

LEXICO-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN SPEECH OF  
BILLING

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**Annotation:** *This article describes the lexical-semantic features of Russian speech of bilinguals. It describes the nature of the appearance of interference errors in Russian speech.*

**Keywords:** *analogy, lexis, semantics, stylistics, bilingualism, Russian language, Uzbek language, terminology, synonym, translation.*

Students-bilinguals of technical universities in the process of mastering the Russian language have to master the new vocabulary, get acquainted with the peculiarities of the lexic composition of the Russian language. It is known that the vocabulary composition of any language differs from the vocabulary of another language with visual means, degree of development of terminological systems, the presence of ethnographic vocabulary specific for each people [1]. So in Uzbek language in more than Russian, the terminology of cotton growing, silverity, viticulture, doodle, and, on the contrary, the Russian language has a very developed scientific and technical terminology. It refers to the number of world languages, on which all modern science, scientific and technical, socio-political and humanitarian terminology actually took shape. The lexico-semantic differences in Uzbek and Russian languages consist not only in varying degrees of the development of terminological systems, but also in the specifics of their lexical systems. Naturally, for a certain part of the vocabulary of Uzbek and Russian languages, semantic equivalence is characteristic. Wed: Captar "Pigeon"; камҳосил "Low city"; Kuldon "Ashtray"; charging "Chorus"; Ninachi "Dragonfly"; Ovechi "Hunter"; Odim "Step"; Ozijlanmok "eat"; Eagol "Island"; Chorvador "Skototer"; "Goose" and others. However, two or more words in Uzbek language correspond to a wide range of values in Uzbek language. Wed: Head "Bosch, Kala"; Spring "Baer, кўклям"; Mirror "кўзгу, Ohina"; the people "Halk, El"; Sun "Kujush, Optob, Kun"; Cemetery "Mozor, Kazbrisston"; Chalas "Chil, Kapa" and others. and vice versa, two or more Russian words often correspond to one Uzbek word two several Russian words often corresponds to one Uzbek word Wedl: Cloud, Cloud "Bulut"; ash, ash, "kul"; tribe, the genus "urau"; Glass, Mirror "Ohina"; Partner, partner, partner, Sherik's accomplice; dog, puppy "Kuchuk"; Shepherd, shepherd Universe, peace, earthly ball, light "Duno, Olam"; A bottle, flask, the glass "Shisha" and

other materials of a number of lexical units can be shown on the examples extracted from Uzbek-Russian and Russian-Uzbek dictionaries [2]. In the case of equivalence, the meaning of words when transferring to Russian and back from Russian to Uzbek should coincide. However, this does not always confirm illustrative materials of dictionaries. So, the word CASS in Uzbek language means the palace, the castle. In Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, it translates: Palace Sarah; Zapodel, Kara, Sarah, қўрғон. In Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, these words are recorded in the following values: -1) fortress, citadel, fortified



city, 2) Castle; Sarai -1) Palace, Castle, 2) Strength courtyard; 3) Shed, warehouse; Fortress, Strengthening, Citadel, Fortified City. When reverse translation to Uzbek language: Fortress -, Kalja, Ist. Strengthening - ISPEK; Citadel -Kalia, ; Strength Dvorvon Sarah; Shed - Sarah, Ombor, Omborhon; warehouse warehouse, omborochone; The fortified city-Ist.Chologykiy painting is observed and when transferring the words of Kulba Hibark, a hut, shack, dwelling, habitat and many other words. Thus, with reverse translation, the imperfection of transmission in the existing bilingual dictionaries of Russian lexical units with the means of the native language is detected, which is one of the reasons for the erroneous use of Russian synonyms. The main reason for the incorrect use of Russian synonyms and words close to meaning, lies in the mismatch of the lexical volume and non-equivalence of synonyms of two languages, as well as in the contextual irrempeability of Russian synonyms and carried For example, the synonyms and words close to the meaning are not interconnected by the synonyms and words, closely, with the help - thanks to the members of the members - the members are cheerful, after- through and others. Replacing one such So, in the written and oral speech of students of technical universities, there is an incorrect use of words: near VM. not far (near the Vakhsh River); Using VM. Thanks (with the help of friendship, Stepan and Rustam sought great success); Employees VM. Members (Stepan and Rustam, other team members worked in communist); After VM. through (after two days of arrival, they went to work together); Little VM. rarely (hiking in the mountains are very small); Hardware. It is difficult (in winter it is hard to go by car on the dirt road); Pack of VM. Bay (AutoCar serves to load containers and packages) and other ineffectively strong interference when using verb synonyms and words close to value. Due to the undifferentiation in the Uzbek language, the semantics of some verbs occurs in the Russian speech of the Uzbeks of the contextually non-combined verbs. So, mix the following verbs: know and be able to ("I know to read", "I know to play musical instruments"), because the verb БИЛМОҚ in Uzbek language means: 1) "Know, find out", 2) "Feel, conscious come and come ("Yesterday at night, Shurat came from Samarkand," the trail is the road for which you can come on foot "); ride and go ("on asphalt roads we went on foot", "I wanted to go Moscow); Go and go ("You'll go on

this road and get into the cinema") Since in Uzbek language, the verb бормоқ is: 1) "Go, go", 2) "Go, go"; Ketmo "leave to leave"; Watch and see ("We saw the Indian film yesterday." We saw a good movie, "Watch the theater, movies", "I saw the adventure film" Black Tulip ", etc.). Wed. uzb. кўрмоқ "see, consider"; Wash and washed ("I will wash my pants", "wash clothes", "Wash the clothes in hot water"). In Uzbek, YUVMO denotes "washing; Wash; wash off ": Kir Yuvmo" Wash "(lingerie); Breaking, break and break ("breaking glass"). Wed. uzb. Syndirmo "break, break, break"; Make and cook ("Ibrahim did your own hands a wonderful Uzbek dish"). Wed. uzb. қилмоқ "do, produce, do"; Ovkat Kilmo "Prepare Lunch"; Palov қилмоқ "Prepare Pilaf" and others; Make and execute ("Everyone must perform its function"). Wed. uzb. қилмоқ "do, produce, perform." At the highest levels of bilingual, the lexical stock of bilinguals reaches the level in which free reading of artistic and special literature, oral and written presentation of their thoughts is ensured. The highest level of bilingualism implies further enrichment of the stock of Russian special professional vocabulary and terminology in the process of completing higher education in national groups of universities. Our observations on the written and oral speech of students showed that they are most easily assimilated by special



terminology, since they are familiar with the terms and when reading literature in Uzbek language [3]. Many technical terms before the adoption of the Law on the State Language of the Uzbek SSR did not transcend to the Uzbek language, for it was not possible to transfer them to the means of this language, for example: bolt, key, spring, gearbox, tire, cylinder, "Reducer, coupling, Boshkala Boshal Bosnel Missolrga Missal Olady"; "Clemeli Birikmalar Detaillarni Vallarga, Cylindrik Colonnalar Va Shu Kabilarga Biriktirish Accounting мўлжалланган Boulib, Boltlaring ўзини SI Currently, the active process of the thermal technology is underway by the funds of the Uzbek language. On the III course of Tashiitis, students get acquainted with specific technical terms: electric locomotive, automotive, reconstruction, transport, operation, reality, rolling stock, construction, highway, selector communication, flight The terminological vocabulary is easier for students and because the semantic amount of terms in both languages coincides (with rare exceptions). For example: Tractor-tractor, plow-plow, drainage drainage, space-space, cosmonaut-cosmonaut, Air-bottle-airproof, tram tram, trolley trolley Such words refer to the general Russian and international laborers of all the peoples of the former USSR.

The examples given below are students of the student's written work indicate that many bilinguals are correctly enjoyed in practice with special terminology: "gasoline consumption is more in trucks than in the passenger; Waste wood after treatment turned into the necessary building materials; The driver must know the brake system of the car well; Zil-130; It has eight cylinders in the engine "and others. To determine

the degree of mastering and possession of special terms, students of I-IV courses proposed a task - to draw up proposals using synonyms and words close to the value: car transport, conveyor roadway, highway; trail, dirt road; Concrete, highway, highway, etc. Written works have shown that in the initial courses, students do not cope with the tasks, but on the III-IV courses they operate with their knowledge much more confident and faster. Answers of students who served in the army or worked in enterprises are characterized by greater clarity and accuracy of expression. Weak knowledge found bilingual students from remote union, where mostly homogeneous (Uzbek) speech environment. Most students coped with the task. However, there were also such works that indicate a misunderstanding of the semantics of the Special Termin. It turned out that the term "car" knows not all. Separate students wrote: "Autocar will carry different goods or goods."

