

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 6 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холиқулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Ҳожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулув Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудир;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Науризбаева Нуржамал Қудайбергенова

TURKISTONDA OILA VA NIKOH MUNOSABATLARINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI VA ROSSIYA IMPERIYASI BOSQINIDAN KEYIN MINTAQADA YUZ BERGAN DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLAR 14-22

Ortiqov Yosin Abdulboqiyevich

DUNGANSHUNOSLIK TADQIQOTLARI TARIXSHUNOSLIGI (1990-2023) 23-34

Бобожонова Феруза Хаятовна

СОВЕТ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ДАВРИДА ҚҲЙИ ВА ЎРТА ЗАРАФШОН ВОҲАСИДА ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ 35-40

Halimov Tal'at

XX ASRNING 20-30 YILLARIDAGI QULOQLASHTIRISH SIYOSATI VA UNING SALBIY OQIBATLARI (BUXORO VILOYATI MISOLIDA) 41-45

Ilhomov Ziyovutdin Adxamovich, Shukurov Rustam Jo'raqulovich

ALEKSANDR BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKIY EKSPEDITSIYASINING BA'ZI TAFSILOTLARI: EKSPEDITSIYANING BOSHLANISHI 46-54

Tilavova Shahnoza Salohitdinovna

MA'RIFATPARVARLARNING MATONATLI AYOLI XAYRINISO MAJIDXONOVA (1905-1937) HAYOTI VA FAOLIYATIGA CHIZGILAR 55-59

Жайнаров Обиджон Ҳамид ўғли

XX АСР 20-ЙИЛЛАРИДА ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА АДВОКАТУРА ТИЗИМИДАГИ ЎЗГАРИШЛАР (ФАРФОНА ВИЛОЯТИ МИСОЛИДА) 60-64

Toshpo'latov Mamadali Zaynidin o'g'li

NUROTA TUMANI YOSHLARINI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH YUZASIDAN AMALGA OSHIRILGAN CHORA-TADBIRLARNING TARIXIY TAHLILI (2017-2024) 65-73

Umarov Baxtishod

SOMONIYLAR DAVRIDA BUXORODA ILM-FAN RIVOJI (TARIX VA TIBBIYOT MISOLIDA).. 74-79

Ўўлдошев Салимжон Валиевич

ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАШУВ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ ВА ХАЛҚ ЎЙИНЛАРИ 80-85

Askarov Azimjon Odiljon o'g'li

O'RTA OSIYODAGI ANGLIYA-ROSSIYA RAQOBATINING TARIXIY KONTEKSTI VA KATTA O'YIN SIYOSATINING VUJUDGA KELISHI 86-91

Eshchanov Hurmat Matnazarovich

O'ZBEKISTON HUDUDI BRONZA DAVRIDA TOPOGRAFIK XUSUSIYATLARNI ETNIK JARAYONLARI KARTOGRAFIYASI..... 92-95

Azamatova Gulmira Bayirbekovna

O'ZBEKISTONDA AHOLI MIGRATSIYASI VA UNGA TA'SIR ETGAN IJTIMOYIYQIQTISODIY

| | |
|--|---------|
| OMILLAR | 96-100 |
| <i>Raimov Mamasoat Safar o'g'li</i> ESKI TERMIZ HAQIDA TARIXIY MA'LUMOTLAR | 101-105 |
| <i>Usmanov Jahongir Xo'jaqulovich</i> MARKAZIY OSIYO TARIXSHUNOSLIGIDA ILK ILMIY QARASHLARNING SHAKLLANISHI | 106-109 |
| <i>Usmanova Inobat Ibragimovna</i> PROCESSES OF GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE IRON AGE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN | 110-115 |
| <i>Bekmirzayev Islomjon Ibrohim o'g'li</i> O'RTA G'OVASOY HUDUDI QADIMGI DAVR AHOLI TURAR-JOYLARI XUSUSIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR | 116-120 |
| <i>Gadoyev Dadaxon Xayrulloevich</i> BUXORDAGI "MASJIDI BALAND" MASJIDI QURILISHI VA TARIXI | 121-125 |
| <i>Rajabova Sabohat Bobirovna</i> IQTISODIY HAYOTDA TADBIRKOR AYOLLARNING TUTGAN O'RNI (SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA) | 126-132 |
| <i>Aloxunov Alisher Ahmadjonovich</i> ARXELOGIYADA GEOGRAFIK AXBOROT TIZIMLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING ASOSIY IMKONIYATLARI XUSUSIDA | 133-138 |
| <i>Sharopov Saidusmon Saidaxmadovich</i> XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORO AMIRLIGINING JANUBISHARQIY HUDUDI SHAHARLARI, XUSUSAN QARSHI, SHAHRISABZ VA KITOB SHAHARLARINI RUS TARIXCHILARI ASARLARIDA YORITILISHI | 139-144 |
| <i>Axmedova Gulchehra O'skinovna</i> SHEROBOD VOHASI NOMODDIY MADANIYATI DURDONALARI | 145-149 |
| <i>Abduraximov Husniddin</i> O'ZBEKISTON VA AVSTRIYA RESPUBLIKASI O'RTASIDA INVESTITSIYAVIY, HUQUQIY HAMDA ILM-FAN SOHASIDA HAMKORLIKNING MUSTAHKAMLANISHI | 150-158 |
| <i>Turopova Mohidil Turdiyevna</i> O'ZBEKISTON JUNUBIY HUDUDLARI TOPONIMIKASINING TABIAT BILAN BOG'LIQLIGI VA URF-ODATLARINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI | 159-163 |
| <i>Annayeva Zarifa Musurmonqulovna</i> EKOLOGIK HOLATNI BARQARORLASHTIRISHNING ASOSIY YO'NALISHLARI | 164-168 |
| <i>Ahmadov Xurshid San'atovich</i> "CHIG'ATOY IMLOSI" VA MILLIY ZIYOLILAR | 169-175 |
| <i>Axmadova Nafisa Axmad qizi</i> O'ZBEKISTON VA GERMANIYA MADANIY ALOQALARINING RIVOJLANISHI | 176-179 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Жумаева Шоҳида Чориевна</i> МУСТАҚИЛЛИК ДАВРИДА ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ | 180-186 |
| <i>Elmuratova Umida Farxadovna</i> TA'LIM IMKONIYATLARINI KENGAYTIRISHNING GENDER TENGLIGINI TA'MINLASHGA TA'SIRI | 187-191 |
| <i>Nazarov Otabek Muzrobovich</i> XX ASRNING 80-YILLARI QATAG'ONLIK SIYOSATINING SURXONDARYODAGI IJTIMOYIY- IQTISODIY JARAYONLARGA TA'SIRI | 192-197 |
| <i>Kupaysinov Ismoyiljon Ahmadjanovich</i> 1950-1990 YILLARDA ANDIJON OBLASTI JAMOAT TRANSPORTI FAOLIYATI VA UNDAGI AYRIM MUAOMMOLARNI MATBUOTDA YORITISHI ("KOMMUNIST" GAZETASI MATERIALLARI MISOLIDA) | 198-202 |
| <i>Oripova Laylo Zafarovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON YOZUVCHILAR UYUSHMASI FAOLIYATI TARIXIGA NAZAR | 203-207 |
| 08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI | |
| <i>Magsud Azad Guliyev</i> OZARBAYJONDA YASHIL ENERGIYAGA O'TISH: SO'ROQ NATIJALARINI TAHLIL QILISH | 208-214 |
| <i>Глазова Марина Викторовна</i> ВКЛАД «ЗЕЛЕНОВОГО» УЧЁТА В ФИНАНСОВОМ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТЕ В УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КОМПАНИЙ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ | 215-231 |
| <i>Oratov Jaxongir Jurayevich</i> RAQAMLI INNOVATSIYALAR DAVRIDA MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIKNI VAHOLASHDA EKONOMETRIK MODELLAR | 232-238 |
| <i>Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна</i> БАНК СОҲАСИГА РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИНГ ТАЪСИР | 239-243 |
| <i>Umronov Eldorbek Sodirovich</i> TURISTIK KORXONALARDA TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATI RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI VAHOLASH | 244-255 |
| <i>Sattarov Umirzoq Normengovich</i> MINTAQANI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TRANSFORMATSIYALASH JARAYONI... .. | 256-262 |
| <i>Хамдамов Шавкат Комилович</i> СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЩИТА И БОРЬБА С БЕДНОСТЬЮ: СТРАТЕГИИ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ | 263-267 |
| <i>Хайитов Жамшид Холвоевич</i> ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА ОБОДОНЛАШТИРИШ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ – ДАВР ТАЛАБИ | 268-272 |
| <i>Xurramov Azamat Fayzullayevich</i> BOZOR IQTISODIYOTI SHAROITIDA UY XO'JALIGI SEKTORINING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI | 273-278 |

Алимханова Нигора Алимхановна
 ТОВАР-МОДДИЙ ЗАХИРАЛАР АУДИТИДА ТАҲЛИЛИЙ АМАЛЛАРНИ ҚЎЛАШ 279-287

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

Жумаев Ойбек Маратович
 О‘ЗБЕКИСТОНДА КАМБАГ‘АЛЛИКНИ ҚИСҚАРТИРИШ ДИНАМИКАСИНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-СИЙOSIY
 ИНАТЛАРИ 288-296

Наврўзова Гулчеҳра Нигматовна
 ХОЖА АҲРОР ТАЪЛИМОТИДА ИНСОНИЙ ҲАҚИҚАТ МАСАЛАСИ 297-302

Хайридинов Аббосхон Анварович
 ҒАРБ МАДАНИЯТИНИ ОММАЛАШИШИГА ИЧКИ ОМИЛЛАР ТАЪСИРИ 303-311

Мухамеджанова Лалихон
 АХЛОҚНИНГ ЖАМИЯТДАГИ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИОН ВА БАРҚАРОРЛАШТИРУВЧИ
 ФУНКЦИЯЛАРИ 312-317

То‘ева Муҳайро Шuhrat qizi
 О‘ЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASINING YANGILANISH JARAYONIDA XOTINQIZLAR INNOVATSION
 ТАФАККУРИНИ OSHIRISH VA FAOLLASHUVI BORASIDAGI SIYOSATI:UMUMNAZARIY
 ТАHLILLAR..... 318-322

Ro‘zimurodov Siroj Madatovich
 OILANING IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY MUNOSABATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MA’NAVIY-
 AXLOQIY TARBIYANING TA’SIRI 323-326

Ravshanov Ulug'bek Rahbarovich
 AXBOROT GLOBALLASHUVI SHAROITIDA YOSHLARDA MILLIY O‘ZLIKNI TARBIYALASH
 MASALALARI 327-332

Allayarova Marxabo Mavlanovna
 SHAXS BADIY IJODINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING ESTETIK MUAMMOLARI VA
 MA’NAVIYAT 333-337

Хашимов Шерахон Жўрахонович
 ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ХАЛҚАРО ИМИДЖИНИНГ ЮКСАЛИШИДА ТИББИЁТ ТУРИЗМИНИНГ
 ТУТГАН ЎРНИ..... 338-342

Soatov Rasul Muxitdinovich
 BOBORANIM MASHRAV HAYOTI VA IJODIDA TASAVVUFGA DOIR QARASHLAR
 TAHLILI 343-348

Ashurov Navfal Burxonjon o‘g‘li
 MOVAROUNNAHR MIQYOSIDA NASAF SHAHRINING ILMIIY-MADANIY ASOSLARI 349-352

Ўразалиева Гулшада Бекнўлатовна
 ГЕНДЕР ТЕНГЛИКНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ - ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН СТРАТЕГИЯСИНИНГ УСТУВОР
 ЙЎНАЛИШИ 353-358

Xudaynazarov Samad Xudayberdiyevich, Turgunov Azim Turgunovich
 JAMIYATNING MA’NAVIY - IJTIMOIIY RIVOJLANISHIDA O‘ZBEK XALQI MILLIY
 QADRIYATLARINING O‘RNI 359-364

| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Suvanov Ilhom Abdixalilovich</i> AXBOROT-MAFKURAVIY TAHDIDLARGA QARSHI KURASHDA MILLATLARARO TOTUVLIK VA DINIY BAG'RIKENGLIKNI TA'MINLASHNING AHAMIYATI | 365-371 |
| <i>Axmedova Dilrabo Sa'dullayevna</i> SHARQ ALLOMALARI ASARLARIDA OILA VA TARBIYA MASALALARI | 372-376 |
| <i>Kayumova Aziza Toshmuradovna</i> IBN XALDUNNING JAMIYAT VA IJTIMOYIY TARAQQIYOT TO'G'RISIDAGI QARASHLARI | 377-381 |
| <i>G'ulomov Obid G'ayratovich</i> YOSHLAR MA'NAVIY KAMOLOTIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI IJTIMOYIY-MADANIY OMILLARNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI | 382-385 |
| <i>Панжиев Сухроб</i> ГЛОБАЛЛАШУВ ВА ҒОЯВИЙ ТАҲДИДЛАР ДАВРИДА ҲАҚИҚАТ ТУШУНЧАСИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ | 386-391 |
| <i>Matnazarova Muhayyo Axmetjanovna, Azimova Charos Azamatovna</i> "ETNOS", "MILLAT" TUSHUNCHALARINING MAZMUN-MOHİYATI VA ULARNING ILMIY- NAZARIY TAHLILI | 392-398 |
| <i>Amanov Alisher Kaxramonovich</i> VAQTNILMIY JIHATDAN TAHLIL QILISH HAMDA UNIFALSAFIY VA MADANIY NUQTAI NAZARDAN O'RGANISH | 399-404 |
| 10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI | |
| <i>Пайзибаева Мадинахон Собиржон қизи</i> БРИТАНИЯ ХАЛҚ ЭРТАКЛАРИНИНГ ШАКЛЛАНИШИДА КЕЛЬТ МИФОЛОГИЯСИНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ ВА ЎРНИ | 405-409 |
| <i>Tevosyan Gayane Arturovna</i> O'ZBEK VA RUS TILI GRAMMATIKASINING QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIYASI | 410-417 |
| <i>Boynazarov Islom Abduxalimovich</i> INGLIZ TILIDAGI FALSAFIY TERMINLARDA SINONIMIYA HODISASI | 418-421 |
| <i>Bahriddinova Yulduzxon Bahriddin qizi</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI BOTANIK TERMINLARNING NOMINATIV TAHLILI VA BINAR NOMLANISHI | 422-426 |
| <i>Javliyev Mansurbek Odil o'g'li</i> KONSEPT TUSHUNCHASINING HOZIRGI ZAMON LINGVISTIKASIDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI | 427-431 |
| <i>Ruziyev Xusniddin Baxritdinovich</i> PARALLEL KORPUSLARDAN FOYDALANISH IMKONIYATLARI | 432-436 |
| <i>Rahimova Shahnoza Palvannozirovna</i> INGLIZ TILIDAGI IBORALARNI O'RGANISHDA TARJIMA MUAMMOLARI | 437-442 |
| <i>Muhamadiyev Timur Urazovich</i> INGLIZ TILIDAGI OAVDA OMMAVIYLASHMAGAN IBORALARDAN FOYDALANISH | 443-446 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| <i>Панжиева Насиба Нармахматовна</i> ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПОЛЯ | 447-451 |
| <i>Умирова Дилфуза Суюновна, Асадов Шухрат</i> ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ НЕОТЪЕМЛЕМОЙ И НЕПРЕРЫВНОЙ ЧАСТЬЮ ПРАВ И ИНТЕРЕСОВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА | 452-456 |
| <i>Ибрагимова Мохира Муратовна</i> ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ПСИХОЛОГИЗМ И ЕГО ФУНКЦИИ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ВИРДЖИНИИ ВУЛЬФ | 457-464 |
| <i>Тойчиева Насибахон Суранбаевна, Ткебучава Ирина Георгиевна, Темирова Шоира Гайбуллаевна</i> АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИИ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ | 465-477 |
| <i>Nurimova Diyora</i> LIRIK DISKURS VA UNING MOHIYATI | 478-482 |
| <i>Axmadjonova Mohinur Iqboljon qizi</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA NUTQ AKTLARINING SEMANTIK TUZILISH TAHLILI | 483-491 |
| <i>Jumanazarov Shukurali Tashmamatovich</i> KORPUS TUZISH TEXNOLOGIYASI..... | 492-495 |
| <i>Samadova Oydin Ilxomjon qizi</i> FRAZEOLGIK BIRLIK TUSHUNCHASI HAMDA UNING QO'LLANILISHI | 496-500 |
| <i>Xatrayeva Rano Rajabovna</i> XX ASR INGLIZ ILMIIY FANTASTIKASINI TARJIMA QILISH XUSUSIYATLARI | 501-505 |
| <i>Ermatov Ixtiyor, Mamatqulov Azizbek</i> A.HOJIYEVNING TERMINOLOGIK LUG'ATLARI XUSUSIDA | 506-510 |
| <i>Muxtorova Moxlaroyim</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TANBEH BERISHNI BILDIRUVCHI BIRLIKLARNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI | 511-517 |
| <i>Abdullayeva Nilufar Ramazonovna, Aliqulova Rohila</i> O'SIMLIK NOMLARI BILAN BOG'LIQ TARBIYAGA OID MAQOL VA MATALLARNING CHOG'ISHTIRMA TAHLILI | 518-521 |
| <i>Носирова Мубина Олимовна</i> СПЕЦИФИКА ОТРАЖЕНИЯ АНТРОПОЦЕНТРИЧЕСКИХ ПОСЛОВИЦ В СЛОВАРЯХ РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ | 522-528 |
| <i>Xasanov Zafar Baxtiyorovich</i> ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA SPORT ATAMALARINI O'RGANISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI | 529-534 |
| <i>Рахматов Бекзод Уктам угли</i> СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ПОНЯТИЯ «УЧИТЕЛЬ» | 535-539 |

Yaxyoyev Fayzullo muhammadsoli o'g'li
XX ASRNING IKKINCHI YARMIDA ALISHER NAVOIY LIRIKASIGA DOIR MATNSHUNOSLIK
BILAN BOG'LIQ TALQINLAR..... 540-546

Otajonova Dildor Baxtiyarovna
KORPUS TURLARINING LINGVISTIKA SOHASINI TARAQQIY ETTIRISHDAGI
AHAMIYATI 547-551

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович
МАЪНАВИЙ ЗИЁН КОМПЕНСАЦИЯСИ МИҚДОРНИ АНИҚЛАШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ВА
АМАЛИЙ MASALALARI 552-559

Fayzullayev Aslbek Ulug'bek o'g'li
MULKNI QASDDAN NOBUD QILISH YOKI UNGA ZARAR YETKAZISH UCHUN JINOIY
JAVOBGARLIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING AYRIM MASALALARI 560-564

Элмуродов Ҳусан Элмуродович
МЕҲНАТНИ МУҲОФАЗА ҚИЛИШ СОҲАСИДА ЎҚУВДАН ҲАМДА БИЛИМ ВА
КЎНИКМАЛАРИ ТЕКШИРУВДАН ЎТМАГАНДА ИШДАН ЧЕТЛАШТИРИШ..... 565-572

Аслонова Лайло Олимовна
ИЛМИЙ ХОДИМЛАР ҲУҚУҚИЙ МАҚОМИНИ БЕЛГИЛАШНИНГ АЙРИМ
MASALALARI 573-583

Файзиева Гулрух Мухаммади кизи
НЕКОТОРЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ В СФЕРЕ ГАРАНТИИ ПРАВО НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННОСТИ
ЖИЛИЩА 584-588

Ибрагимова Сабина Эркиновна
К ВОПРОСУ О СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ В СФЕРЕ
ДОСУДЕБНОГО УГОЛОВНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН..... 589-593

Tosheva Maftuna Anvar qizi
AXLOQQA QARSHI JINOYATLARNING JINOYAT-HUQUQIY JIHATLARI 594-600

Халилов Дониёр Нортажиевич
КОНСТИТУЦИОННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРАВ И
СВОБОД В СОЦИАЛЬНОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕ 601-607

Файзуллаева Нигорахон Равшановна
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ДОГОВОРА В СИСТЕМЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО
КУЛЬТУРНОГО ПРАВА 608-618

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

Saydillayeva Mehrinaz Bahodir qizi
OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDA TA'LIM DASTURLARINI LOYIHALASHTIRISH ASOSIDA PEDAGOGIK
TA'LIM METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ASOSLARI 619-626

Ubaydullaeva Jamila Hurramovna
DARS TURLARI VA DARSNI REJALASHTIRISHGA NISBATAN YONDOSHUVLAR 627-631

| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Ro'ziyeva Nazira Yodgorovna, Panjjeva O'g'ilshod Baxodir qizi, Jo'raev Baxodir Norbo'tayevich</i> O'QUVCHILARGA TABIATNI ASRASH VA EZOZLASHNI "YASHIL MAKON" MILLIY TEKNOLOGIYA LOYIHASI ASOSIDA AMALIY ANJUMANLAR ORQALI OLIB BORISH | 632-640 |
| <i>Юлдошев Рустам Дилшод угли</i> РОЛЬ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКА И КОММУНИКАТИВНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ | 641-645 |
| <i>Razzakov Baxrom Abdug'afurovich</i> BO'LAJAK MUHANDISLAR UCHUN OG'ZAKI MULOQOT KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH: INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGIYASINI O'RGANISHGA MISOLIDA..... | 646-650 |
| <i>Salimova Shahlo Sayfulloyevna</i> TA'LIM TIZIMIDA XAVFSIZ MUHITNI YARATISH MUAMMO VA ISTIQBOLLARI | 651-656 |
| <i>Kuchkarova Arofathon</i> MATEMATIKA DARSLARIDA INNOVATSION TEKNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH (GEOGEBRA DASTURI MISOLIDA) | 657-661 |
| <i>Radjabova Gulnoza Giyosiddinovna</i> YOZISH BO'YICHA KO'RSATMALARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY AMERIKA INGLIZ TILI KORPUSINING (COCA) ROLI | 662-669 |
| <i>Sharifov Muxriddin Kamoladdin o'g'li</i> PROFESSIONAL TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA MAXSUS FANLARNI O'QITISH ISTIQBOLLARI | 670-675 |
| <i>Saidova Surayyo Yarqulovna</i> NOFILOGIK TA'LIM YO'NALISHI TALABALARI O'QISH KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SOHAVIY MATNLAR XUSUSIYATLARI VA MATN TANLASH TAMOYILLARI | 676-686 |
| <i>Djalolov Furqat Fattohovich</i> UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA INGLIZ TILI TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH VA SIFATINI YAXSHILASH YO'LLARI | 687-691 |
| <i>Niyazova Minara Baxramovna</i> TEKNIKA OLIY O'QUV YURTLARIDA TALABALARNI FRANSUZ TILIGA QIZIQTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI..... | 692-697 |
| <i>Amrillayev Husniddin Ashrab o'g'li</i> OLY TA'LIMDA VIRTUAL LABORATORIYALARDAN O'QUV JARAYONIDA FOYDALANISHNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI | 698-702 |
| <i>Boboyeva Zarifa Jahonqulovna</i> SPORT TAYYORGARLIK JARAYONLARINING ADAPTIV MEXANIZMLARI..... | 703-708 |
| <i>O'rozov Shahobiddin Ziyadullayevich</i> AMIR TEMUR VA TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA DAVLATNI BOSHQARISH TAMOYILLARI..... | 709-713 |
| <i>Muxtshamova Parvina Zahitovna</i> ESL DARSLARIDA HAQIQIY MATERIALLARDAN FOYDALANISH | 714-716 |

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COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

Tevosyan Gayane Arturovna

Teacher of World languages department, Kokand University, Kokand

Abstract. This paper compares and contrasts the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics of the grammars of the Russian and Uzbek languages. We reveal both parallels and discrepancies between these two languages through a methodical analysis of linguistic elements, underscoring the intricate interaction of historical, cultural, and cognitive elements influencing language usage and structure. Consonant and vowel inventories are among the phonological and morphological characteristics that share similarities, but there are also noticeable differences in grammatical categories and syntactic structures, according to our analysis. Furthermore, we investigate how language contact, cultural factors, and cognitive processes shape typological diversity and linguistic variation. We expand on our knowledge of language diversity and universality by using an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates insights from linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and cognitive science.

Keywords: Comparative linguistics, Uzbek language, Russian language, grammar, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, language contact, cultural influences, cognitive processes.

O'ZBEK VA RUS TILI GRAMMATIKASINING QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIYASI

Tevosyan Gayane Arturovna

Jahon tillari kafedrası o'qituvchisi, Qo'qon universiteti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada rus va o'zbek tillari grammatikasining fonologiyasi, morfologiyasi, sintaksisi va semantikasi qiyoslab solishtirib o'rganilib chiqilgan. Biz bu ikki til o'rtasidagi bir xillik va nomuvofiqliklarni til elementlarini metodik tahlil qilish orqali yoritib beramiz, hamda tilning qo'llanishi va tuzilishiga ta'sir etuvchi tarixiy, madaniy va kognitiv elementlarning murakkab o'zaro ta'sirini ko'rib chiqamiz. Undoshlar va unlilar harflarining o'xshashliklari fonologik va morfologik belgilar qatoriga kiradi, ammo tahlilimizga ko'ra, grammatik kategoriyalar va sintaktik tuzilmalarda ham sezilarli farqlar mavjud. Bundan tashqari, biz til aloqasi, madaniy omillar va kognitiv jarayonlar tipologik xilma-xillik va lingvistik o'zgaruvchanlikni qanday shakllantirishini o'rganamiz. Biz tilshunoslik, antropologiya, psixologiya va kognitiv fanlardan olingan tushunchalarni o'z ichiga olgan fanlararo yondashuvdan foydalanib, til xilma-xilligi va universalligi haqidagi bilimlarimizni chuqurroq o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Qiyosiy tilshunoslik, o'zbek tili, rus tili, grammatika, fonologiya, morfologiya, sintaksis, semantika, til kontakti, madaniy ta'sirlar, bilish jarayonlari.

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Introduction. Human communication and culture are fundamentally based on language, which people use to express their ideas, feelings, and experiences. There are thousands of languages spoken throughout the world, and each has its own special vocabulary, grammar, and linguistic characteristics. Understanding the diversity and universality of human language is made possible by the study of language typology, which looks at the structural parallels and divergences between languages. This paper compares and contrasts the grammar of Uzbek and Russian, two different languages. Russian is a Slavic language that is widely

spoken throughout Russia and many former Soviet republics, while Uzbek is a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. Though they come from different language families, Uzbek and Russian have interesting similarities and differences in their grammatical structures because of their shared complicated history influenced by social, political, and cultural interactions.

The main objective of this research is to examine and contrast the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics of Uzbek and Russian grammar. We hope to shed light on the typological traits and underlying linguistic principles of the two languages by analyzing these linguistic features and revealing both their similarities and differences.

We will take a methodical approach in order to make our comparative analysis easier. We will start with a summary of the phonological systems of Russian and Uzbek. Phonology is the study of speech sounds, such as vowels, consonants, and phonotactic patterns, and how they are arranged within a language. We can identify patterns of similarity and divergence between Uzbek and Russian that represent their respective linguistic histories and influences by comparing their phonetic inventories, phonotactics, and prosodic characteristics. We will explore the morphological structures of Uzbek and Russian, going beyond phonology and concentrating on the formation and inflection of words. Word internal structure, including affixation, compounding, and inflectional processes like conjugation and declension, is examined by morphology. We will investigate the influence of agglutination, fusion, and other morphological phenomena on the grammatical complexity of Uzbek and Russian through a comparative study of their morphological systems. In addition, we will study the syntactic structures of Russian and Uzbek, looking at the conventions surrounding sentence construction, word order, and grammatical relationships. The organization of words and phrases to create coherent sentences is known as syntax, and it includes things like subject-verb agreement, case marking, and clause structure. We can clarify the fundamental ideas that underpin sentence construction and meaning transmission in both languages by contrasting the syntactic typologies of Uzbek and Russian.

Lastly, we will examine the semantic characteristics of both Russian and Uzbek, examining the lexical and grammatical mechanisms used to encode and express meaning. Semantics studies the connections between linguistic expressions and the concepts they represent, as well as the meaning of individual words, phrases, and sentences. We will identify the semantic structures and conceptual frameworks that support the linguistic systems of Uzbek and Russian by comparing the analysis of semantic categories, lexical semantics, and grammatical semantics. This paper draws on phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic insights to provide a thorough comparative typology of Uzbek and Russian language grammar. We seek to further our knowledge of linguistic diversity and universality as well as the intricate relationships between language, culture, and cognition by clarifying the structural parallels and differences between these two languages.

Literature Review. Linguists have been interested in comparative typology because it provides information about the structural similarities and differences between languages that belong to different language families. English, Uzbek, and Russian languages were compared typologically by Rasulova and Shukurova (2017), who emphasized the differences between the languages' grammatical and typological traits[3;260]. The basis for future research on the comparison of the grammatical structures of the Russian and Uzbek languages was established

by this work. Sociolinguistic perspectives on language development in Soviet Uzbekistan were presented by Fierman (1985), providing insightful information about the historical and sociopolitical elements influencing the linguistic landscape of the area. The context for comprehending the linguistic dynamics of the Uzbek language was provided by this work, which clarified the intricate relationship between language policy, cultural identity, and language development in Uzbekistan[2; 205-233].

By examining typological differences between the Russian and Uzbek languages from a methodological standpoint, Salijanovna advanced our knowledge of the methodology used in comparative linguistic research. Through an analysis of the methodological obstacles and factors to be taken into account when comparing the grammatical systems of Uzbekistan and Russia, this study provided insightful information about the conduct of cross-linguistic research[6; 74-77]. In his study of Uzbek and Russian language comparative studies, Najmiddinov (2021) concentrated on linguistic system analysis[9; 12-13]. This research added to the current conversation in comparative linguistics by pointing out important grammatical structure similarities and differences between Uzbek and Russian. In their 2000 study, Tikhonov and Buranov presented a theoretical framework for comparative linguistic analysis and addressed the primary difficulties in interlinguistic description of the Russian and Uzbek language systems. This study improved our knowledge of the typological traits of Russian and Uzbek by pointing out similarities and differences between their grammatical systems[12; 219].

Avezova (2022) examined the grammatical categories that are shared by various parts of speech in Uzbek and Russian, providing insight into the morphosyntactic elements that are similar in both languages. This research added to the body of knowledge in the field of comparative grammar by illuminating the grammatical structures underlying the languages of Uzbekistan and Russia[7;23]. The morphological and syntactic characteristics of nominal parts of speech in the Russian and Uzbek languages were compared by Rodenko, Sagdullay, and Sagdullaev (2014). Our comprehension of the structural parallels and discrepancies between Uzbek and Russian nouns, pronouns, and adjectives has improved as a result of this study[10;12-25]. Kononov's (1960) comprehensive grammar of contemporary literary Uzbek serves as a fundamental resource for comprehending the language's grammatical constructions and linguistic peculiarities[9;120].

Sherbek and Atavullaeva (2023) conducted an analysis of the Russian language's pedagogical grammar from both onomastic and cognitive viewpoints, providing valuable insights into the function of cognitive processes in language acquisition and instruction[13; 39-47]. Salisheva (2011) examined the role that translation exercises play in Uzbek language learning, emphasizing the value of practical language proficiency in language learning[11; 154-159]. In order to investigate the semantic characteristics and discourse roles of pronouns, Ravilevna (2022) compared the semantic features of pronouns in the English, Russian, and Uzbek languages[5; 69-72]. In his study of the lexical influence of Russian on contemporary Uzbek, Akiner (1997) traced the historical and sociocultural elements that shaped the two languages' linguistic convergence and lexical borrowing[1;1-35]. In their analysis of the theoretical frameworks and methodological techniques used in the study of grammatical categories in Uzbek language, Raufovna and Sapparboevna (2019) looked at the study of grammatical meaning in Uzbek linguistics[4;41-46].

Together, these studies advance our knowledge of the typological traits, grammatical structures, and linguistic dynamics of the Russian and Uzbek languages, underscoring the value of comparative linguistic analysis in clarifying the nuances of language diversity and universality.

Methods. This section provides an overview of the methodological strategy we used to compare the grammars of the Uzbek and Russian languages. Utilizing a blend of qualitative and quantitative techniques, our research methodically investigates multiple facets of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics in both languages.

Corpus Selection. First, we assembled a corpus of linguistic data in Uzbek and Russian that included spoken recordings and written texts. A wide variety of text types, including literary works, academic articles, newspapers, and conversational transcripts, were included in the corpus to guarantee thorough coverage of linguistic variation and usage in both languages. Furthermore, we chose texts from various historical eras and geographic locations to take historical and dialectal differences within each language into consideration.

Data collection. The process of gathering data entailed taking linguistic features from the chosen corpus and analyzing them. We transcribed spoken recordings and used phonotactic patterns, prosodic characteristics, and phonetic inventory to identify phonetic inventory in the Russian and Uzbek languages for phonological analysis. Finding word formation procedures, inflectional patterns, and morphosyntactic structures in lexical items and grammatical forms was the task of morphological analysis. Sentence structures, word order variations, and grammatical relationships in syntactic constructions were the main topics of syntax analysis. Finding semantic categories, lexical semantics, and grammatical semantics in linguistic expressions were all part of the semantic analysis process.

Comparative Analysis. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, we compared the linguistic characteristics of the Russian and Uzbek languages. Qualitative analysis entailed a thorough investigation and comparison of particular linguistic phenomena, such as the patterns of verb conjugation, case marking in nominal phrases, and vowel harmony in Uzbek and Russian. In quantitative analysis, frequency distributions, co-occurrence patterns, and linguistic variation in both languages across various linguistic levels and categories were statistically compared.

Data Interpretation. The process of interpreting the data involved combining the results of the comparative analysis to find patterns of grammar similarity and difference between the Uzbek and Russian languages. We looked at how language change, language contact, and language acquisition processes are affected by typological traits and linguistic variation. In order to provide context for understanding the linguistic patterns we saw, we also took into account the historical, cultural, and sociopolitical elements influencing the development and evolution of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

Results. In this section, we present the comprehensive results of our comparative analysis of Uzbek and Russian language grammar across phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. We utilize tables to summarize key findings and provide illustrative examples from the linguistic data.

Phonology: Phonological analysis revealed both similarities and differences between Uzbek and Russian languages in terms of phonetic inventory, phonotactic patterns, and prosodic features.

Table 1. The consonant inventory in Uzbek and Russian languages.

| Consonants | Uzbek | Russian |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Stops | /p, t, k, b, d, g/ | /p, t, k, b, d, g/ |
| Fricatives | /f, s, x/ | /f, s, x/ |
| Affricates | /tʃ, dʒ/ | /tʃ, dʒ/ |
| Nasals | /m, n/ | /m, n/ |
| Liquids | /r, l/ | /r, l/ |

In both languages, there is a similar set of consonant phonemes, including stops, fricatives, affricates, nasals, and liquids. However, Uzbek lacks certain sounds present in Russian, such as the voiced uvular fricative /ʁ/, which is phonemic in Russian but absent in Uzbek.

Table 2. The vowel inventory in Uzbek and Russian languages.

| Vowels | Uzbek | Russian |
|----------------|--------|-----------|
| Front | /i, e/ | /i, ε, a/ |
| Central | /ɨ, ə/ | /ɨ, ə/ |
| Back | /u, o/ | /u, o, ɐ/ |

Both languages exhibit a similar set of vowel phonemes, including front, central, and back vowels. However, there are some differences in vowel quality and quantity between Uzbek and Russian. For example, Russian has a greater variety of mid vowels compared to Uzbek.

Morphology: Morphological analysis revealed significant differences in word formation processes, inflectional patterns, and morphosyntactic structures between Uzbek and Russian languages.

Table 3. Examples of noun inflection in Uzbek and Russian.

| Nouns | Uzbek | Russian |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Case | Nominal Case Markers: -ni, -ga, -da, -ni | Nominal Case Markers: -a, -u, -e, -om |
| Number | Singular and Plural | Singular and Plural |
| Gender | Absent | Masculine, Feminine, Neuter |

In Uzbek, nouns are inflected for case using suffixes such as -ni (accusative), -ga (dative), -da (locative), and -ni (genitive). In contrast, Russian nouns are inflected for case using suffixes such as -a (nominative), -u (genitive), -e (dative), and -om (accusative). Additionally, Russian nouns exhibit grammatical gender distinctions, whereas gender is absent in Uzbek nouns.

Syntax: Syntax analysis revealed differences in sentence structures, word order variations, and grammatical relations between Uzbek and Russian languages.

Table 4. Examples of sentence structures in Uzbek and Russian.

| Sentences | Uzbek | Russian |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Word Order | Subject-Object-Verb | Subject-Verb-Object |
| Agreement | Subject-Verb Agreement | Subject-Verb Agreement |

In Uzbek, the typical word order is subject-object-verb (SOV), while Russian follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order. Both languages exhibit subject-verb agreement in terms of person, number, and sometimes gender.

Semantic: Semantic analysis identified similarities and differences in semantic categories, lexical semantics, and grammatical semantics between Uzbek and Russian languages.

Table 5. Examples of semantic categories in Uzbek and Russian.

| Semantic | Uzbek | Russian |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pronouns | Demonstrative: bu, shu, u | Demonstrative: etot, tot, tot |
| | Personal: men, sen, u | Personal: ya, ty, on |

Both languages exhibit similar semantic categories such as demonstrative and personal pronouns. However, there are differences in the specific lexical items used to express these categories, reflecting variations in semantic structure and conceptualization between Uzbek and Russian.

Our comparative study's findings demonstrate how closely linguistic structures and cultural influences interact in the languages of Uzbekistan and Russia. While phonological and morphological characteristics are shared by both languages, there are also clear distinctions between them, especially in terms of grammatical categories and syntactic structures. The linguistic backgrounds and cultural settings of the Uzbek and Russian-speaking communities are reflected in these distinctions. Our results also highlight the significance of taking into account the structural and functional aspects of language in comparative linguistic analysis. It is crucial to look at the underlying ideas and cognitive processes that influence linguistic variation and typological diversity in addition to highlighting obvious parallels and differences. To get a deeper understanding of the Uzbek and Russian language systems, future comparative linguistics research could examine other linguistic domains like pragmatics and discourse. All things considered, our research adds to the expanding corpus of knowledge on language typology and cross-linguistic analysis by offering insightful information about the structural dynamics and cultural aspects of the Russian and Uzbek languages. We can better appreciate the rich diversity of human language and the complex relationships between language, culture, and cognition by clarifying the nuances of linguistic variation and universality.

Discussion. The grammar of the Uzbek and Russian languages has been compared, and the results paint a complex picture of linguistic diversity and typological variation both within and between language families. We consider the implications of our results, talk about possible reasons for the patterns we saw, and point out directions for future comparative linguistics research in this section dedicated to discussion.

Dissimilarities and Similarities in Structure. The existence of both structural similarities and differences in phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics between the Uzbek and Russian languages is one of the main conclusions of our research. Both languages have different grammatical categories and syntactic structures, even though they share some phonological and morphological characteristics, such as inventories of consonants and vowels. These variations most likely stem from historical, cultural, and sociopolitical influences that have influenced how each language has evolved over time. For example, Turkic linguistic heritage lacks gender distinctions in nominal morphology, which explains why Uzbek nouns lack grammatical gender. On the other hand, Russian nouns display grammatical gender differences that are derived from the Indo-European language family, which signifies a distinct linguistic lineage and historical development. Comparably, variations in word order patterns between Russian (SVO) and Uzbek (SOV) may be due to differing discourse conventions and syntactic typologies that are influenced by communicative strategies and cultural norms.

Interaction and Influence of Language. The identification of language contact and influence between the Russian and Uzbek languages is a significant component of our analysis. Due to Uzbekistan's historical involvement in numerous empires and cultural domains, such as

the Persian, Mongol, and Russian empires, there has been a great deal of linguistic exchange and borrowing. Because of this, Uzbek has incorporated Russian lexical and structural elements, especially in fields like technology, politics, and administration. On the other hand, Uzbek and other Turkic languages have also influenced Russian, particularly in areas where there is a sizable Turkic-speaking population. The lexical borrowings, code-switching, and convergence phenomena that have arisen from this reciprocal language contact have expanded the linguistic repertoires of both languages and helped to create unique dialects and registers.

Cultural and Cognitive Aspects. Our analysis highlights the cultural and cognitive aspects of language use and interpretation in addition to linguistic structures. Language shapes people's perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors because it is intricately entwined with culture, worldview, and social identity. The underlying cultural norms, values, and communication practices are reflected in the differences between the Uzbek and Russian languages' pragmatic conventions, discourse patterns, and semantic categories. Furthermore, the formation of typological diversity and linguistic variation is greatly influenced by cognitive processes. Different language speakers may have different worldviews and conceptualizations, which can result in differences in pragmatic techniques, grammatical constructions, and lexical semantics. We can learn more about the interaction between language, cognition, and culture by investigating the cognitive foundations of language use.

Conclusion. We have gained insight into the structural parallels, divergences, and dynamics within and between these two unique language systems through our comparative study of the grammar of Uzbek and Russian. We have discovered rich linguistic diversity and typological variation through an analysis of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. This diversity reflects the intricate interaction of historical, cultural, and cognitive factors influencing language use and interpretation. According to this study, there are similarities and differences between the linguistic domains of Uzbek and Russian. The phonological and morphological characteristics of the two languages, such as their inventories of consonants and vowels, are similar, but their grammatical classifications and syntactic structures differ noticeably. These variations demonstrate the dynamic process of language evolution and adaptation and are probably the result of historical linguistic heritage, language contact, and cultural influences.

Our analysis also emphasizes how crucial it is to take into account both the structural and functional aspects of language in comparative linguistic analysis. It is crucial to look at the underlying ideas and cognitive processes that influence linguistic variation and typological diversity in addition to highlighting obvious parallels and differences. We can gain a more sophisticated understanding of the intricate interactions between language, culture, and cognition in human societies by embracing an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates knowledge from linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and cognitive science. In order to develop a more thorough understanding of the Uzbek and Russian language systems, future comparative linguistics research may examine other linguistic fields like pragmatics, discourse analysis, and language acquisition. We can better understand the complexities of language diversity and universality by delving into the cognitive processes that underlie language learning, processing, and production. This will advance our knowledge of human communication and cognition.

To sum up, our research adds to the expanding corpus of knowledge on language

typology and cross-linguistic analysis by offering insightful information about the structural dynamics and cultural aspects of the Russian and Uzbek languages. By elucidating the complexities of linguistic variation and universality, we enhance our appreciation for the rich diversity of human language and the intricate interconnections between language, culture, and cognition.

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