

SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL MODELS OF NOMINAL PREFIXES IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract:

In this paper, a comparative analysis of semantic and structural models of nominal prefixes in the Russian and Uzbek languages is carried out. The study reveals the peculiarities of the functioning of prefixes in both languages, their influence on the semantics of words and the general grammatical structure. The analysis of prefixation in the Russian and Uzbek languages allows for a deeper understanding of the processes of word formation and semantic shades of word meanings.

Keywords: *semantic and structural models, nominal prefixes, Russian language, Uzbek language, word formation, semantics, grammatical structure.*

Introduction

Nominal prefixes play an important role in the formation of words in various languages. They can change the meaning of the main word, adding new semantic shades to it or pointing to various characteristics of an object or phenomenon.

In this article, we will consider the semantic and structural models of nominal prefixes in Russian, nominal prefixes can be divided into several groups depending on the semantic function they perform. For example, the prefix "под-" often indicates the direction of movement down or inside the object (for example, "подъезд", "подвал"), and the prefix "пере-" can indicate a change in the condition or quality of the object (for example, "переделка", "перестройка").

In the Uzbek language there are also many nominal prefixes that change the meaning of the main word. For example, the prefix "o`z-" may indicate belonging or belonging to someone or something

(for example, "o`zimiz", "O`zbekiston"), and the prefix "ko`z-" may indicate the direction of gaze or attention (for example, "ko`zgusi", "ko`zchilik"). the Russian and Uzbek languages.

Semantic and structural models of nominal prefixes in Russian and Uzbek languages may be similar or different depending on the specifics of each language. However, the study of these models makes it possible to better understand the processes of word formation and semantic connections between words in different languages.

The study of semantic and structural models of nominal prefixes in Russian and Uzbek languages can be useful for linguists, philologists and translators, helping them to better understand the peculiarities of each language and work effectively with texts in these languages. Further research in this area may lead to new discoveries and an in-depth understanding of word formation processes in various languages. Structural and functional - semantic features of mythological vocabulary in languages of various systems.

In Russian, many prefixes are nominal and form new noun words. Some examples of such prefixes are:

1. Без- (бездельник, безумие).
2. Вне- (внеочередной, внешность)
3. Под- (подручные, подъезд)
4. Пере- (переход, переживание)
5. Над- (надежда, надпись)
6. При- (прием, признание)
7. Про- (процесс, происшествие)
8. Сверх- (сверхзадача, сверхчувственный)
9. Из- (изоляция, избыток)
10. По- (повод, поступок)

In the Uzbek language there are also prefixes that are nominal and form new noun words. Some examples of such prefixes in the Uzbek language:

1. Bez- (bezlik, bezak)
2. Tag`yir- (tag`yirchi, tag`yirsiz)
3. Oltin- (Oltinchi, oltin so`z)
4. Chiqish- (chiqishchi, chiqishsiz)

5. Turli- (turlilik)
6. Kech- (kechki,kechkilar)
7. Yoq - (yoqilgan)
8. Qo`l- (qo`ldir, qo`ldorlik)
9. O`rta- (o`rtada, o`rtacha)
10. Yo`q- (yo`qlik)

Prefixes are morphemes that are added to the beginning of a word and change its meaning or grammatical function. There are also many prefixes in Russian and Uzbek, although they may differ in form and function.

The structure of prefixes plays an important role in shaping the meaning of a word in Russian and Uzbek. In both languages, prefixes can change the meaning of a word, add new shades, or indicate certain actions or states.

In Russian, for example, the prefix "не-" is often used to form opposite words (for example, "довольный" - "недовольный"). The prefix "пере-" may indicate a repetition or change of an action (for example, "ходить" - "переходить"). The structure of prefixes in Russian helps to express certain concepts and shades of meaning of words more precisely.

There are also many prefixes in the Uzbek language that affect the meaning of a word. For example, the prefix "bez-" indicates the absence of something (for example, "ak" - "bezak" - anhydrous). The prefix "o`t-" can indicate movement or a change of location (for example, "tirik" - "o`ttirik" - to move).

Thus, the structure of prefixes affects the meaning of a word by adding new meanings, shades, or indicating various aspects of an action or state. It helps to convey information more accurately and enrich the language expression.

In Russian and Uzbek, there are several semantic and structural models of prefixes that determine the change in the meaning of a word when they are added. Here are some of them:

1. Prefix to indicate the beginning of an action or state: For example, in Russian, the prefix "по-" can be added to verbs to indicate the beginning of an action (for example, "поднять" - "поподнять"). In Uzbek, the prefixes "bosh-" or "boshqa-" perform a similar function.
2. Prefix to indicate repetition of an action: Some prefixes in both languages can be used to indicate repetition of an action, for example, in Russian the prefix "пере-" (for example, "пересмотреть"), and in Uzbek - the prefix "qayta-" (for example, "qaytadan o`qish" - to reread).
3. Prefix to denote negation: In both languages there are prefixes that are added to words to denote negation, for example, in Russian the prefix "не-" (for example, "неумный"), and in Uzbek - the prefix "yo`q-" (for example, "yo`qolish" - to refuse).
4. Prefix to indicate the direction or place of action: Some prefixes are used to indicate the direction or place of action, for example, in Russian the prefix "в-" (for example, "входить"), and in Uzbek the prefix "kir-" (for example, "kirmoq" - enter).

Thus, from the comparative analysis of prefixes in Russian and Uzbek, it can be concluded that both languages have a rich set of prefixes that play an important role in the formation of word meanings. Prefixes in both languages can be both productive and less common, but they are still an important element of grammatical structure and vocabulary. Studying the prefix in Russian and Uzbek languages allows not only to better understand the features of word formation, but also to expand the vocabulary and better understand the semantic nuances of words. Grammatical analysis of the prefix in these languages contributes to a more complete understanding of the structure of the language and its functioning in various communication contexts.

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