



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORD FORMATION IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 10 th 2022 Accepted: January 8 th 2023 Published: February 17 th 2023	This article discusses the features of word formation in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The article is mainly discussed on the basis of antonymy.
Keywords: Russian language, Uzbek language, word formation, antonymy, linguistics, method.	

INTRODUCTION

Developed antonymic relations are typical for the main parts of speech in both Russian and Uzbek languages.

MAIN PART

It is natural that the standard that sets the main parameters of the antonymization of lexemes in all languages are adjectives, since the semantic basis of adjectives is the concept of quality [1, p. 182–188]. Almost all linguists emphasize that the antonymy of adjectives is the most characteristic and representative type. We deal with antonyms of different parts of speech in Russian and Uzbek: good - bad (uzb. yakhshi - yomon), useful - useless (uzb. foidali - befoyda); stupid - smart (uzb. tumtok, - akli), mediocre - talented (uzb. kobiliyatsiz - istedodli), kind - evil (uzb. rahmdil - battol), gentle - rude (uzb. nozik - dagal), brave - cowardly (uzb. botir - k, urk, ok,), cheerful - sad (uzb. shod - gamgin), hard - soft (uzb. k, attik, - yumshok,), hot - cold (uzb. issik, - sovuk,), wet - dry (uzb. h, ul - k, uruk,), sweet - bitter (uzb. width - achchik,), large - small (uzb. katta - kichkina), thin - thick (uzb. yupk, a - y, ugon), narrow - wide (uzb. tor - keng), low - high (uzb. past - baland), short - long (uzb. kisk, a - uzun), spacious - cramped (uzb. keng - kambar), light - heavy (uzb. engil - ogir), blunt - sharp (uzb. utmas - utkir), white - black (uzb. ok, - k, ora), light - dark (uzb. yorug - korongi), victory - defeat (uzb. galaba - engilish).

The examples given demonstrate the area of distribution of antonymy as an interlingual universal, since adjectives and nouns of various semantics are antonymized, reflecting various semantic fields; note, however, the predominance of abstract nouns among nouns. Many of the given antonymic pairs include derivative antonyms, moreover, formed in both Russian and Uzbek languages mainly due to post-root formants. This testifies to the wide prevalence of derivational antonymy in the compared languages.

Both Russian and Uzbek languages belong to languages with developed word-formation systems, but the organization of these systems is largely different, which is determined by the type of this language. From our point of view, word-formation parameters play an important role both in the organization of the system of parts of speech and in the specifics of antonymy in the two compared languages. Two types of antonymy are associated with word formation in the Russian and Uzbek languages: 1) reflected antonymy, "continuing the antonymy of the generating words; 2) derivational antonymy based on the antonymy of formants [2, p. 67–83]. However, its distribution in different parts of speech in the compared languages differs significantly.

This is primarily due to prefixation - the most productive way of Russian word formation and unproductive in the Uzbek language.

Comparison of the antonymy of adverbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages requires special consideration, since the adverbs of the two languages correlate completely differently with the cardinal parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs). Completely contrasting in relation to the Uzbek language is the antonymy of the words of the category of the state of the Russian language (dark - light, clean - dirty, warm - cold, cheerful - sad), since at the part-verbal level, non-Uzteskaya stands out in the language. Certain correspondences are observed only in the pair of modal meanings possible - impossible (mumkin - mumkin emas).

CONCLUSION

The similarity and difference in the organization of antonymy of individual parts of speech of the Russian and Uzbek languages is manifested in the organization of antonymic groupings, reflecting the connection of antonymy with synonymy and polysemy [4, p. 24–25]. In general, the study of antonymy in typologically contrasting languages contributes, from our point of



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view, to an in-depth study of antonymy as a universe flux phenomenon and revealing the features of typological contrast in interlevel interaction.

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