation of inanimate. Nouns in Uzbek language have categories of number, case, accessories, certainty, uncertainty and face-nonperson. Thus, the most contrasting in Russian and Uzbek languages are the categories of gender and face-nonperson, which largely determine the specificity of lexical and derivational systems of these languages.

Essentially the fact that the Russian language main way of expressing grammatical meanings is flexion, which is absent in the Uzbek language. In addition, the Russian language is widely represented, and no comprehensive Uzbek derivational affixes.

During our research, we came to the following results: for the Uzbek language with the determinant of "economical use of unambiguous affixes" is characterized by a few ways. For the Russian language a determinant of "maximum use of multi-valued affixes" characterized by the presence of numerous ways.

In summary we can draw the following conclusion: Russian and Uzbek languages are genetically unrelated and typologically contrasting: Russian language belongs to the Slavic languages; it is the language of inflectional type. Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family (Chaghatay or Eastern subgroup); the language agglutinative type.