
**STUDY OF THE CONNECTIONS OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
(RUSSIAN AND UZBEK)**

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Abstract:

In this article, we explore the relationship between different languages, namely Russian and Uzbek. The methodological approach is based on a comparative analysis of vocabulary, grammar and phonetics. The results of the study showed that the Uzbek language has a large number of borrowings from the Russian language, which is associated with historical factors and modern political and economic ties between the two countries.

Key words: Russian language, Uzbek language, borrowings, comparative analysis, historical factors, economic relations.

Connections between languages are an important topic for linguistic research. The Russian language and the Uzbek language have many similarities, but there are also clear differences in vocabulary, grammar and phonetics. In this article, we will study the relationships between these languages, analyzing borrowings, historical and socio-economic factors that affect their development and interaction.

The methodology of our study is based on a comparative analysis of the vocabulary, grammar and phonetics of the Russian and Uzbek languages. We used electronic corpora of texts to analyze the frequency of use of words and phrases in both languages. In addition, we conducted an expert assessment of lexical units and phonetic features in order to assess the degree of mutual influence and borrowing between languages.

The study of the connections of intersystem languages (also called contact languages or languages of intercultural communication) may include the analysis of the language processes that occur when different languages and cultures come into contact. Such languages often arise at the intersection of two or more language systems, and may have varying degrees of stability and distribution in society.

The study of cross-system language relationships can include the following aspects:

1. Historical connections between languages: the study of historical processes that led to the formation and development of intersystem languages, the identification of sources of borrowings and mutual influences between them.
2. Analysis of vocabulary, grammar and phonetics of intersystem languages in order to identify similarities and differences between them.
3. The study of language contacts: an analysis of the influence of different languages and cultures on the formation and development of intersystem languages.

4. The study of translation and language teaching: the development of methodologies and approaches to teaching intersystem languages and translation between them.

5. Study of cultural and sociolinguistic aspects: analysis of the features of the language situation in the region, including the study of language norms, the role of intersystem languages in cultural life and communication, as well as the influence of language factors on social stratification.

Various methods and tools can be used to study the connections of intersystem languages, including linguistic analysis of corpora, sociolinguistic research, questionnaires and interviews with native speakers, etc.

The study of language relations is a field of linguistics that deals with the study of the relationships between different languages. This field includes both the historical study of the development of languages and their interactions, as well as modern research aimed at identifying common and distinctive features between different languages.

The study of language relations may include the following aspects:

1. Historical connections between languages: the study of the origin and development of languages, the identification of sources of borrowings and mutual influences between different languages.

2. Comparative study of languages: analysis of the grammar, vocabulary and phonetics of different languages in order to identify similarities and differences between them.

3. Contemporary language interaction: the study of the influence of international languages such as English on other languages, as well as the study of language contacts in multilingual societies.

4. Theoretical aspects: the study of the general laws underlying all languages, as well as the development of theoretical models explaining language relations.

Various methods and tools are used to study language relations, including comparative analysis of texts, linguistic analysis of corpora, experimental studies, etc. The study of language relations is important for understanding the cultural and historical ties between peoples, as well as for developing methods of teaching and translating different languages.

The results of our study showed that the Uzbek language has a large number of borrowings from the Russian language, especially in the field of technical terms, scientific concepts and economic terms. For example, the words "automatic", "radio", "computer", "bank" and "factory" are taken from the Russian language. However, it can also be noted that borrowings are not limited only to terminology, but also apply to everyday vocabulary, such as the words "road" and "bridge".

The study of the connections between different languages, such as Russian and Uzbek, is an important task in linguistics and cultural studies. Both languages have different systems of grammar and vocabulary, but may have common roots and influence on each other in the process of their historical development and contacts between peoples.

One example of mutual influence between the Russian and Uzbek languages can be the use of Russian borrowings in the Uzbek language as a result of long-term contacts and cultural interactions between the two peoples. In turn, the Uzbek language also influenced Russian, for example, the borrowing of words from Uzbek to Russian language as a result of the exchange of cultural traditions and contacts between Russians and Uzbeks.

Another aspect of the study of the relationship between the Russian and Uzbek languages may be the comparison of syntactic structures and grammatical rules. For example, Uzbek has a more complex case system than Russian language, and this can have an impact on the structure of sentences used in each of the languages.

It is also possible to consider the relationship between the Russian and Uzbek languages in the context of translation. In this case, the study can be aimed at studying the peculiarities of translation between these languages, for example, taking into account cultural differences, terminology and stylistics.

In general, the study of connections between languages of different systems can have many approaches and directions, and the Russian and Uzbek languages can be used as an example for a more general study of the relationship between languages and cultures in general.

Such a number of borrowings in the Uzbek language is explained by historical and socio-economic factors. In the XIX-XX centuries, the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union were important sources of technical and cultural development of Uzbekistan. This led to intensive interaction between the Russian and Uzbek languages, which led to noticeable borrowings.

The study of the relationship between the Russian and Uzbek languages may include the following aspects:

1. Historical connections between languages: the study of historical processes that led to the formation and development of the Russian and Uzbek languages, the identification of sources of borrowings and mutual influences between them.
2. Comparative study of the grammar, vocabulary and phonetics of the Russian and Uzbek languages in order to identify similarities and differences between them.
3. The study of language contacts: an analysis of the influence of the Russian language on Uzbek and the Uzbek language on Russian in modern communication, as well as the influence of other languages on both languages.
4. Study of translation and language teaching: development of methods and approaches to teaching Russian for Uzbek speakers and Uzbek language for Russian speakers, as well as the study of translation features between Russian and Uzbek languages.
5. The study of cultural and sociolinguistic aspects: an analysis of the features of the language situation in Russia and Uzbekistan, including the study of language norms, the role of language in cultural life and communication, as well as the influence of language factors on social stratification.

Various methods and tools can be used to study the relationship between the Russian and Uzbek languages, including comparative analysis of texts, linguistic analysis of corpora, sociolinguistic research, etc. The study of the relationship between languages helps to understand the cultural, historical and sociolinguistic ties between peoples, as well as to improve mutual understanding in communication between representatives of different linguistic and cultural groups.

On the other hand, borrowing may also reflect contemporary political and economic ties between Russia and Uzbekistan. For example, the word "bank" was borrowed during the early Soviet period, but after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia and Uzbekistan continued to cooperate in the financial sector.

Our research has shown that the Uzbek language contains many borrowings from the Russian language, which is associated with historical factors and modern political and economic ties between the two countries. This is indicative of the close ties between languages and cultures that have existed over the years.

Sentences:

1. Further research may deepen our understanding of the connections between Russian and Uzbek, as well as investigate the influence of other languages on the Uzbek language.
2. The study of borrowings can help in the development of methods of teaching the Uzbek language for native speakers of the Russian language and vice versa.
3. Further cooperation between scholars and linguists from Russia and Uzbekistan in this area could lead to a deeper understanding of the cultural ties between the two countries

It will be possible to see the frequency of use of words, find out which words and expressions are most often used in certain contexts, and how they interact with each other.

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