



Comparative System of Lexical Elements of Verbal Forms of the Modern Russian Language and their Transfer to the Uzbek Language

Choriyev Bakhodir Abdilhomidovich

Lecturer, Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Rasulov Davlatmurod Abduvasi ugli

Master, Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Annotation: *This article discusses a more in-depth study and description of the main typological differences between the grammatical categories of verbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages.*

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The compared languages – Russian and Uzbek – belong to different language systems and families. Russian is an inflectional language of the Slavic family, and Uzbek is an agglutinative language of the Turkic family. The peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the native language of students of national schools will be reflected in their study of the national language of another grammatical system, because the native language is the basis of thinking, and any concept in them, first of all, arises and is presented in the form of the grammatical structure of the native language. This alone indicates the existence of discrepancies in the mentioned languages. However, it is possible to establish moments of commonality in these languages with different systems.

In the academic grammar of the Russian language, the category of voice is defined as follows: “The category of voice denotes the relationship between the subject, which is expressed in the form of a verb”

The voice forms of verbs in Russian are formed in a main way by means of a reflexive particle -sya (-s) (wash - wash, torment - torment).

The category of voice is closely related to the division of verbs into transitive and intransitive, but the concept of transitivity and intransitivity is wider than the category of voice.

According to the nature of the relation of the action to the object, both in Russian and in Uzbek, verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive.

Transitive verbs in both languages have a fairly complete correspondence. Both in Russian and in Uzbek, transitive verbs are those verbs that have a direct object with them. Actions denoted by such verbs are transferred to objects. In Russian, the subject to which the action passes is expressed in the form of the accusative case of nouns without a preposition (I read a magazine. He is writing a letter. Let's build houses. Mom invited guests, etc.).

In the Uzbek language, the subject to which the action passes is also expressed in the form of the accusative case of the noun with the suffix –ni (the so-called formalized accusative case).

For example:

Men jurnal(ni) o'qidim. - I was reading a magazine.

Uylar(ni) quramiz. We'll build houses.

Onam mehmonlarni taklif qildi. Mom has invited guests.

In both languages, verbs that cannot have a direct object expressed in the form of the accusative case of a noun are intransitive verbs (The child goes to kindergarten. - Bola bolalar bog'chasiga qatnayapti. The patient lies. - Kasal yotibdi. The apple tree blossomed. - Olma daraxtni gulladi).

In Russian, it is possible to form intransitive verbs from most transitive verbs by means of the reflexive particle -sya (-s), and in Uzbek, from transitive verbs, intransitive verbs are formed by means of the suffixes –(i)n, -(i)l (these are the so-called reflexive and passive verbs). For example:

She washes the child's feet. – U bolaning oyog'ini yuvyapti.

The child is washing (by himself). - Bola (o'zi) yuvinyapti.

Anwar fulfilled your order. – Anvar topshirig'ingizni bajardi.

The order is being executed. – Topshiriq bajarilmoqda.

In the Uzbek language, unlike the Russian language, transitive verbs are formed from intransitive verbs by means of compulsory voice suffixes (-t, -dir, -tir, -ar, -giz, -g'iz, etc.)

For example:

Intransitive verbs:	transitive verbs:
o'qimo - to learn	o'qitmoq - to teach
sinmoq - crash	sindirmoq - smash
qaytmoq - return	qaytarmoq - return

In Russian, transitive verbs have the following voice meanings: active voice, passive voice, middle voice, reflexive voice and reciprocal voice.

The Uzbek language has active voices (aniqlik daraja), passive voices (majhul daraja), reflexive voices (o'zlik daraja), reciprocal and joint voices (birgalik daraja), and compulsory voices (orttirma daraja).

Their comparison of voice meanings in two languages shows that there are no compulsory voice and joint voice in Russian.

Let us consider specifically each pledge value in the Russian language and ways to convey it in the Uzbek language.

In both Russian and Uzbek, transitive verbs have the meaning of the active voice, since they denote an action directly directed at an object.

In Uzbek, the real voice of the Russian language corresponds to the real voice (aniqlik daraja) of transitive verbs (We met guests from Russia at the station. - Vokzalda Rossiyadan kelgan mehmonlarni kutib oldik.).

In Russian, the word denoting the object to which the action passes usually comes after the active voice, and in the Uzbek language, which has different rules for word order in a sentence, the word

denoting the object to which the action passes, is always placed before the verb active voice (read a book - kitob o'qimoq, herd a flock - poda boqmoq, etc.).

The passive voice shows that the object expressed by the subject is the direct object of the action of a person or another object expressed by an indirect object (Lessons are taught by teachers).

In Russian, in sentences with predicate-verbs of the passive voice, the words that express the objects of actions act as the subject, and the words denoting the subjects of the actions (if the subjects are indicated) are expressed by additions in the instrumental case without a preposition.

In Russian, the passive voice is formed from active voice verbs with the particle -sya.

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of the passive voice (majhul daraja) is expressed by a special voice form of verbs, which is formed using the suffixes -l, -il, -n, -in, and the name of the subject of the action is combined with the word tomonidan, which means literally from the side (The power plant is being built workers). – Elektrostansiya ishchilar tomonidan qurilmoqda).

In some cases, in the Uzbek language, a word that expresses an object that is a real subject (producer) of an action is used with the postposition bilan or is put in the form of the original case.

For example:

The room is lit by a lamp. – Xona lampa bilan yoritiladi.

The ladies are decorated with flags and carpets. – Uylar bayroq va gilamlar bilan bezatiladi.

Rocks are destroyed by the wind. – Tog' jinslari shamoldan emiriladi.

In the Uzbek language, passive turns of speech indicating the subject of the action are used much less frequently than in Russian. So, instead of sentences like The power plant is being built by workers (Elektrostansiya ishchilar tomonidan qurilmoqda) or This picture is painted by a famous artist. Bu rasmni mashhur rassom ishladi).

Thus, the correspondence of the grammatical means of a particular language to the needs of mutual understanding is an objective necessity for the development of the language. This means that the main contradiction, the overcoming of which is the source of the development of the language, is the contradiction that has arisen between the available means of this language and the growing needs for the exchange of thoughts and mutual understanding in the process of communication between people. It also represents the source of formation and accumulation of elements of a new quality and the withering away of elements of the old quality.

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