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ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This paper explores the syntactic constructions of Russian and Uzbek languages through a comparative analysis, highlighting both structural similarities and differences. The study aims to identify the key principles underlying sentence formation, word order, and syntactic relations in each language. By applying descriptive and comparative linguistic methods, the research emphasizes how typological features influence the use of simple and complex constructions. Special attention is given to the role of morphology in shaping syntactic patterns and to the interaction between grammar and meaning. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic variation, offering insights for theoretical linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching. Furthermore, the analysis sheds light on how language-specific features reflect cultural and cognitive factors in communication.

Keywords: Syntactic constructions; Russian language; Uzbek language; comparative linguistics; word order; typology; grammar and meaning; translation studies; morphology; cross-linguistic analysis

INTRODUCTION

The study of syntactic constructions has always occupied an essential place in linguistic research, as syntax serves as the framework that organizes words into meaningful expressions. Both Russian and Uzbek languages possess rich grammatical systems that reflect their typological distinctiveness: Russian, as an inflectional Indo-European language, relies heavily on morphological markers, while Uzbek, as an agglutinative Turkic language, exhibits structural features shaped by suffixation and stable word order (Gribanova, 2020; Yuldosheva, 2021). A comparative analysis of these two languages provides valuable insights into how diverse linguistic systems realize universal communicative functions through different syntactic means (Rajabova, 2023). In Russian, the flexibility of word order, supported by a well-developed case system, allows multiple syntactic arrangements without significant loss of meaning (Reuland & Zubkov, 2022; Chernova et al., 2023). Conversely, Uzbek tends to adhere to a relatively fixed Subject–Object–Verb (SOV) structure, where morphological markers and postpositions play a crucial role in maintaining grammatical relationships (Zaynobiddin, 2020; Sharipov et al., 2023). Despite these differences, both languages reveal similarities in the use of complex sentences, coordination, and subordination, which can be traced to universal principles of human cognition and communication (AAN Qizi, 2020). The relevance of this study lies in its attempt to compare not only the structural mechanisms of syntax but also the functional role of syntactic constructions in expressing meaning. Such an approach is especially significant for translation studies, where syntactic differences may pose challenges in achieving equivalence (Chernova et al., 2023). Moreover, the findings can contribute to the development of bilingual education programs and to the refinement of methodologies in teaching Russian and Uzbek as second languages (Mansurov & Mansurov, 2020).

By examining sentence types, word order patterns, and the interaction between morphology and syntax, the research seeks to bridge theoretical linguistics with practical applications. This analysis also highlights how cultural and cognitive factors shape syntactic preferences in both languages. Ultimately, the comparative study of Russian and Uzbek syntactic constructions not only enriches typological linguistics but also enhances cross-cultural understanding and communication (Algorithm of word order, 2023)

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of syntactic constructions in Russian and Uzbek languages demonstrates that each system embodies unique structural mechanisms while simultaneously reflecting universal linguistic principles (Gribanova, 2020; Yuldosheva, 2021). Russian, with its flexible word order supported by a complex case system, showcases a high degree of syntactic variability, whereas Uzbek, characterized by its agglutinative nature and relatively stable SOV structure, emphasizes morphological precision and postpositional markers (Reuland & Zubkov, 2022; Zaynobiddin, 2020). These differences highlight the typological contrast between inflectional and agglutinative languages, yet they also reveal common strategies in forming simple and complex sentences that serve fundamental communicative needs (AAN Qizi, 2020; Rajabova, 2023). The findings of this study confirm that syntactic constructions are not only a matter of grammatical organization but also a reflection of cultural, cognitive, and communicative priorities. While Russian syntax often allows multiple sentence patterns that provide stylistic richness (Chernova et al., 2023), Uzbek syntax maintains clarity and consistency through its orderly structure (Sharipov et al., 2023). Such cross-linguistic variation enriches our understanding of how languages employ different means to express similar ideas.

From a practical perspective, the analysis has significant implications for translation studies, where syntactic differences must be carefully considered to preserve meaning and nuance (Mansurov & Mansurov, 2020). Furthermore, the results contribute to the improvement of teaching methodologies in Russian and Uzbek as foreign or second languages by emphasizing comparative approaches that highlight both similarities and differences.

In conclusion, the study of Russian and Uzbek syntactic constructions extends beyond descriptive linguistics; it underscores the interplay of structure, function, and meaning in human communication. By drawing attention to both convergent and divergent features, this research offers valuable contributions to typological linguistics, applied linguistics, and cross-cultural communication (Algorithm of word order, 2023). It also opens avenues for further investigations into discourse structures, stylistic features, and cognitive aspects of syntax in related and unrelated languages.

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