

INTERFERENCE IN THE RUSSIAN SPEECH OF UZBEKS CAUSED BY SEMANTIC-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF TYPES OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

This article examines the difficulties of studying verb types in schools with Uzbek as the language of instruction.

Keywords: verb, type, tense, mood.

ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ В РУССКОЙ РЕЧИ УЗБЕКОВ, ВЫЗВАННАЯ СЕМАНТИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМИ ОСОБЕННОСТЯМИ ВИДОВ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматриваются трудности изучения видов глагола в школах с узбекским языком обучения.

Ключевые слова: глагол, вид, время, наклонение.

Introduction

As is known, teaching verb aspects to students with Uzbek as the language of instruction is associated with great difficulties. However, the problem, as it seems to us, is not in the aspect category itself, but in choosing the optimal methodology for teaching aspects in foreign language groups. The aspect category is very complex, but it is structured in such a way that working on it can be extremely interesting and effective not only in terms of studying the aspects themselves: when choosing the optimal teaching model, working on aspects can have a very beneficial effect on the development of students' speech in general, on increasing their level of linguistic competence in a wide variety of aspects of the language.

The aspect category is a classification grammatical category that expresses the nature of the action, the relation of the action to its internal object.

In Russian, there are two aspects: perfect and imperfect. They are distinguished semantically and grammatically. Imperfective verbs denote an action that is not limited by any limit (to write, to read), it can occur repeatedly (to drop in, to organize). Imperfective verbs can be combined with phrasal verbs denoting different stages, phases of an action, its beginning, continuation, end, for example: began to sing, continues to sing, finish singing. Perfective verbs denote an action that reaches its limit (write, read), it can be done once (push). As already indicated, verbs in the Uzbek



language are not divided into perfective and imperfective verbs. The stem of the Uzbek verb is outside the grammatical category of aspect, therefore, for example, the verb *olmok* means both to receive and to receive, and so on. In Russian, as is known, aspectual differences lie in the very stem of the verb and are preserved in all its forms. For example: imperfective aspect, perfective aspect, indefinite form *pisit pisit*, present tense *pishu*, no *pishesh - pisit*, etc. Past tense (I) wrote (I) wrote (you) wrote (you) wrote (he) wrote and so on (he) wrote and so on Future tense I will write will write You will write will write Will write will write Participles Writer no Writer who wrote.

In the Uzbek language, some verbs, for example verbs of motion, already contain the idea of the completion of an action in their lexical meaning. This characteristic property is especially evident in the form of the obvious past tense. The obvious past tense, the present future tense, *chikdi - went out*, *chikadi - will go out*, *keldi - came*, *keladi - will come*. However, based on this, one cannot speak of the presence of a perfective aspect in at least some Uzbek verbs, since from such verbs one can form, for example, the form of the present tense of a given moment in the usual way, just as from any verb (*chikyapti - goes out*, *kelyapti - comes*, etc.). In addition, the form of the obvious past tense of such Uzbek verbs can be combined with the words *bir necha marta* (several times), etc., which give this form of verbs the meaning of multiple actions. For example: *Men senikiga bir necha marta kirdim, yuk ekansan - I came to you several times (not came), but you were not there*. And in Russian, when talking about repeated, but limited and completed actions, the perfective aspect is used. For example: *I read this article three times. He repeated these words to me several times*. The verb aspect in such constructions denotes the completion of the action. Compare: *I read this article three times. I read this article three times*. Consequently, it can be said that the Uzbek language does not have the category of verb aspect in the meanings in which it is used in Russian. Although Uzbek verbs do not contain aspectual meanings, the Uzbek language has grammatical means by which, with greater or lesser accuracy, certain aspectual meanings of Russian verbs can be conveyed. The most important of these are combinations of main verbs with auxiliary ones. In this case, the verbs expressing the main meaning are put in the form of the present or past participle, and the verbs acting as auxiliary ones are put in the corresponding form of person, number and tense.

Thus, the meanings of the past tense of Russian perfective verbs can be conveyed in the Uzbek language by combinations of the main verbs in the form of the past participle with auxiliary verbs in the form of the obvious past tense (*I read - ukib chikdim*, *we wrote - yozib oldik*, etc.). In Russian, the meaning of a single action is expressed by perfective verbs with the suffix *-nu*. This meaning is sometimes conveyed in the Uzbek language by the verb, *yubormok*, used as an auxiliary verb, and in some cases - by a combination of a verb, and in some cases by a combination of a verb - a predicate with a numeral.

For example: *The child shouted - bola kichkirib yubordi. He banged his fist on the table - U musti bilan stolga bir urdi*. If a Russian perfective verb in the past tense means the beginning of an action, then this aspectual meaning is conveyed in the Uzbek language by combining an equivalent present participle with the verb *boshlamoq* (to begin) in the obvious past tense. For example: *She spoke - U gapira boshladi*. Verbs of motion (Uzbek) *bormok* (to go, to drive), *kelmok* (to come, to arrive), *ketmok* (to leave, to depart) and so on, unlike other verbs, are semantically closer to the corresponding Russian perfective verbs. These verbs, depending on the context, can express the



future and the present tense. For example: Dustim Moskvada ukiydi - My friend studies in Moscow. (the verb ukiydi in this sentence means the present tense). Maktabni bitirgandan keyin men ham Moskvada ukiyman – After finishing school, I will also study in Moscow (the verb ukiyman expresses the future tense). The meaning of Russian perfective verbs in the future tense is conveyed in the Uzbek language (although not always accurately): a) The present - future tense without auxiliary verbs. For example: today guests will come to you - Bugun siznikiga mehmonlar keladi. In the evening I will go to the theater - kechkurun men teatrga boraman. b) The present - future tense with auxiliary verbs (he will tell - aytib beradi, you will write - yozib kuyasan, etc.). With the help of auxiliary words (verbs), you can accurately convey the meaning of the future simple tense of Russian perfective verbs. For example: Tomorrow the Olympiad participants will disperse to their cities – Ertaga Olimpiada Katnaşilari Shaharlarga Zhunab Ketadi. Some Russian perfective verbs, formed from the same root with the help of certain prefixes, are rendered in Uzbek by completely different verbs.

For example: arrived - keldi, left - ketdi, left - chikdi, entered - kirdi (here each prefix, except for the formation of the perfective aspect, also changes the lexical meaning of the root). Prefix formations of the perfective aspect are a complex lexical and grammatical phenomenon that is absent in the native language of Uzbek students. Uzbek verbs are closest to Russian imperfective verbs, since their tenses convey all the meanings of the present, past and future tenses of Russian imperfective verbs (I work - ishlayapman, I worked - ishlaydi, I will work - ishlayman). For example: The tractor driver plows the land - Traktorchi er khaydayapti. The tractor driver plowed the land - Traktorchi er khaydadi. The tractor driver will plow the land - Traktorchi er khaydaydi. Thus, when studying the category of aspect, a teacher at school is recommended, first of all, to remind students of those tense forms of the Uzbek verb that are capable of conveying individual shades of Russian verb aspect forms. This introduction will greatly facilitate students' mastering the category of aspect of the Russian verb, as in both Russian and Uzbek, the category of mood, being the main way of expressing banality and, i.e., the relation of action to reality, is closely connected with the category of time.

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