

EXPERIENCE OF CONTRASTIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Usmanova Umida Abdukarimovna

Teacher of the Department of “Uzbek Language and
Literature” of Karshi Engineering and Economics Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article says that the result of the classification of categories of contrastivity (contrasts) in general, and at individual levels of the language system, it should be the development of optimal recommendations to overcome the differences between the native and the studied languages, i.e. to the practical mastery of the language being studied.

Keywords: comparative typology of languages, contrastive linguistics, and linguodidactics, lexical means, temporal adjectives, semantic structure.

The development of civilization, the emergence of new technologies and new technology has led to the fact that contacts with representatives of other cultures and other languages occupy an increasingly important place in human life. Consequently, the research of intercultural contacts is developing more and more actively, which is embedded in the paradigm designated by the metaphor "dialogue of cultures". In other words, the opportunity to look at Russian (native) becomes relevant language from the outside, through the prism of another linguistic consciousness.

Modern linguistic theories are increasingly focused on practical tasks of teaching languages, including teaching the second language. At the junction of theory and practice of teaching a second language, the following was formulated integral science – contrastive linguistics.

Comparative (contrastive) linguistics is based on the procedure of pair wise comparison of language systems at all levels, regardless of the kinship or typological affiliation of the compared languages in order to identify categories of contrastivity (according to the terminology of V.G. Gak) [1]

As V.N.Yartseva notes, "a contrastive study should contain a systematic comparison of the forms and values of the units of the structure of the compared languages, based on the assumption that there is some basic similarity between

the languages in the presence of differentiating data languages of differences" [2, p.]

The result of the classification of categories of contrastivity (contrasts) in general and at individual levels of the language system should be the development of optimal recommendations for overcoming discrepancies between native and the languages being studied, i.e. To the practical mastery of the language being studied. This effect formed the basis of another direction of contrastive linguistics – linguodidactic. The focus of research conducted in line with this direction is one of the most difficult problems of the theory and practice of teaching a second language in particular, namely, the problem of description language for educational purposes.

Comparative description of the Russian language for educational purposes should contribute to the optimal intensification of the learning process, successful management of the process of learning speech activity, rationalization of teaching this language through the use of linguistic patterns.

Currently, in linguistics, the comparison of languages is carried out especially intensively at the grammatical, less often at the phonetic levels.

Russian and Germanic, Russian and Romance, Russian and Slavic languages are mostly devoted to the study of lexical and semantic systems at the lexical level.

Insufficient elaboration of theoretical problems of contrastive lexicology in our country, the lack of comparative studies of the lexico-semantic systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages, the increasing need for contrastive and comparative descriptions of languages for educational purposes bring this important matter to the fore.

The lexical means of the Russian and Uzbek languages correlating with the conceptual domain of time are chosen as the object of research. The inventory of temporal words is quite numerous; most of them are characterized by high frequency.

Contextual and transformational analyses of the semantics of temporal adjectives with the meaning of "duration" in Russian and Uzbek (short, long, kiska, uzok, etc.) using the method of oppositions allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Among the large mass of lexical time designations in modern Russian, there are actually temporal words, the main (main) seme of which is the seme "time". The actual temporal words express time in a "pure" form, i.e. they denote time

interval, time length ("How long?", "How long?") or time localization ("When?" "At what time?"). The actual temporal vocabulary consists of nouns, adverbs, adjectives. Verbs, being related to the expression grammatical predicativity of time, are primarily represented as grammatical phenomenon. Their lexical meanings (action, state) by their nature, they are not reduced to pointing to "pure time" ("When?", "How long?"). Therefore, verbs do not belong to the actual temporal vocabulary.

2. Temporal adjectives are heterogeneous in the nature of the expression of temporal meaning. They can be divided into two main groups, which we conditionally designate as circumstantial-temporal (short, long, three-minute, long ago, yesterday, etc.) and qualitative-temporal (young, old, old, new, etc.).

The first group of words is attributed by us to the actual temporal vocabulary. Such adjectives are in many ways close to temporal adverbs.

3. The actual temporal adjectives correlate with different parts of the time field, and therefore are divided into two lexical and semantic groups LSG "duration" and LSG "moment". The internal structure of each of the identified LSGs is determined by the peculiarities of the semantics of its members, their distributive and transformational capabilities, the presence or absence of proper linguistic system connections (synonymy-antonymy) between them.

4. Adjectives forming the subgroup "indefinite duration" denote a time extension that does not have exactly delineated boundaries. The micro group "indefinite duration relative to the reference point" is highlighted here.

The members of the micro group "indefinite duration relative to the reference point" denote some indefinitely large or indefinitely small amount of duration (long, long, multi-day, etc.; short, short, short-term, etc.).

The basis of this micro group is actually temporal adjectives with uncomplicated temporal semantics, for which an indication of an indefinitely large or indefinitely small amount of duration is a primary function. This meaning is most clearly expressed in the words long – short, which makes it possible to distinguish them as the core of this micro group.

5. In the Uzbek language, the micro group "indefinite duration relative to the reference point" is not as numerous as in Russian. This meaning is recorded by an explanatory dictionary of eight adjectives: uzok, uzun, olis, chyzik, kiska, kiskacha, yakin, kalta.

In their semantic characteristics, they are similar to their Russian equivalents. The conceptual pictures of the world thus coincide, but their

language characteristics turn out to be different. This is manifested in the quantitative composition of these lexico-semantic groups, the heterogeneity of the semantic structures of their members, the discrepancy of distributive and transformational characteristics. In other words, linguistic worldviews reveal discrepancies. This manifests itself specifically human perception of the world, recorded in Russian and in Uzbek languages.

6. Differentiation of the compatibility of the studied adjectives is due to both intra- and extra linguistic factors. The analysis of the properties of denotations, as well as the comparison of the relationship between the semantic structure and its compatibility allowed us to establish the intra- and extra-linguistic determination of adjectives with the meaning of "duration" in the Russian and Uzbek languages, which is important and relevant for solving the question of the relationship between semantic structure and compatibility.

7. Analysis of identical microsystems of Russian and Uzbek vocabulary languages have shown that isomorphism is found between them at the level of deep semantic structures, and at the level of surface structures by some parameters they are allomorphic.

List of Literature

1. Gak V.G. On the universal laws of contrastive analysis languages // Types of linguistic communities and methods of their study. – M., 1984. – pp. 20-22.
2. Yartseva V.N. Contrastive grammar. – M.: Nauka, 1981. – 112 p.