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Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 2 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urinbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

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

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PHONOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS AMONG THE LANGUAGES

Khasanov Mahmud Abdurakhmanovich

Teacher at the Department of Theoretical Aspects of the English Language
UzSWLU

Abstract. This study investigates the interaction of phonological and morphological systems in English, Uzbek, and Russian through a comparative lens. It examines key morphonological alternations across these typologically distinct languages, uncovering both shared strategies and unique patterns that enrich our understanding of linguistic systems.

Keywords: morphonology, phonology, morphology, morphonological alternations, English, Uzbek, Russian, typological analysis.

TILLARNING FONOLOGIK VA MORFOLOGIK O'ZARO TA'SIRI

Xasanov Mahmud Abdurahmonovich,

Ingliz tili nazariy jihatlarini kafedrasini o'qituvchisi

Ilmiy izlanishlar qiyosiy tilshunoslik, morfonologiya va til tizimlarini tipologik tahlil qilish masalalariga bag'ishlangan

O'zDJTU

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida fonologik va morfologik tizimlarning o'zaro bog'liqligini qiyosiy tahlil qiladi. Unda asosiy morfonologik o'zgarishlar ko'rib chiqilib, tillardagi umumiy strategiyalar va o'ziga xos xususiyatlar ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: morfonologiya, fonologiya, morfologiya, morfonologik o'zgarishlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, rus tili, tipologik tahlil.

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Introduction

The morphonological alternations that occur in English, Uzbek, and Russian reflect typological and historical differences in these languages. English's analytic tendencies, Uzbek's agglutinative structures, and Russian's fusional morphology create diverse environments for phonological and morphological interactions [1]. These processes represent key aspects of language evolution and functional adaptation.

This study explores how morphonological alternations manifest in three typologically distinct languages. It analyzes these alternations in the contexts of plural formation, verb conjugation, and derivational morphology, providing insights into the interplay between phonology and morphology.

Methods

This study adopts a comparative-typological methodology to examine morphonological alternations in English, Uzbek, and Russian. The analysis integrates data from linguistic corpora, descriptive grammars, and relevant academic studies to identify and categorize key morphonological patterns. By leveraging resources such as corpora of contemporary English usage and comprehensive studies on Uzbek and Russian, this research ensures a robust and well-rounded examination of the phonological and morphological interfaces.

Key criteria for data selection included representativeness, relevance to core morphonological phenomena, and alignment with typological characteristics. Examples were carefully chosen to reflect universal tendencies and language-specific features, such as vowel harmony in Uzbek or palatalization in Russian. Historical and dialectal studies, particularly for Russian and Uzbek, provided additional depth to the analysis by contextualizing synchronic alternations within broader diachronic frameworks [4].

The qualitative approach emphasized pattern recognition and functional analysis over quantitative metrics. This was crucial for understanding how morphonological processes operate within distinct typological systems. For instance, English's reliance on minimal inflectional morphology necessitated an examination of irregular patterns, such as ablaut in verbs. Meanwhile, Uzbek's agglutinative nature required an exploration of vowel harmony and consonantal adjustments. Russian's fusional morphology, with its interplay of stress and phonology, called for a focus on stress-driven alternations and palatalization.

Cross-linguistic comparisons were systematically conducted by analyzing similar morphonological contexts across the three languages. For example, plural formation in English and Uzbek was contrasted to highlight the role of phonotactic constraints versus harmonic alignment. Similarly, stress patterns in Russian were compared with vowel quality shifts in English to explore the influence of prosodic factors.

Overall, this methodological framework provided a comprehensive lens to analyze the interaction of phonology and morphology in typologically diverse languages. The findings aim to contribute to theoretical understandings of morphonology and its cross-linguistic applications.

This comparative-typological study draws on data from linguistic corpora, descriptive grammars, and prior research. Key morphonological alternations were identified and categorized based on their structural and functional roles in each language. English data were analyzed from corpora of modern usage, while Uzbek and Russian examples were supplemented by historical and dialectal studies [4].

A qualitative approach was adopted, emphasizing patterns of morphonological interaction. Comparative analysis focused on universal tendencies and language-specific features, enabling cross-linguistic comparisons. Examples were carefully selected to represent core phenomena.

Results

English exhibits morphonological alternations primarily in irregular forms and affixation processes:

- **Plural Allomorphy:** The English plural morpheme varies among –s, –z, and –iz (e.g., *cats* [kæts], *dogs* [dɒgz], *horses* [hɔːsɪz]). This variation depends on the voicing of the final segment of the root word [2].

- **Past Tense Formation:** Similar alternations occur in the past tense suffix (-t, -d, -id), as in *walked* [wɔ:kt], *played* [pleɪd], and *wanted* [wɒntɪd]. These changes are phonologically conditioned by the root's final sound.
- **Vowel Gradation:** Irregular verbs such as *sing* – *sang*, *drink* – *drank* illustrate ablaut, a historical morphonological process inherited from Proto-Indo-European [5].
In Uzbek, morphonological alternations are governed by agglutinative principles:
- **Vowel Harmony:** Suffixes conform to the root vowel's quality in terms of frontness and rounding. For instance, the plural suffix -lar ("books" *kitoblar*) adapts to match root vowels [4].
- **Consonantal Adaptation:** Phonotactic rules ensure smooth transitions between roots and suffixes, such as adapting final consonants to the following vowel's properties.
- **Epenthesis:** To prevent illicit consonant clusters, epenthetic vowels are inserted (e.g., *keladi* "will come") [Pope, 1965].
Russian exhibits complex morphonological patterns influenced by its fusional structure:
- **Palatalization:** Stem-final consonants palatalize before front vowels or specific suffixes (e.g., *ruká* [hand] – *ruchká* [small hand]) [6].
- **Stress and Vowel Reduction:** Stress shifts lead to vowel alternations, such as in *vóda* ("water") vs. *vadú* ("waters"), where unstressed vowels reduce to schwa-like sounds [7].

Discussion

The findings demonstrate that morphonological alternations are shaped by typological and historical factors. English reveals minimal alternations due to its analytic structure, while Uzbek's agglutinative system emphasizes harmony and transparency. Russian's fusional morphology allows for extensive interaction between stress and phonology.

In English, the simplicity of its morphonological system reflects the broader analytic typology of the language. Morphological markers, such as plural and past tense suffixes, trigger minor phonological alternations that adhere to phonotactic constraints, such as voicing assimilation. The prevalence of irregular forms, such as ablaut patterns in verbs (*sing* – *sang*), illustrates the remnants of historical morphonological processes. Despite its simplicity, these alternations contribute to the language's efficiency by maintaining clear grammatical distinctions without overloading the morphology.

Uzbek, on the other hand, demonstrates a more systematic approach to morphonological alternations through vowel harmony and phonotactic adjustments. As an agglutinative language, it prioritizes transparency and regularity in morphological processes. Vowel harmony ensures that suffixes align with the phonological characteristics of root vowels, creating a cohesive and predictable system. Consonantal adaptation and epenthesis further facilitate smooth morphological integration, ensuring that phonological well-formedness is preserved even in complex word structures. These processes illustrate the high degree of regularity characteristic of Turkic languages, highlighting the interplay between historical development and linguistic typology.

Russian provides a contrasting example with its fusional morphology, where morphonological alternations often result in increased complexity. Stress placement plays a crucial role, influencing both vowel quality and morphological structure. Palatalization of stem-final consonants and vowel reduction in unstressed syllables exemplify the intricate interactions between phonology and morphology. These alternations, while less transparent

than those in Uzbek, serve to encode multiple grammatical categories within single morphemes, reflecting the language's structural efficiency despite its surface complexity [8].

Overall, these patterns reveal both universal tendencies, such as the avoidance of phonotactic violations, and language-specific innovations shaped by typological and historical factors [9]. The comparative analysis underscores the adaptability of morphonological systems, offering valuable insights into how languages resolve conflicts between phonological and morphological requirements.

The findings demonstrate that morphonological alternations are shaped by typological and historical factors. English reveals minimal alternations due to its analytic structure, while Uzbek's agglutinative system emphasizes harmony and transparency. Russian's fusional morphology allows for extensive interaction between stress and phonology.

These patterns reflect universal principles, such as the economy of articulation and phonotactic constraints, while highlighting language-specific innovations [3].

Conclusion

The morphonological alternations observed in these languages demonstrate how typological structure influences linguistic behavior. English, as an analytic language, minimizes the number of morphonological rules by limiting inflection and relying on fixed word order and auxiliary constructions. Its alternations are often relics of historical developments, such as ablaut patterns in irregular verbs. This simplification of morphology reflects the general trend of English toward a more isolating structure, which may have been influenced by historical language contact and creolization.

Uzbek, by contrast, exemplifies the principles of agglutinative languages, where morphemes are linearly attached to form complex word structures. The systematic application of vowel harmony ensures phonological coherence, while epenthesis and consonantal adaptation facilitate smooth morphological integration. These processes reveal a high degree of regularity and predictability, making Uzbek an ideal example of morphonological efficiency. Furthermore, the Turkic heritage of Uzbek has preserved robust morphonological mechanisms, reflecting the typological stability of agglutinative systems across linguistic evolution.

Russian, as a fusional language, exhibits a high degree of morphonological complexity. The interplay of palatalization, stress shifts, and vowel reduction creates a rich system where multiple grammatical categories are encoded within single morphemes. This complexity can be traced to historical developments in the Slavic languages, including the influence of stress-based alternations and phonological constraints. Russian's morphonological system highlights the interaction of phonology and morphology as a means to compress and encode linguistic information effectively, albeit at the cost of greater irregularity and less transparency compared to agglutinative systems like Uzbek.

The comparative analysis of these languages also illustrates universal linguistic tendencies. For example, all three languages utilize strategies to maintain phonological well-formedness and avoid phonotactic violations. Additionally, morphonological processes in each language align with broader principles such as economy of articulation, morphological transparency, and the functional load of inflectional markers.

By analyzing English, Uzbek, and Russian, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how morphonology operates across typological boundaries. It provides valuable insights for linguistic theory, particularly in understanding how languages balance

phonological and morphological requirements within their unique historical and structural contexts. Future research could expand on this work by examining additional languages or incorporating computational models to test and refine theoretical predictions.

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Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

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