

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN PREPOSITIONS AND ENDINGS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF USE WITH NOUNS)

Яркулова Фотима Усмановна
Teacher of the Russian Language of the Department
"Humanities" SAMSU KF Telephone raqami: (94) 4897200,
e-mail: fotima_yarkulova@mail.ru

Норкулова Мадинабону Улугбековна
Student of the Group 21-10

Салаева Мохинур Холмурадовна
Student of Group 21-10

Хайруллаева Зарина Хасановна
Student of Group 21-11

Annotation:

The article is devoted to the problems of the modern Russian language.

Keywords: parts of speech, prepositions, personal prepositions, indirect object.

In modern Russian language, there are prepositions that serve to connect words in a sentence and are service parts of speech. In addition to the nominative case, all cases have prepositions.

In uzbek there are no prepositions, but they are replaced by case endings or conjunctive words, for example, in Russian language there are six cases that have their own personal prepositions (except for the nominative case), and case questions: Nominative case who? A what? - this case is a direct case and in a sentence is always the main term of the sentence - the subject. Despite the name "Subject".

For example:

- 1.The doctor (who?) examined the patients and wrote a prescription.
- 2.A dog (who?) is a close friend of a person.
- 3.Jacob's house(what?) was near the school.

Starting with the genitive case, all five cases are secondary members in the sentence: direct or indirect additions, inconsistent definitions, circumstances of place, cause, and so on:

For example, direct or indirect additions:

1. The sun was golden with a dark tan of wilted leaves (Ch. Aitmatov).
2. Yakov was silent, looked around and closed (what?) with his hand (I.S. Turgenev).
- 3.The doctor examined the patients and with a thermometer (with what?)

For example, inconsistent definitions:

- 1.The wardrobe (which?) of ebony was huge
- 2.A boy (what?) of about twelve years old ran out to meet the guests.

3.The girl(what)blue-eyed slowly went home.

In the role of an inconsistent definition is a simple form of the comparative degree of the adjective:

1.One of the girls, (which?) is older, barely paid attention to me (A. P. Chekhov).

Inconsistent definition - adverb

1.A playful summer breeze flew into the windows (which ones?) and began to inflate the curtains with a sail.

The indefinite form of the verb (infinitive) explains the noun

The desire (what?) to win, contemporaries believe, was the main quality of the commander A. Suvorov.

The simple form of the comparative degree of the adjective, adverb and infinitive are attached to the main word by the way of adjacency.

Table with examples:

Harmonized definitions - Inconsistent definitions

An ordinary schoolgirl -Schoolgirl from Moscow

Hidden Smile -Smile Casually

Modest Desire - Desire to Travel

Large cone -Cone with scales

Pensive Look -A View from Underneath

Our Girl girl in a T-shirt

Circumstances of the Place:

1.Around the school(where?) everyone gathered.

2.On the right side (where?) A hospital was built in the stadium.

Circumstances of the Reasons:

1.Because it was raining heavily (from what?), it was impossible to cross the road.

2.Because Aleg took the key, we were unable to enter the house.

3.Because it was snowing, we caught a cold.

Exercise1.

Let's check ourselves and indicate in the following sentences the agreed and inconsistent definitions.

Let's write on two columns.

Following the suitcase was a small mahogany casket with piece laid out Karelian birch, shoe pads and fried chicken wrapped in blue paper (N. V. Gogol, Dead Souls).

It grew in a small clearing, a straight and slender birch with a white trunk, with odorous, lacquered leaves (N. Wagner).

Greenish gloomy air, filled with sunlight and yellow glints of rocks, flowed above us (K. Paustovsky).

In the noise of the wind, the distant cry of a baby was heard, and sometimes the howl of a hungry wolf (S. T. Aksakov).

His stern face was sad and mocking, like that of a disappointed man (A. P. Chekhov).

After walking a little, I got out to a small river with a funny name Neznaika, sat on the shore and threw a fishing rod (G. Skrebitsky). In uzbek, case endings are used instead of prepositions, since there are

no prepositions in Uzbek. Each language has its own properties of using the service parts of speech. I will now give some examples with the translation into Uzbek of Russian prepositions: in Russian language, the genitive case is with the largest number of prepositions: y, ok, near and around are synonymous. I'm waiting for you at the store, (near the store, near the store or around the store) – M en sizni magazin yonida kutaman. (magazin yaqinida , magazin oldida yoki magazin atrofida) - neither of these variants will be considered incorrect in both languages. Now consider the preposition y; 1) "I am waiting for you at the store" denotes a place - answers the question where?, "M en sizni magazin yonida kutaman » joyni anglatib - qayerda ? savoliga javob beradi. 2) "I took this book from a friend" - from whom?, "men bu kitobni do ' stimdan oldim" - kimdan ?, 3) "that person has an interesting book" - what person?, " o ' sha odamda qiziqarli kitob bor " - qaysi odamda ? As can be seen from the above examples, nouns with the same preposition acquire different lexical meanings in Russian and Uzbek languages.

"As shown by numerous studies of linguists, begun in the 30s of the XX century, when comparing, you can find very interesting similarities and no less interesting differences. In particular, this topic was studied very deeply by Professor Polivanov E. D., who as a result even published a book. " (Source [<https://word-house.ru/yazyki-perevoda/uzbekskiy-yazyk/sravnenie-uzbekskogo-i-russkogo-yazykov/>]).

In linguistics, it is very rare for any major change to occur. This may be due to a change in the state structure, the emergence of new technology and in this regard, non-inflectable words, that is, borrowed words, appear.

Teaching Russian in the national groups of the institute, I often ask questions about the names of the subjects in the classroom. The seventy-year-old state system of the former Soviet Union left behind many things that can no longer be changed, for example: the names of objects and equipment in the lecture hall are clear without translation into the native Uzbek language - light, table, chair, desk, tribune, board, chalk, picture, table, lamp, socket, switch, window sill, pointer, floor, ruler, video projector, screen, computer, keyboard, mouse and so on. And in colloquial speech, young people, communicating with each other, use words such as already, almost, but, however, by the way, in short, so far and so on, while never thinking about what these words mean, because they understand the main meaning of these words without translation.

Numerals in both languages are divided into ordinal and quantitative features according to grammatical features and in their meaning. (tartib va sanoq sonlar)

- However, in Uzbek, numerals are not inflected, whereas in Russian they, like nouns, can vary in cases. (Kelishiklarda sonlar va otlar rus tilidagi kabi turlanadi). In both languages, there are three verb moods - imperative (buyruq mayli), indicative (xabar - darak mayli) and subjunctive (shart, xohish-istak mayli). .

Participles in both languages do not bow or change depending on the person or number. (Ikkala tilda ham ravishdoshlar turlanmaydi

In conclusion, I want to note that the study of the Russian language is easy for people who read and write fluently in the Cyrillic alphabet, and it is difficult for those who are representatives of an independent state. Because on October 21, 1989, the Law "On the State Language" was adopted, and in 1995 the Law "On the State Language of the New Edition, that is, based on the Latin script" was

adopted, which led to the emergence of several problems in the field of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Nevertheless, all official documentation, along with the state language, is duplicated in Russian language.

Literature:

- 1 Abdurakhimov M. M. Uzbek language aphoristics (phraseology) as an object of the system of educational bilingual dictionaries (on the material of Uzbek
- 2 Avilova N. S. Vid glagola i semantika glagolnogo slovo. M., 1976. S. 107- 112,184 185;
- 3 Admoni V. G. Syntax of the modern German language. JL, 1973 — S.
- 4 Azizov A. Comparative grammar of Russian and Uzbek languages. Morphology. Tashkent, 1960.
- 5 Arakin V. D. O comparative study of languages. IYASH, 1946.-No 3.
- 6 Arakin V. D. Typology of languages and the problem of methodical forecasting. M., 1989.