

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEMATIC ASPECTS OF WORD  
FORMATION MODELS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the systematic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek on a comparative basis. The study considers the word formation system of both languages as a single, interconnected and hierarchical linguistic system. It is argued that the inflectional nature of the Russian language, and the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, is the main factor in the formation of word formation models. The structural, semantic and functional aspects of word formation models are analyzed comparatively, revealing their role in enriching the lexical system, their productivity in creating new lexemes, and their interrelationships in the language system. The results of the article serve as an important scientific source for the fields of comparative linguistics, derivational linguistics, translation theory and linguistic didactics.

**Keywords:** Word formation, word formation model, systematicity, comparative analysis, Russian, Uzbek, derivation, affixation, lexical system, typology.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada rus va o'zbek tillarida so'z yasash modellarining tizimli jihatlari qiyosiy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ikkala tilning so'z yasash tizimi yagona, o'zaro bog'liq va ierarxik lingvistik tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Rus tilining infleksion tabiati va o'zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiati so'z yasash modellarining shakllanishida asosiy omil ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. So'z yasash modellarining strukturaviy, semantik va funksional jihatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi, ularning leksik tizimni boyitishdagi roli, yangi leksemalar yaratishdagi unumdorligi va til tizimidagi o'zaro bog'liqligi ochib beriladi. Maqola natijalari qiyosiy tilshunoslik, derivativ tilshunoslik, tarjima nazariyasi va lingvistik didaktika sohalari uchun muhim ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** So'z yasash, so'z yasash modeli, tizimlilik, qiyosiy tahlil, rus, o'zbek, derivatsiya, affiksatsiya, leksik tizim, tipologiya.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье на сравнительной основе анализируются систематические аспекты моделей словообразования в русском и узбекском языках. Исследование рассматривает систему словообразования обоих языков как единую, взаимосвязанную и иерархическую языковую систему. Утверждается, что основным фактором формирования моделей словообразования является словоизменительная природа русского языка и агглютинативная природа узбекского языка. Проводится сравнительный анализ структурных, семантических и функциональных аспектов моделей словообразования, выявляются их роль в обогащении лексической системы, их продуктивность в создании новых лексем и их взаимосвязи в языковой системе.

Результаты статьи служат важным научным источником для сравнительной лингвистики, деривационной лингвистики, теории перевода и лингвистической дидактики.

**Ключевые слова:** Словообразование, модель словообразования, систематичность, сравнительный анализ, русский язык, узбекский язык, деривация, аффиксация, лексическая система, типология.

**Introduction:** In modern linguistics, the study of language phenomena based on a systematic approach is one of the important methodological directions. Language is not just a set of separate units, but a complex system with an interconnected, layered and hierarchical structure. From this point of view, the process of word formation is also an important component of the language system, which plays a leading role in the formation and development of vocabulary. Comparative study of the systematic aspects of word formation models in the Russian and Uzbek languages is scientifically extremely relevant. Because these languages belong to different typological groups: Russian is an inflectional language, and Uzbek is an agglutinative language. This difference directly affects the formation of word-formation models, their structure, affix system, productivity and semantic possibilities of word formation.

In today's globalization, as bilingualism and multilingualism are becoming more and more common, a deep analysis of the systemic features of word-formation models is of great importance for the correct selection of alternative units in the translation process, the creation of bilingual dictionaries, and the improvement of the methodology for teaching Russian and Uzbek. In particular, if the systematic organization of the word-formation process, the interrelationship and hierarchical relationships of the models in it are revealed, the derivational possibilities of both languages will become clearer.

The systematicity of word-formation models in Russian is mainly manifested through models such as prefixation, suffixation, prefix-suffixation, and base addition. These models are inextricably linked to each other and form certain semantic groups. For example, in verbs expressing action, prefixes are used to create nuances of meaning such as direction, beginning, completion (писать, подписать, переписать, записать). This indicates that the word formation models in Russian are of a systematic nature.

In Uzbek, the systematicity of word formation models is mainly achieved through suffixation. As an agglutinative language, affixes are added in a strict order in Uzbek, and each affix expresses a separate grammatical or semantic meaning. For example, the sequence ish → ishchi → ishchilar clearly demonstrates the systematic and chain-like nature of word formation models.

The relevance of the topic is that a comparative analysis of the systematic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek will reveal in more depth the derivational system, internal structure, and typological features of both languages. This not only enriches theoretical linguistics, but also creates a solid scientific basis for practical areas, in particular, translation, terminology, linguistic didactics and lexicography.

**Literature review:** The systematic study of word formation models is one of the important scientific directions in world linguistics, and this issue is widely covered within the framework of structural linguistics, derivational linguistics and comparative typological studies. Word formation is considered as an independent part of the language system, but inextricably linked

with the grammatical and lexical levels. It is precisely the systemic approach that allows us to understand word formation models not as separate phenomena, but as structural elements of a single mechanism.

In Russian linguistics, A.A. Reformaty[1] interprets language as a holistic system and explains word formation inextricably linked with the structure of the language. According to his views, derivation represents the mechanism of internal development of the language system and is one of the main factors in the expansion of lexical wealth.

O.S. Akhmanova[2], on the other hand, explains the phenomenon of word formation in a terminological way and classifies the morphological, semantic and functional properties of derivational units on a systematic basis. In these works, the interconnectedness of word formation models, their hierarchical structure and level of productivity are indicated as important criteria.

The research of H. Marchand[3] is also of particular importance in world linguistics. He studies word formation models from a typological point of view and tries to identify the general laws of derivational processes. Marchand evaluates the word formation system as a dynamic phenomenon and closely connects the models in it with the communicative needs of the language. His works serve as a theoretical basis for a comparative analysis of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek.

The issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics has been studied in depth mainly by such scientists as A. Hojiyev[4], G. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Shukurov[5]. In his work “Uzbek Language Word Formation”, A. Hojiyev systematically illuminates the word formation models in the Uzbek language and shows the main role of affixation. He scientifically explains that the derivational process in the Uzbek language has a chain and consistent character, that is, a whole system is formed through the formation of one word, and then a third. This clearly demonstrates the systematic nature of word formation models in the Uzbek language.

In the work “Grammar of the Uzbek Language. Morphology” by G. Abdurakhmonov and Sh. Shukurov, word formation is interpreted in relation to the grammatical level. The authors analyze the semantic load of affixes, their sequence order and functional capabilities on a systematic basis. This work serves as an important source for illuminating the internal structure of word formation models in the Uzbek language and their mutual relationships.

Literature analysis shows that the systematicity of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek is manifested in different ways. In Russian, prefixation, suffixation and their combinations occupy the main place, and derivational models are formed as a complex and multi-layered system[6,7]. In Uzbek, suffixation is the leader, and each affix forms a coherent system with a clear meaning and function.

Thus, scientific research in world and Uzbek linguistics confirms the need to study word formation models as a systematic phenomenon. These works create a solid theoretical basis for identifying the internal laws of the derivational system in Russian and Uzbek, revealing their typological differences and common aspects[8].

**Methodology:** This study used a multi-level methodological approach to conduct a comparative analysis of the systemic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek.

The research methodology was based on three main principles: typological approach, structural analysis, and comparative-linguistic method.

First, using the typological approach, the Russian and Uzbek languages were analyzed from the point of view of language typology. Russian was considered comparatively as an inflectional language, and Uzbek as an agglutinative language. This approach made it possible to inextricably link the morphological, semantic, and phonetic features of word formation models with their typological nature.

Second, using the structural analysis method, the components of word formation models in both languages, their sequence, and their interrelationships were identified. In this process, the semantic and morphological role of prefixes, suffixes, interfixes, and combinations of bases was analyzed in detail. At the same time, the morphemic structure of complex words, their phonetic integration and semantic integrity were studied.

Thirdly, using the comparative-linguistic method, the similarities and differences of word formation models in the Russian and Uzbek languages were identified. Using this method, such criteria as the hierarchical structure of derivational processes, the role of affixation, semantic transparency and morphological productivity were compared. At the same time, the theoretical basis for the comparative analysis was the research of world and Uzbek linguistics sources - A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, H. Marchand, A. Hojiyev, G. Abdurakhmonov and Sh. Shukurov.

Derivational words, complex words and their groups, which are widespread in the Russian and Uzbek languages, were selected as the research material. Lexical corpora, dictionaries and scientific literature were used as the basis for their collection. Using this data, the word formation system of each language, their structural and semantic features, was systematically processed and visually displayed through tables and diagrams.

The research results were also strengthened by qualitative and quantitative analysis methods. While qualitative analysis served to identify the typological and morphological features of derivational processes, quantitative analysis was used to measure the productivity of word formation models and provide comparative indicators.

In general, the research methodology allowed for a deep, scientifically sound and comparative identification of the systemic features of word formation models in the Russian and Uzbek languages. This methodological approach serves to ensure the reliability and practical significance of the research results.

**Discussion and results:** The research results showed that, although the systemic aspects of word formation models in the Russian and Uzbek languages are different, they have common typological and functional principles. Based on the comparative analysis, it was found that complex words in the Russian language are often formed through prefixation, suffixation and prefix-suffix combinations, and derivational processes are multilayered and synthetic in nature. In the Uzbek language, the systematicity of word formation models is mainly manifested through suffixation and compound words, and derivational processes are chain-like and semantically transparent.

The table and the results of the analysis show that complex words in the Russian language are more actively used in scientific, technical and official styles, which is associated with the inflectional nature of the language. In the Uzbek language, complex words are widely used not only in the scientific style, but also in oral speech, fiction and everyday communication. In this regard, the derivational system in the Uzbek language is communicatively and lexically rich, providing semantic transparency.

As a result of the comparative analysis of systemic aspects, the following main conclusions were drawn:

1. Typological features: Since the Russian language is inflectional, derivational models are more synthetic and internally integrated. In Uzbek, the strict order of affixes and the models formed by paired words demonstrate the analytical and transparent nature of the system.

2. Structural features: In Russian, interfixes play an important role in the structure of complex words, connecting components. In Uzbek, interfixes are not used, complex words are formed more directly using a combination or suffix.

3. Semantic features: Complex words in Russian are often somewhat semantically complex and sometimes cannot be fully understood from their components. In Uzbek, the semantic transparency of complex words is high, and the general meaning is easily understood from their components.

4. Functional features: In Russian, complex words are used more often in scientific-technical and official style, while in Uzbek they are used equally actively in everyday communication, fiction, and scientific style.

The results showed that by comparative analysis of the systemic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding of the derivational mechanism, internal structure, and typological features of both languages. This not only enriches linguistic theory, but also has practical significance in identifying alternative units in the translation process, compiling bilingual dictionaries, and improving teaching methods.

In conclusion, the study of the systemic features of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek creates an important scientific basis not only for linguistic research, but also for the processes of language learning and teaching. This study clearly demonstrates the commonalities and differences between the derivational systems of the two languages, and is a valuable scientific material for linguistics, linguistic didactics, and translation theory.

**Conclusions and recommendations:** The results of this study provide a number of important conclusions through a comparative analysis of the systemic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek. The study showed that the systematicity of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek is directly related to their typological characteristics. In Russian, derivational processes are more synthetic in nature, and complex words are formed through prefix-suffix combinations. In Uzbek, derivational processes are mainly carried out using suffixation and compound words, which forms an analytical and semantically transparent system of the language.

The results of structural and semantic analysis showed that, while complex words in Russian are often complex, sometimes semantically less transparent, complex words in Uzbek are semantically clear and understandable. From a functional point of view, complex words in Russian are actively used in scientific-technical and official styles, while in Uzbek they are widely used in everyday speech, fiction, and the scientific style. At the same time, the study allows for a deeper understanding of the derivational system, lexical richness, and typological characteristics of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

The recommendations arising from this study are as follows: in order to study the mechanisms of derivation in the Russian and Uzbek languages in more depth, it is necessary to expand the multi-layered typological analysis of word formation models. In translation practice, taking into account the comparative features of complex words will help to correctly select alternative units and accurately convey the content. In linguodidactich, it is recommended to include the systematic features of word formation models in teaching materials for teaching Russian and Uzbek, which will allow students to better understand the derivational processes. Also, in scientific research, creating corpora that analyze the semantic and structural aspects of complex words, their comparative study will be an important source for linguistics and lexicography. It is also recommended to further study the use of complex words in the Uzbek language in everyday speech and fiction, and to identify their communicative and expressive capabilities.

In general, this study provides an opportunity to deeply understand the systemic aspects of word formation models in Russian and Uzbek, to identify typological differences and similarities, as well as to effectively apply them in the fields of applied linguistics, translation, and language didactics.

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