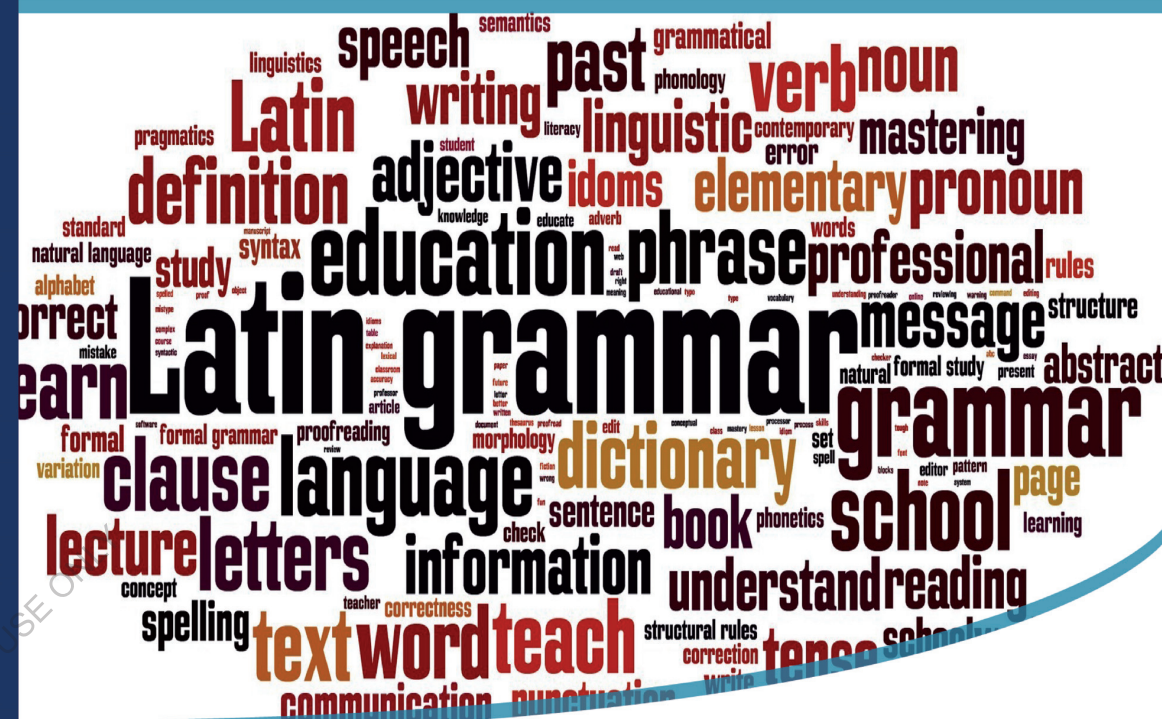


## Uzbek language

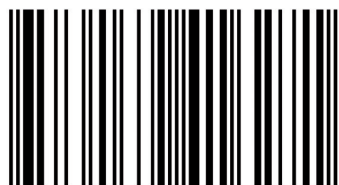
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Ravshan Xudoyberganov · Shahzodbek Matnazarov

## Uzbek language

Ravshan Xudoyberganov was born in 1970, on July 3. Nowadays he is working at Urgench State University, Faculty of Philology. Shahzodbek Matnazarov was born in 1997, on October 2. Nowadays he is studying at Urgench State University, Faculty of Philology.



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**Ravshan Xudoyberganov**  
**Shahzodbek Matnazarov**

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**RAVSHAN XUDOYBERGANOV  
SHAHZODBEK MATNAZAROV**

**UZBEK  
LANGUAGE**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**(For Russian groups of higher education institutions  
educational - methodical manual)**

This manual is intended for students of Russian groups of higher education institutions and is intended to provide information on all levels of the Uzbek language (phonetics, lexicology, grammar). The words in the dictionary given after the exercise and their meanings are based on the text.

The manual can be used by lyceums, students of professional colleges and all readers of the Uzbek language.

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## SUMMARY

For the Russian groups of the higher educational institutions of the Republic so far, several textbooks and textbooks on the subject of Uzbek language have been created. However, the theoretical parts of this manual and textbooks are written in Russian. Based on this, the booklet draws your attention to this handbook as an experiment based on the latest achievements of Uzbek linguistics.

The manual consists of sections such as phonetics, lexicology, morphemics, syntax, and functional techniques for each language layer.

It is a difficult task to discover the specific aspects of each of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

Since this is the first experience, it is natural that there are shortcomings. Therefore, the idea of the textbook and critical thinking are accepted with gratitude.

AUTHORS



## PHONETICS

Phonetics is a part of linguistics, learning sounds of speech and speech, speech and its structure, accent and intonation.

The phonetics of the Uzbek language is based on the composition of the English speech sounds, its sound changes, syllables, accents and their types.

The sounds of speech that people need to communicate are social functions. Speech sounds are the smallest element of the language. Forms representing the speech sounds in the record are called letters. Formats that do not represent the sound are characters.

The strict arrangement of letters is called an alphabet or alphabet.

### § 1. MEMORABLE UZBEK ALPHABETH

The current Uzbek alphabet contains 33 letters and two characters. The location of the alphabet in Turkish alphabet and their names can be found in the following table:

№	Letters	Names	№	Letters	Names	№	Letters	Names
1	А а	А	13	Л л	Эл	25	Ч ч	Че
2	Б б	бе	14	М м	Эм	26	Ш ш	Шэ
3	В в	Ве	15	Н н	Эн	27	Э э	Э
4	Г г	Ге	16	О о	О	28	Ю ю	Йу
5	Д д	Де	17	П п	Пе	29	Я я	Йа
6	Е е	Йе	18	Р р	Эр	30	Ў ў	ў
7	Ё ё	Йо	19	С с	Эс	31	Қ қ	Қа
8	Ж ж	Же	20	Т т	Те	32	Ғ ғ	Ғэ
9	З з	Зе	21	У у	У	33	Ҳ ҳ	Ҳа
10	И и	И	22	Ф ф	эф	34	Ъ	
11	Й й	йи	23	Х х	Ха	35	Ь	
12	К к	Ка	24	Ц ц	Ц			

## § 2. NEW UZBEK ALPHABETICS

It is well known that the use of the Latin alphabet in Uzbekistan has two epochs:

1. The period from 1926 to 1940, when the Republic of Uzbekistan was established.

2. The period following the announcement of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On September 2, 1993, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On the introduction of a new Latin alphabet based on Latin script". Because Latin alphabet is widely accepted worldwide.

There are over 5,000 languages in the world, six of which are recognized as international languages. 3 of them are written on the basis of Latin alphabet (English, French, Spanish) and 3 of them are written in three different languages: Cyrillic alphabet in Russian, Arabian Arabic and Chinese with hieroglyphic text.

In general, the transformation of the Latin alphabet into a new Uzbek alphabet has created the following:

1. Old Uzbek inscription - The Arabic-Persian alphabet contains 28 letters (32), and the Cyrillic alphabet contains 33 letters and there are letters representing non-English speaking voices. It does not have a new Uzbek alphabet (26 characters and 3 different voices are represented by alphabetic combinations).

2. Time to teach the message has somewhat diminished.

3. The convenience of working on computers and learning from them.

The new Uzbek alphabet, like the law on the introduction of the Latin alphabet based on the Latin alphabet, "serves to create favorable conditions for accelerating the country's comprehensive development and access to the global communication system."

After that, preparatory work on the transition to a new alphabet and alphabetical grammar rules has begun in our country. A state program on this issue has been prepared. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution on August 24, 1995, "On the Latin alphabet, the new Uzbek alphabet and the basic grammatical rules of the Uzbek language". Below you can find the captions of the new and smaller font of the new Uzbek alphabet, based on this Latin script:

№	Big letters	Small letters	№	Big letters	Small letters	№	Big letters	Small letters
1	A	a	12	M	m	23	Y	y
2	B	b	13	N	n	24	Z	z
3	D	d	14	O	o	25	O'	o'
4	E	e	15	P	p	26	G'	g'
5	F	f	16	Q	q	27	Sh	sh
6	G	g	17	R	r	28	Ch	ch
7	H	h	18	S	s	29	Ng	ng
8	I	i	19	T	t			
9	J	j	20	U	u			
10	K	k	21	V	v			
11	L	l	22	X	x			

### § 3. ORFOEPIA

The sum of the rules about the correct pronunciation of the sounds is called orfoepia.

In general, the importance of correct writing on the basis of literary language laws is so necessary to correct pronunciation.

Speakers in Uzbek language also speak Uzbek in the literary language and in the Uzbek language, which corresponds to local conditions, in dialect. Of course, the pronunciation of the Uzbek literary language varies from the pronunciation of dialect. For example, word of broom in the regional accent are pronounced as supsa (Horezmian), jo'lop (Bukhara's dialect), the literary language words of to be coming- kelopti (in Bukhara), kelaychi edi (in Kashkadarya), kelutti (in Namangan), kevotti (Tashkent), but these words are written as originals.

Also, the orfoepy is closely related to orthography. Also, the orfoepy is closely related to orthography. But the pronunciation of words is not always the same. This situation is often related to the impact and role of sounds.

For example, at the end of the word "ozod", the voice of the consonant is pronounced in the form of d verbal t, but according to the rules of the spelling, it is written in the original.

### **SUMMER HOLIDAY**

- When does summer vacation begin?
- Summer holiday starts on June 1st.
- Where did you spend the vacation?
- "I spent my summer vacations in the village in the cemetery.
- Have you ever been to other places during the summer holidays?
- Yes, on summer vacations, I was with my friend in Tashkent.
- What did you do with your friend in Tashkent?
- With my friend in Tashkent, I watched the Temurid History Museum, A. Temur Square, and some amusement parks, went to libraries, bathed in the pools, watched shows, and enjoyed it all.
- How is it that summer vacation?
- I spent my summer holidays very well.

## NEW WORDS

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Tuzilish - строение                 | 6. Ta'til - каникул  |
| 2. Tarkib - состав<br>тажже            | 7. Shuningdek -      |
| 3. Hodisa - событие                    | 8. Istirohat - отдых |
| 4. Me'yor - норма<br>зрелище           | 9. Tomosha -         |
| 5. Talaffuz-произношение<br>библиотека | 10. Kutubxona -      |

### § 4. VOCALIC VOICES

There are six voices in Uzbek: a, o, e, i, u, o'. These sounds will be displayed in letters a, o, e, i, u, o'.

**A - Vocalic:** Unprecedented, laced, wide - banged. There are two main versions of this unlinking in the Uzbek literary language.

The first option is to pronounce the words are: darg'a, taqa, tag'in q and g in words such as the other. The words in the Uzbek a word are similar to the pronunciation of a Russian alphabet.

The second option is with g, k, and other consonants.

**Exercise 1. A sound is pronounced. Read the pronunciation of the a vocabulary in the following sentences.**

Agar, vaqt, qand, asal, arqon, vasvasa, anhor, Malika, bas, xamir, hazil, g'araz, xat, harf, qasr, kasr, karam, ma'no, ma'qul, parta, xalq.

**Exercise 2. Read and write the following statements:**

Amin, alifbo, aldamoq, ajab, ajdar, qarg'a, talent, g'amxo'r, rassom, aka

**O - Vocalic:** the unlabelled, the back row, the broad sounds. However, this unusual sound comes from all syllables, irrespective of the accompanying consonants, and pronounced as a bridgehead. Moreover, it is written in the original language, even in Uzbek, when it is heard in Uzbek language: tonna, talon, mikrafon, opera, tok, nota, bolt. Also in the unconstrained words of such words, it is pronounced in the form of the voices of voices such as traktor (traktir), direktor(direktir), vokzal(vakzal).

**Exercise 3. When reading the following words, note the pronunciation of the sound in two languages.**

Uzbek	Russian
Son	son
Tok	tok
Ot	ot
Dom	dom
Don	don

**Exercise 4. Repeat the words in the following words as well as the names of the characters, and note the pronunciation of each word that they are saying:**

Faol, maorif, qiroat, voqea, navo, fonetika, jamoa, itoat, taassurot, soat, aggressor, javob, dialog.

I Vocalic: the tongue is narrow, laced and lips are not labored, the first one is in Uzbek and is pronounced shortly.

For example: shorter words such as dil, til, tilak, bir, extended words such asa din, shoir, ikki, piramida, ilmiy.

Also, the i-vocalic is written in the original, even if it is heard from a russian-speaking richag, vishka.

Also, some of the words in Uzbek can not be written even if it is heard shortly. For example, ilm, matn, fikr.

**Exercise 5. Read. Pay attention to the pronunciation of I and remember them:**

Ikki	ikrom	qir	kir
Ish	iqrор	qissa	kim
Ilm	iqlim	qisqa	mis

**Exercise 6. Translate the following words into English and have them read:**

Игра, иголка, книга, тишина, знание, смех, сын, уголь

E - Vocalic: In Uzbek, this is a non - obsolete, lingual and medium - sized flavor. He has open and closed pronunciation.

1. At the beginning of the word and in the open, it is pronounced: early, fruit, crop.

2. When it comes to two consonants and a closed knob, it is relatively closed: a reaction, a sniper.

Also, among the words, between the consonants and after the consecutive occurrences of the letter e.

**Exercise 7. Read the following sentences and note their pronunciation.**

Erkin, zero, dedi, emas, elchi, esa, er, o'zbek, voqea, ertak, el

**Exercise 8: Translate the following words and take part in the discussion:**

Хозяин, свободный, рано, коза, гость, муж, мой

U – Vocalic: is a labored, high - pitched, rear tongue. In Uzbek, some of the brilliant voices in the English language can be pronounced closer to the word: gulxan, gul, kul.

It is also written in the original, even though it is sometimes pronounced as i-unity, yumush, qovush, quvur, chuvur-chuvur and etc.

**Exercise 9. Read the pronunciation of the following Uzbek and Russian words.**

Uzbek	Russian
Sut	sud
Supa	sup
Tut	tut

**Exercise 10. Copy and paste the following words:**

All, consciousness, sparrow, well, general, pride, beaver, group, rice, government.

O: The voice of this flute is extensible, labile, moderate. Also, there are expressions in some of the words: ko'l, cho'l, o'tkir, o'tmish

**Exercise 11. Copy the following words to your notebook and remember these words:**

Section, neck, nine, country, bridge, foam, chain, middle, full, coarse, game, copy.

In Uzbek has ye, yo, yu (y+e=ye, y+o=yo, y+u=yu, y+a=ya) and also a nodular combination of noun nasal sound.

In the beginning of the word, after the word, the disappointed ones are called two voices after the word, and also



the signs of separation and softening, and that is exactly the same. For example, yeng, yoz, diyor, yetuk, yurt, yuksak, suyak and etc.

**Exercise 12. When downloading the following words, note the following:** Seventy, seventy, pillows, says, great, dorm, travel, eating, brain, green, pasture, fine

**Exercise 13. Translate these words into Uzbek and write on:**

Плечо, посылать, звучать, украшать, решать, дикий, чернило, путешественник, рвать

## INTERVIEW

### Uzbek alphabet

- How many letters are there in the Uzbek alphabet?
- There are 35 letters in the Uzbek alphabet.
- What letters are they?
- They are vocalic and consonant letters.
- Do you have characters in Uzbek?
- Yes, there are signs in Uzbek.
- What are they?
- Symptoms of shooting and relaxation.
- How many vocalic voices do you have?
- There are 6 great voices
- How many consonant voices do you have?
- There are 23 consonant letters and j and ng sounds.

## NEW WORDS

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Lablangan – лабализованный<br>нараспев | 8. Qiroat – чтение |
| 2. Asal – мёд<br>впечатление              | 9. Taassurot –     |

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Hazil – шутка                 | 10. Fikr - мысл        |
| 4. G'araz – корысть              | 11. Chumchuq - воробей |
| 5. Ma'qul – подходящийприемлемий | 12. Ko'chirma -        |
| выписка                          |                        |
| 6. Muvofig – соответствующий     | 13. Diyor - край       |
| 7. Maorif –просвещение           | 14. Sayohat -          |
| путешествие                      |                        |

### 5-§. CONSANANT LETTERS

The types of voices are determined by the noise and the sound. If the noise does not take place at all, the noise is called noisy when noise is too high in the sounds. If there are too many votes, such voices are voices.

Noisy voices are divided into vocal and consonant consonants by voice.

Sounds consonant	B	V	D	Z	K	DJ	G'	J	Y	-	-	-
No tone consonant	P	F	T	S	G	CH	Q	SH	-	X	H	TS

**Exercise 14. Find words that are pronounced and rungless, and pronounce their pronunciation and writing:**

Demand, student, expectation, tus-sal-sus, headline, factory, profit, busy, shy, shy, dragon, genre, worship, crown, subh, desert, foreign, minbar, good, good, attention.

Sound which are higher in volume, than the noise, are called sound effects. These include m, n, ng, l, r. In the English-language vocabulary, the air flow passes partly through the nasal cavity,

partly through the mouth and more. This leads to an increase in the volume of voice during the pronunciation process. That's why it stands between the sounds of sound and the sounds of the sound, as well as the sounds that make the speech sophisticated, as well as the lingua franca.

Add consonants. In the process of speech, there are several consonants and the same consonant sounds are applied in pairs. Consonants can usually be in the middle of the word and in the end of the word: school, friend. The same consonants appear only in the middle of the word. For example: shovvoz, do'ppi, avval.

In Russian words, the same word can be used at the end of the word. For example: grams, kilowatts, congresses.

Likewise, verbal speech is sometimes kept in line with the written rules, even though one of the same vocabulary that has been added to the word is not pronounced. For example: soda-sodium, simple-ody.

It should be noted that non-pronunciation of one of the two words in pronounced word contradicts the rules of literary pronunciation, which also serves to differentiate the meaning in the Uzbek language. Example: soda-soda, substance-fashion.

**Exercise 15. Type in the same notes as the dotted ones, and write with them.**

Muqa...am, mu...at, mo...iy, hu..iyat, i...i, a...iq, i...iq, ha...a, para...el, ka...a, hi...at, gra...atika, diagram...a, gra..., tasha...ur, yo...anma, ko...ej.

## § 6. CHANGE OF SOUNDS IN THE SPEECH SITUATION

It is well known that in the Uzbek language there is a slight difference between written and oral speech. Written speeches are

subordinate to spelling rules. But the lively talk is not written exactly as it is. Thus, not to formulate the full range of speech sounds in a live speech, but to pronounce some weaker ones, to give attention to phonetic changes such as similar and incomprehensible in sounds, noise, or sound, must be. Knowing these phonetic changes is part of the correct pronunciation rules.

### NEW WORDS

- |                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shovqin – шум        | 8. Farq – разница                   |
| 2. Talab – требование   | 9. Jonli – живой                    |
| 3. Sarlavha – зоголовок | 10. Qoida – правила                 |
| 4. E'tibor – внимание   | 11. Shakllantirmoq –<br>формировать |

### § 7 ADAPTATION OF SOUNDS

1. A case of partial adaptation under the influence of units and consonants is called acclimation. A compatibility event happens when the men and women of the Uzbek language come together side-by-side with the tongue, back, and deep tongue backgrounds (q, g, x): deer, man, indignation, old, emotion, cottonseed, rooster, hard, dry, similar.

However, the adaptation of soft voices in the Uzbek language to the sounds of consonant voices is not reflected in the writing. In Russian, such spelling rules are taken into account. For example, if you want to be able to integrate with one, it is a combination of those with your friends, or yours.

2. The phenomenon of the conversion of a vocabulary into a vocabulary is called absorption when a sound is converted to a second sound, ie a sound.

Assimilation is subdivided into progressive and regressive assimilation according to its similarity.

In progressive assimilation, the preceding sound resembles the sound of the next sound and, accordingly, it is called progressive assimilation: it is gone, mountain, and I say aytyapman.

Regressive assimilation, on the contrary, will make the sound of the next sound frustrate. This is why it is called regressive absorption: for example, co-cyan, saltless.

Depending on the effect of sound effects, absorption is complete and incomplete.

When a consonant is exposed to the second consonant, it is a complete assimilation: for example, a mature man, a young man. If a beast does not affect itself with the sound, it is called missing absorption: for example, ninety-ninth, it is a mascot.

**Exercise 16. Read the words and say which sounds are aligned:**  
Oqqan, sizzi, ketkan, bitta, shanba, yombosh, o'qittim, tambur

### 8-§. EXCHANGE OF SOUNDS

1. The phenomenon of resonating the sound of two similar sounds is not dissimilar. The second one of the two consonants in some of the words turns into another non-alphanumeric voice. Asror-Asrol, for example, is a must-have.

2. The muting of voices in the word is called meteorphosis: damar, damat-ulat, and soil-syrup.

**Exercise 17. Copy the following words. Explain what is happening in a pronunciation of sound.**

Karidor, tuproq, to'g'rash, dunyo, doira, devor, nuqson, maqtamoq, bo'ura.

**NEW WORDS**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ta'sir - влияние        | 6. Mazkur -упомянутый |
| 2. G'o'zaroya - гузапоя    | 7. Tanbur - танбур    |
| 3. Xususiyat - особенность | 8. Tuproq - земля     |
| 4. Aksincha - наоборот     | 9. Dunyo - мир        |
| 5. O'zgarish - изменение   | 10. Devor -стена      |

**9-§. EMPHASIS AND FEATURES OF IT**

Emphasis is made that a loudspeaker is more powerful than other parts. The emphasis in the Uzbek language depends on which part of a speech it is divided into: word accent and logical emphasis.

1. The word sequencing is a stronger, more prolonged pronunciation than any other word in the word: man, the universe;
  - a) the emphasis in Uzbek is largely due to the last word of the word: human, sound, wheat, food, etc.
  - b) When adding affixes, the emphasis goes to the next generation: human-like-people
  - c) However, some of the affixes that can be added to the end of the word can not be emphasized, as follows:
    - Pieces and pillowcases (incl. five to ten)
    - the first set of individual attachments (-man, -san, -miz, -siz, -dir: borarman, borar)
    - The creators (- as, as: young man, bird).
    - add-on insertion (-m: art).
    - Do you (or, no, -y, -ku, -mi, -chi, -, - team: will you)

d) There are also situations in which the emphasis in the Uzbek language is not on the last line of the word. The following examples illustrate these words:

- The Arabic-Persian idiom: never, time;
- modal words: unfortunately;
- some helpful words: though, but;
- pronouns: some, all, how much;
- The verbs of the verb: let's start.

d) Not only does word stress not only define the correct pronunciation of words, but also differentiate meaning and grammatical forms. The emphasis is on distinguishing words and word forms: print (printhead) - print (order), front (front) - verb (verb), apple (fruit) - apple (without verb form).

e) We know that accent is Russian. It may fall into what he wants. Therefore, the emphasis is on the words spoken in the Uzbek language by the Russian language, such as: tone, academic, rector, loot, microphone

**Exercise 18. Remember the following words, note the pronunciation, and speak with them:**

It is always fresh, but not all, some, always, nothing, no, tequila, grammar, grammar, physics, walking, projector.

2. Strong pronunciation of logical point of view in logical impulses. In this case, the words are more powerful than others, which means that this word is further strengthened and emphasized. Logical emphasis can be drawn to any word.

For example: We will go tomorrow.

We'll go tomorrow.

We'll go tomorrow.

We'll go tomorrow.

**Exercise 19. Read each word of the following sentence separately. Diligence makes work easier**

### NEW WORDS

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bo'lak - часть                  | 6. Ajratish - выделять           |
| 2. Cho'ziq - растянутый            | 7. Mantiq - логика               |
| 3. Holat - положение               | 8. Ohang - интонация             |
| 4. Kuzatmoq - проважать, наблюдать | 9. Tirishqoqlik - старательность |
| 5. O'zlashma - заимствованный      | 10. Yengillashtirmoq - облегчать |

### 10-§ JOINT

The sound of a breathing voice or sound is called a syllable. Unusual voices play an important role in the formation of joints in Uzbek. That is, no sound can be created. Therefore, the number of syllables is equal to the number of syllables in Uzbek. For example, our students have 6 syllables and six unusual sounds.

There are two types of ligaments in Uzbek:

a) an open sleeve, b) a closed sleeve.

If any one of the chains ends with a surname, the open sylene, that is, if the syllable ends with a consensus, is a closed syllable. For example, it is a closed loop, a closed loop, a flower, a winter, a massive closed loop. In the structure of the Uzbek language, the typical combination of unity and consonants forms a specific vocabulary. Because the words in the Uzbek language do not end with a series of vocabulary, and at the end of the syllabus there are no more than two consonants: like si, bi-lan, true, intellect.



## § 11 SHOW SUPREME

The syllables in the Uzbek language, which do not fit through the end of the story, are copied in the following sequence:

1. The final sound of the first row of joints should not be in the next row, or the first noise related to the joints should not be in the above line. For example, it is not gadfly, it's not a ghost.
2. Only single ring patterns are individually left at the end of the series, and the same string is not separated in a new line: for example, not with o, but with maatba, baa
3. The "ng", which is a sharp link, is not separated into separate letters. For example, it's not like you're like a de-ngiz. However, except for some words that have been taken into account. For example, I like you, you like it
4. If there are signs of shift (') or motion () in the words, these characters are left in the first row when being copied to the joints. For example, meaning, faculty
5. Some abbreviations (UrSU, O'ZRFA), multi-digit numbers (1991, 2002), first and last names (A.Navoi) of the first letters of words are not parted. They are left unlocked in the first row or moved to the new line.

**Exercise 20. Copy the following words. Explain open and closed segments.**

Linguist, child, talk, bulbul, rain, education, notebook, chat, hospitals, hits, singles, river, creativity, art, leaf, gold, mard, Azamat.

**Exercise 21. Type the following words directly in the crosswords according to the syllabus, and write down words that are unbreakable in the right-hand column.**

Teacher, nutritionist, first, food, border, laugh, olibsotar, right, shabby, magnificent, dorm, happiness, people, uzbekistan, picture, don, rais, mislead, as, crowded, blue, interesting hairdresser, goalkeeper, life, judgment, continent, review.

### QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

- Where do you live?
- What is the name of your area?
- What kind of cultural facilities are in your city?
- Are there any universities?
- Which higher educational institutions you would like to study at?
- In the future you want to be a specialist in the field?
- What kind of sports facilities are in your city?
- What kind of sport do you care about?
- What about amusement parks, cinemas and concert halls?

### NEW WORDS

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Nafas – дыхание, вздох                | 9. Bulbul -соловей  |
| 2. Muhim – важный<br>храбрый, смелый     | 10. Mard-           |
| 3. Gulzor – цветник<br>духовность        | 11. Ma'naviyat-     |
| 4. Ko'chirmoq – переводить<br>зablуждать | 12. Adashtirmoq-    |
| 5. Matbaa - типография                   | 13. Ko'klam – весна |
| 6. Kashfiyot – изобретение<br>людный     | 14. Gavjum –        |
| 7. Qism – часть                          | 15. Soha - отрасль  |
| 8. Muhokama - обсуждение<br>спецмалмсть  | 16. Mutaxassis-     |

## LEXICOLOGY

Lexical Linguistics is a part of linguistics, the richness of words, the origin of the words (etymology), and the composition of the dictionary, the meaning of the word, learns. That's why this section of linguistics is inextricably linked with the history, culture and lifestyle of the people.

### 12 -§. WORDS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO SACRIFICE AND SATISFACTION

The words in Uzbek are divided according to their form and meaning:

- 1) cash registers;
- 2) synonymy;
- 3) antonyms.

### 13-§. OMONIMS

The words are pronounced as "amanim", which have the same pronunciation and pronunciation. For example:

- 1) Horses - part of an independent word group, linguistic terminology;
- 2) the horse - the name of the animal
- 3) the name of the horse;
- 4) horse - command of the verb

**Exercise 22. Read the following words. Explain the meaning of the words and share them with the words.**

Face, dust, grass, fork, bet, summer, eye, collar, bullet, atlas, ear, print, number, or head.

## 14-§. SINONYMS

Adjective Synonyms are synonymous with generalizable, unifying, but differentiated by meaning. For example: face, face, aft, scarlet, cheek, turquoise, color. The subtlety of the meanings of the meanings in these words gives rise to their distinctiveness and use. Adjectives commonly refer to a group of words: friendship, comrade, good, good, growth, development, verb, I (ravish).

## 15 §. ANTONYMS

Words that contradict each other are called antonyms. For example, it's like big, small, hot and cold. Also, it is common to use antonyms in pairs at the point where the opposite meanings are summarized. For example: good or bad, young and old.

**Exercise 23. Move the following words to your notebooks and describe them in Russian.**

Spring, sun, sick, sick, sick, sick, sick, sick, cheerful, laughing, laughing, linguistics, lazy, lazy, laughing, smiling, light, light, shine.

**Exercise 24. Read and write the following words.**

The enemy is an enemy, hungry, white, black, heaven-hell, sharp-grass, high-low, riding-go-over, beautiful-horrible.

## NEW WORDS

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ma'no – значение<br>обеспечивать | 7. Ta'minlamoq -             |
| 2. Jarayon – процесс                | 8. Rivojlanmoq – развиваться |
| 3. Qo'llanmoq – употребляться       | 9. Istak - желание           |
| 4. Madaniyat – культура             | 10. Bemor – больной          |

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 5. Chambarchas – тесный, крепко-накрепко | 11. Nur – луч   |
| 6. Umumlashtirmoq– обобщать              | 12. Jannat –рай |

## 16 §. THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM HISTORY

The lexicon of the Uzbek language is historically divided into:

1) general terms; 2) Uzbek words; 3) Persian words; 4) Arabic words;

5) Russian-Vietnamese words,

The ancient Turkic language can be the basis for all Turkic languages. The words used since ancient times in Turkic languages are common words. For example, parents, mothers, head, eyes, bird, place like many. However, such words are used in many other Turkic nations as well as the Uzbek language. Including Turkish, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Uighur, Kazakh, Tatar, Karakalpak, Bashkir, and others.

In the current English-language lexicon, new words are made by adding different words to common words and other words.

Also, new words appeared on the basis of the domestic language of the Uzbek language. These words are called Uzbek words. For example: business, gardening, fuel, fuel.

As you know, Turkic and Persian peoples have lived in one territory for centuries living in the same historical context. That is why these languages have enriched each other.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language has passed many Persian words, such as leaf, pen, suitcase. Also, many Uzbek words, such as bridge and puppet, have enriched the Persian

lexicon. The current Uzbek lexicon contains Persian words such as tableware, napkins, wood, children, dutar.

In the 7th Centuries, Arab domination began in Central Asia. Then Arabic writing was gradually spread. As a result, the Arabic language was practically used as a state and science language. In this process, many Arabic words have been translated into Uzbek: school, book, science, administration, service, work, chairman.

At the end of the XIX century Russian words in the Uzbek language began to come. In the 20th-20th centuries of the 20th century, the Russian language and Russian language became more popular with other languages.

At present, the Uzbek lexicon contains Russian words like a desk, a pen, a party; Latin expressions, such as the Republic, audience, and Latin terms for different fields of science (especially in the field of medicine); Greek words such as grammar, comedy, theater; French words such as suit, coat, general; Italian words like opera, tenor; tram, train station, football, and many other English words. These words in the Uzbek language are broadly Russian-intermediate words.

**25 exercise. Find five words in common, Persian, Russian, Interpreter, Arabic and Uzbek, and talk with them. (As a home duty).**

### NEW WORDS

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Qadimgi – старинный     | 6. Ko'prik - мост           |
| 2. Imkoniyat – возможность | 7. Farzand – ребёнок        |
| 3. Asos – основание        | 8. Taxminan-приблизительно  |
| 4. Sharoit – условие       | 9. Hukmron-властелин        |
| 5. Barg – лист             | 10. Tarqalmoq – расходиться |

## 15 §. PHRASE

In our speech, expressions are often used, and each term has the same meaning. In terms of importance and application, the expression is usually equivalent to the word.

In Uzbek, the word commonly used by one word is a combination of words: a white heart and a mouth wherever it says. Conversations are often used in conversation. In the language we have been using for centuries, we have a great deal of contemplation, formed in the process of thinking and experiencing the life of our people. From the table, in secret - in the cheerful joy, in the ears of his ear, the golden beast, the regret of the star; bite

**EXERCISE 26. Move it. Find out what the meanings mean, and define their Russian equivalent.**

1. Disappointed.
2. The top of the thigh was thin.
3. He cuts his hand off - hefty, stubborn.
4. The duke carries the chariot - boastful, deceitful.
5. Closely attached to the meat bone - tired.
6. When it flies on the ground, it jumps to the sky - it's very funny.
7. A believer who does not scatter sheep does not do evil.
8. Abundant in his tongue is a sweet slogan.

**EXAMPLE 27 Use the following expression.**

It has a long, strong waist

## MORPHEMIKS.

### § 18 MORPHEMIKA EDUCATION ABOUT

Morphology learns morphology in Uzbek language. Morphema is the smallest, indivisible, meaningful part of the word.

Morphology are divided into two types:

1) core morphisms; 2) affective morphemia.

Self-employed morphams also mean independent. Morphology are not divided into meaningful parts. For example, vine, bass, gray, flower.

Afficial morphyms are divided into two parts according to their meanings and meanings in Uzbek: 1) Word-forming part. 2) These are the nesting edges.

### 19-§. FREQUENTLY ASKED APPLICATIONS

Both Russian and Russian are used to make new words. For example, sweat is a verb, which means the action itself. Adding an affix to it is called a term that describes the process of executing the action, and the word "terim" is the name of the person who searches for the word (term word). Adding new words to Russian words also adds word-like affixes. For example, the wire is like wire, rabot nik.

Sometimes the root part can be phonetic, when the word-affixes are added in the English language. For example, scratches, nails like nails. As can be seen from the examples, both vocabulary sounds the sound of the root. Also, when reading the word like a poem, the last sound i turns to a sound like a reading, a wave.



## 20 §. AFFICES OF FORMING FIGURE

Affixes that form in both languages (Uzbek and Russian) do not alter the meaning of the words and add different meanings to it. For example, it is like gray, five-inch, dusk, bird-cha.

Formulas that are complementary to the verb forms of the verb: additions to verbs; additives to the meaning of the numbers, as well as the ownership, argumentation and supplementary representation of the syntactic expression of the words. For example, he is a liar, a sitting person, a dress code, a homeland, a practice, and giving.

Also, one of the peculiarities of the word structure in the Uzbek language is the fact that several shapes are often used in the word. For example, there are three affixes representing grammatical meanings in the verb, tokens, ga. There is no such thing in Russian. Because the Russian word for "affix" is only one, and it expresses some grammatical meanings. For example, three times.

**28 - EXERCISE. Use the following words to make the word-like affixes and discuss with them.**

Fishermen, singer, intelligent, orderly, flower, reaper, vaccine, harvest, pasture.

**29 - EXERCISE. Copy and paste the following words together. Tell them that they are connected.**

Sample; Apricot, flowering - blossoming of apricot.

1. Urik, flower. 2. Sponge Bob. 3. We, the university. 4. I am lamb. 5. You, the notebook. 6. You, the story. 7. Daylight, light. 8. Power, opening

## INDEPENDENT WORDS

In each language, words are subdivided into several groups, ie categories, depending on their meaning and grammar.

Most Uzbeks and Russians have similar names and meanings, although there are significant differences between them. These are highlighted in the cover of each topic separately.

The main difference is that they are in Russian with the help of the assistants in the Russian language, the first of which is different from the one that he links and the other before his arrival. Predmet words are words independent of words that have meaning, character, and behavior, status, quantity, meaning, and structure, as well as the ability to perform independent syntactic tasks. They are in Uzbek: horse, quality, verb, verb, verb, ravish. Separating independent words, generally speaking in Uzbek, is much more complicated than in Russian, because morphological figures in Uzbek words are not as common as in Russian language. For example, words such as "work", "place", "laughter", "home", "pear", "pomegranate", "horse", "fast", "red", "high", "big", "black" and "small" are morphological indices. Thus, when splitting such words into categories, it is important to pay attention not to their morphological parameters, but to their meanings.

## QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

- What country do you live in?
- Do you know the names of your branch, district, village, street?  
"Do you know the meaning of their names?"
- What kind of linguistics is it?
- What about the term "toponymics"?
- Think of the linguistic sections.

## § 21 NOUN

Who, what, what, what, what? as well as responding to inquiries. In both languages the meaning of the noun differs from that of living things (child - (such as rebenok, bulbul - solovey, asalari - pchela), the phenomenon, the phenomenon, the phenomenon, the behavior, the state, the quality, the characteristic of the phenomena (cotton - hlopok, milk - moloko, struggle, boredom, nervous - strax, youth - Molodost). In Russian, like the rod category, categories of life and lifelessness, so what's this all about in Uzbek? The use of surrogate prints was different from those in Russian. For example, who? The surveillance applies in Uzbek only to people. What else is there? surrealism is used. In addition, the horses in Uzbek are the following syntax performs the following functions: 1) subject: Professor lectures.

2) section: Pushkin - a great Russian poet.

3) object: I bought this book.

4) Attribute: All students were assessed.

5) condition: My father works at the university.

Exercise 30. Strengthen the following vocabulary with the help of the link, and translate it into Russian: tukmok, tukimok, tukmok, barkok, barmok, tarmoq, slip, sack, tomok, tommok.

## § 22. FANOUS AND UNIFORM NOUNS

Names that are specific to a particular person or entity are called prominent nouns. Nouns are typed in capital letters and are not usually used in plural form. The nominal nouns include: geographical names, administrative-territorial names, historical dates, art, as well as names of enterprises, organizations. For example, in Tuproqkal, in Central Asia, the novel "Ritual Blood" "Science and marriage" magazine, Ruzmat Jumaniyazov and others. Nouns in Uzbek are more popular than horses most of them. They are written in lowercase. For example, books, carpets, laughter, conferences, love, happiness, library, culture, development, consciousness, and so forth.

**Exercise 31. Read. Separate the horizons and horses and make the following statements.**

1. Alisher Navoi is the great thinker of the Uzbek people. 2. From Mars to Earth all the planets are Mars. 3. Maksim aka shakes hands with dissatisfaction. 4. Tashkent - the city of bread. Dilshodbek, you are very close to Gulyamzhon. 5. Open hug, quicker than the bad, flee. (Article). 7. Being good to the good is the

work of the most noble person. Do not post tomorrow's job! (Article) 9. Good young people!

### § 23 AMOUNT CATEGORIES OF NOUN

It is well known that in both Uzbek and Russian, nouns come in unity or plural. When used in the unity of nouns, it describes a single, indivisible thing directly, ie without any grammatical forms (without additions): flower, notebook, book, spring, theater. In English, it is usually made with the addition of the plural form. For example, workers - workers, water - water, people - human beings, districts.

For example, when the market is sold for apples, seeds, grapes, pears and melons, the meaning of plural is defined in the word "apple, urine, grape, pear and melon".

Also, affixes in the Uzbek language mean the following:

- 1) affixes mean respect: Daddies are tired of work, do not disturb them, and take some rest.
- 2) affixes means strengthening and strengthening your body: Learning from your necks and tongues.
- 3) affixes the variety of subjects: for example, water (such as water, mineral water, seawater).
- 4) The affix represents the plurality of subjects: In the morning, the workers go to work and the students go to school.

Horses that describe abstract notions in English, names of their work and their attributes are mostly used in the same way: love, friendship, joy, cleanliness, conscience, and autumn.

Although some horses are used in unity, they represent the plural: the colony, the gala, the army, the army, the people. It is referred to as semantic plural.

**32 - exercise. Translate the text into Russian and describe the meanings.**

1) At the beginning of these works were the great grandfathers. 2) Do not forget your memory, my heart, Central Asia! 3) The water that you want in the market is sold. 4) Not thousands, but thousands. 5) Five days passed. 6) Mirzachul in the flood, new green roads. 7) The Avas had a large courtyard adjacent to one another.

## 24- § EFFICIENT CATEGORIES

Ownerships in Turkish are added to horses, and represent the affiliation, affiliation, affiliation, or relationship of one of the three persons to the subject matter. Such a grammatical meaning is expressed by adding a custom affix affinity to the word.

Unit Multiplicity Unit Multiplicity

The first book is my first parents

II. Your Book II. your parents

III. book III mother

There are no special additions to Russian-language ownership. Therefore, the meaning of possession is also expressed in the Russian language.

It can also be combined with a personality pronoun in the Uzbek language, for example: my book, your family, our homeland, and sacrosan. But sometimes, in such associations, ownership may also be expressed in terms of ownership: our school, like your school.

In addition, the meaning of ownership is also given in the Uzbek language. The word you get from this addendum often comes as a cut: For example, this shirt is yours. This is my book.

**Exercise 33. Make the following words with the owner appendix.**

Be careful not to change the volume in your head.

Homework, pear, horse, family, sisters, son, mouth, pleasure, heart, love, comic, heart, child, leopard, village, reading.

**34 - exercise. Turn off the passphrase, copy and paste them into Russian.**

- 1) There was nothing left to go ...
- 2) His heart ... is clean.
- 3) Know that you ... The motherland is waiting.
- 4) After setting up a sobri dutori and singing a song ... Sarvar got his song.
- 5) Jamshid's family ... lives in Tashkent.
- 6) With the start of the new curtain of music, suddenly -

### NEW WORDS

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tushuncha - ponyatie   | 5. Topshirik - zadanie |
| 2. Munosabat - otnoshenie | 6. Varak - list        |
| 3. Maxsus - spetsialnyy   | 7. Ashula - pesnya     |
| 4. Uzak - koren           | 8. Oila - semya        |

### § 25 CASE IN THE NOUN

There are six cases in Uzbek, and they are joined by nouns in unity and plurality. The nouns go with the additive attachments. Some of the word implications of the word represent the severity of the horse to the nouns or the noun's verbs.

### § 26 NOMINATIVE CASE

In both languages the unity of the words, the initial form, is the initial form, and the horses translate into the dictionary in the same way.

Who do you want to be in Uzbek ?, what? Where? Answers to this question in the words of the word performs the following syntactical tasks:

1. Holds the word of the beginning: For example, Anvar set the nerve. The machine stops. Also, the horseshoe in the head is also a word. For example, Pushkin, a Russian poet. Tashkent is a beautiful city.

**Exercise 35. Read the following statement. Define a syntactic function as follows:**

1. It is necessary to learn to serve the people with sincerity.
2. We are all talented students.
3. An elderly mother waited patiently for her son.
4. Tashkent is a city of friendship and brotherhood.
5. My daughter is a cup of tea.
6. Sea reduces ambient temperatures, and in winter it warms air.
7. How beautiful is the dawn!
8. Spring. Birds play in the sky.

### § 27 GENITIVE CASE

In Uzbek, the word "tajik" is made with the word affiliation, whose, what, what? , and this hierarchy indicates the following:

1. It means that one object belongs to the other, and the word will be used as follows: For example, Anvar's shout, Navoi's work, the seed of potato.
2. Everything and its unique character are the sign of the relationship, such as: Khorezm melon, the pike of the Kuva, the campus, the climate of Africa.
3. Indicates the subject matter and behavior of the subject, and the word in the foregoing will be mentioned: for example, the flight of a plane, the construction of the school, the rehabilitation of the patient, the student's reading.
4. It means that you have been nominated. The word in this case will be without sign (ie, affixis): the Agachy Theater, Navoi Street, Muxtumquli School.

5. Indicates the relationship between terms in terms of time. In this case, the word "tariq" is indefinite: Friday, spring months, lunch time, lesson time.

**Exercise 36. Read. Identify horses with flags and border marks and translate them into Russian.**

It is very difficult to find the seeds of the universe. 2. There will be a big concert at the University Club. 3. University Library is always busy with students. 4. The main building of the Ministry of Culture is located on Navoi Street. 5. In summer we go to the mountains for weekends every Saturday. 6. The school garden was created by the readers themselves.

### § 28 SET OF CASE

In the Uzbek language, the name of the origin is the person or object directed to the movement. To him, to-a, tokka, to whom, why, where? answer questions.

The horses in the route guide the following syntactic tasks:

1. Why, why? If you answer questions, you will be able to fill in the phrase: For example, students who support classes will need help.

2. Where? If the answer to the question is answered, it will be in vain. For example, the students entered the audience.

3. And sometimes when is a horse in the Uzbek language? answering the question and telling the story time. For example, "Umid Nihollari" sports games to be held in Khorezm were postponed to May (month).

The horses on the route receive the following, in the following cases:

To the words ending in the consonance with 1.k, the word affixed is added.

The words ending with the 2.K, and g consonants are added in the form of an affix: a spring - a springs, a mountain climb.



3. In other cases, it is always included in the form of affixes: it is like reading, to Tashkent, school.

However, when a Russian-language interval, a hood, a geographical name is added, it is written as: for example, a philologist-philologist, like a teacher-pedagogue.

**Exercise 37. Read. Define the horses in the direction of the direction of the direction:**

1. I sewed a slippery shirt. Do not stick with your stick. 3. The other thing ... is snowfall. The sparrow in the ... The sparrow has built. 5. The head of the head ... will be tested when trouble comes. 5. Bulk ... dam, the village ... it is called the aikul. 7. In the middle, all the Snow Maiden came ... 8. And if Tashkent came ... the circus would not go away.

**§ 29. INTELLIGIBLE CASE**

In Russian, the meaning of the Russian language is almost identical. The horse in the earliest in Uzbek language is made with affix and who, what, what? answer questions. The horse at the end of the day serves as an expressionist. For example, a good student will be able to prepare timely books and read fiction books.

**38 - exercise. Put the appropriate subtitles off, copy and translate it into Russian.**

1. The mother of the cat ... played. 2. I prepared the next lesson. 3. Give me the book "Uzbek language" from the nose. 4. I saw Rashid ... in the library. 5. I want to spend this summer vacation ... in my village. 6. Uzbek ... we are learning the lesson.

### § 30 PLACE CASE

In the Uzbek language, with the help of his horse at the time, he composes several grammatical meanings, and who, what, where? answer questions. There is no corresponding interpretation in Russian, so the grammatical meanings of the words that come from time to time are also given in Russian through different language and other grammatical means: For example,

- 1) In the case of a work or a substitute, a Russian or a prefabricated horse shall be issued with a horse on the table: Your books are on the table and your suit is in the closet.
- 2). In the case of a work-motion, the time spent in Russian, the assistant, the earnings, the cottage, the predlozhny

### § 31 EXIT CASE

The origin of the Uzbek language is formed by the affinity, from whom, from whom? Where? answer questions. In essence, these words represent the starting point, source, time, cause, and other grammatical meanings of the subject. There is no corresponding agreement with Russian origin. Therefore, the grammatical meanings of these horses are given in Russian by means of various grammatical and grammatical means. For example, I received a letter from my uncle, who has been working in Tashkent. It's raining in the morning. The children have come before you. Anvar did not go to pick cotton. I'm very happy with you. My friend is so sorry about you.

### Exercise 40 Translate the following into Russian

1. I did not come home forever.
2. At 8 am I got up and washed.
3. Grade 8 students compete in chemistry.
4. After returning home, I returned home.
5. Define the theme of the essay from the picture

below. 6. Horses higher than dogs. 7. Do not be afraid of the labor and fear of the blessing. 8. There is no wealth beyond health.

### § 32 FORMED OF NOUN

Nouns in Uzbek are mainly made using the following methods:

1. Using nounpower: athlete, salt, income.
2. Add or pair with words: gloves, corn, as well as Karakul.

Waterfowl Karasuw

Pen pencil notebook

Nounshoe-shaped nouns make up nouns with the following meaning:

2. Everything is horses. 3. Place nouns. 4. Abstract herbs.

### § 33. PERSONS OF NOUNS

In English, the following additions are made:

How By means of this appendix, horses that usually involve one occupation or one job are made: a builder, a sportsman, a player, an attendant.

-design. The horses with this attachment mean joint or singular: classmates, colleagues, cousins.

Also, in our language, the person who is made using the word "kash", " There are also horses that tell you, for example: chauffeur, jeweler, chef, linguist, reader, shinassus, gardener.

**Exercise 41. Move it. Draw them under the horseshoe add-ons and translate them into Russian.**

A maid, a flower, a tramp, a surnaychi, a librarian, a chatter, a classmate, a traitor, a fellow citizen, an athlete, a writer, a fan, a watchmaker, a saiga.

## **34§ FORMED OVERSEAS CONSUMER COMPOUNDS AND THEIR SOLUTION**

Articles and articles in Uzbek are made using the following additions:

- thinner (cutter, inch, inch): the toothbrush, the clip, the liner.

(s): intuition, motivation, fuel, incense.

-k, -ak: dry, sieve.

-k, -oq: tirok, tote, nail.

-ma: tucking, folding, printing.

-m, -im, -um: collection, clothes, sweat.

Swat: waterfall, salmon, kuldon.

**Exercise 42. Move it. The thing is the thing, the additive and lower your words into Russian.**

Earthen, Reaper, Pullover, Flare, Pistachio, Towel, Set, Laughter, Prison, Patch, Scarf, Paint, Brochure, Vacuum Cleaner, Compatibility, Flour.

### **§ 35. FORMED OF LOCATION**

Nouns are made in Uzbek using the following affixes:

-morse: wheat, orchard, flower.

-stoy: Uzbekistan, Gulistan.

-lock; utlok, toshlots,

**Exercise 43. Move it. Draw on the substitute for the affiliate companies, and use one of them to say the least.**

Almazar, sandy, meadow, reed, wheat, flower, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Gulistan.

### **§ 36 ADDITIONAL OF ABSTRACT NOUNS**

Abstract nouns in the Uzbek language often make a nounshoe with a single affix. This creates an abstract nounshoe in

nouns such as horse breeds, quality, numbers, such as: presence, affection, ecstasy, evil, thirst, unity, but with the help of our speech There are many abstract nouns that are made of: For example, being, homeland, space

**44 - exercise. Move it. Draw some of the abstract horseshoes and draw them into words.**

Friendliness, friendship, youth, joy, wealth, unity, cleanliness, joy, innovation, peace, freedom, existence, fatherhood.

### NEW WORDS

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Qulkop - perchatki  | 6. To'plam - sbornik      |
| 2. Quruvchi - stroitel | 7. Borliq -vsiyo sujestvo |
| 3. Kasbdosh -kollega   | 8. Yoshlik - molodost     |
| 4. Zargar -yuvelir     | 9. Nule - rech            |
| 5. Bog'bon - sadovod   | 10. Yangilik - novzst     |

### § 37 MAKE THAT ADD WORDS

The following horses can be made by adding or subtracting words in Uzbek:

1. Herbs: snow, snowball;
2. Horsky nouns: brother, brother-in-law;
3. Short nouns: UrSU, UN. Usually, combinations of horses, such as horse, quality, numbers, and verbs, are made by combining horses: ears, horseback, (number + horse), substitute (horse + verb). In addition, the names of places mentioned above are often represented by a common horse: Oqtepa, Toytepa, Akkurgan.

### § 38. BE WRITTEN OF THE ADD NOUNS

I. The following combinations of horses are written as:

1. Names of subject horses are as follows: stomach, oxygen.

2. However, the common horses from the add-on are: a cedar, a cradle of the brave.

The second part of the geographical names is represented by horses consisting of horses such as Syrdarya, Akdarya, Yangiyul, Oktepa.

II. In the second part, the common horses, starting with the pounded ones (e, yo, yu, or), are written separately: crack walnuts, boilers, washcloths.

#### **45 - exercise. Move it. Show Brothers Hubs in brackets.**

Example: Yenziariq (quality + noun).

Karakul, Altyaryk, Akkurgan, Bekabad, Kurgantepa, Gallaorol, Oqdaryo, Oktosh, Dehkonobod, Otchopar, Yangiyul, Kushkupir, Uchkurgan, Besharik, Yunusabad, Amudarya.

### **§ 39. WRITING AND STRUCTURING OF PAIR NOUNS**

The nouns made up of two different meanings, both meaning and grammatical, are called double horses.

Dual nouns are basically meanings of aggregation, summation. They are made in Uzbek as follows:

1. From the words that are closely related to one another: a home, a book-book.
2. From synonyms: happiness, power, food.
3. Anthrax: younger and older, ost.

Typically, double nouns are written with a hyphen: instruments, iron, and niece.

Note: Duplicate horses can not be inserted when using -u (-yu). For example, garden bust.

#### **46 - exercise. Copy the following pair of nouns. Explain their meaning in Russian and talk with the separated pairs of nouns.**

The neighbors, the neighbors, the teeth, the teapots, the torture, the equipment, the melon-watermelon, the parent, the mercy, the signs, the gallows, the sugarcane, eye, land, water, dangers, customs, attitudes, commerce, apples, and food.

## § 40 WRITING AND STRUCTURING OF ABBREVIATION NOUNS

Nouns with the need to reach concise speech are called abbreviated nouns. Abbreviations are typical of a noun category. They are not found in other word types.

Short nouns are made and written in Uzbek as follows:

1. From the first letter of words: National Security Service. Any such abbreviation is written in capital letters: UN.
2. The first compound of the compound combination, the initials of other words are taken: UZFA, UrSU.

Note: The distinguishing feature of short horses is important: Gafur Gulom - G.Gulom, Erkin Vohidov - E. Voxidov.

It should be noted separately, though, that a person's abbreviations and speech are not considered to be abusive. This method can be used only in the oral speech, to draw close to them, or to express more meanings such as strong exertion. For example, Guli (Gulbaxor), Mukhab (Muhabbat), Sado (Sadoqat), Bakho (Bakhodir).

**Exercise 47 Write the following abbreviations in full form and explain how their short cuts are shortened.**

Example: USA - United States of America

HABIT, NUU, UzDJTU, UzDJTI, UN, HPS, TV, YPX, MK, BAR, MF, MIA, IQV.

**Exercise 48. Find an abstract horseshoe letter in your own essay, and write down the exact phrase in their work.**

Examples: UrSU - Urgench State University and UrSU will hold a scientific conference on "Linguistic problems".

### NEW WORDS

1. Qorbobo - dedmoroz
5. Azob -muchenie
2. Qarindosh - rodstvennik
6. Muammo - problema
3. O'rinbosar - zamestitel
7. Urf-odat - obychie
4. Tog'a - dyadya

### § 41. ADJECTIVE.

Both in Uzbek and Russian, it is called an independent word that denotes the sign, color, size, shape, taste, attributes, and place and time of the subject. What are the qualities? will answer the questions. Also, adjectives have morphological features such as degrading or diminishing the mark of the subject: a bewitching child, the happiest child; yellow - sap - yellow - and yellow. Qualities are often attributed to horseback, sometimes with verbs. For example, the 1 stellar wind blows. 2. Mahmud writes beautifully.

The first word in the first sentence is the quality of the horse, and the second word is connected to verbs (beautiful writing).

### INTERVIEW

- Which company is this?
- This is Alisher Navoi company.
- What does the company have on the farm lands? \
- The shirkats cultivate mainly vegetable and melon crops.
- What kind of vegetables does it produce?
- It grows carrots, onions, cucumbers, cabbage, eggplant, buttermilk and potatoes.



- From the fruits?
- Fruit is grown apples, plums, peaches and grapes.

#### **42§. ADJECTIVE CONDITIONS**

The adjectives in Uzbek are often made of nouns and verbs. There are following types of quality additives:

-li. Ownership of a conception of a sense of conformity means that the subject is suitable and suitable for a job: a smart girl, a picture book, a knowledgeable person.

You are not. It does not mean that there is an unknown subject: fruit tree, saltless food, weak wrestler.

-y, -viy. It expresses peculiarity of the object from which it is understood. If it ends with a bell, then if it ends with the sound, it will be added to the annotations: family problems, public holidays, and scientific works.

-ki. This means that the character is the same as the time or place. Finished with sounds of singing and sounds

For the words, the sound of the sound that is ending with the noise, it adds and adds: the summer holidays, the evening meal, the last bell, the foreign affairs.

-chan. It is a form of enlargement: a shy child, a happy mother, and a mobile youth.

-show. From the point of view of the meanness of the meaning, it is as follows: a wet stream, a fertile apple.

-ba It means that it has a meaning which is understood from its own point of view. At the same time, the meaning of this supplement is often attributed to the quality created by the affix: energy-rich, wealthy-state.

-be It means that you have no sense of meaning from your own point of view. The attributes made by this annoying lexicon in

Uzbek often correspond to the meanings of your affectionate attitudes, such as unconditional, innocent, innocent, impatient.

Indicates extravagance in movement or position. When the words end with a rhythmic sound, the words that come to an end with a sounds of sound, such as, are coupled with the quality of their attributes, such as sharp, jumping, crushing, crushing.

-k, -ik, -uk, -uk. Ownership of a feature indicates compliance. For verbs ending in a loud voice in the Uzbek language, -k, -k, -k, -uq, -uq and -uq are used to compile the verbs. At the end of the verb, the underside of the verb is transformed into the underside of the verb, as well as the wavelength, which is the ubiquitous sound, and in other cases, the -ik, -ik additions are added: shimmering - shiny, closed, scattered

-defense. It refers to a meaning that has been understood from its own point of view. (although the pointer is sometimes spoken in the living language, but always in the original form). For example, it's like a shellfish, a spherical, austere.

- chak In doing so, the work is an act of motion, status, and character, such as: a humble man, a shy girl, a braggart. It is: a refugee, a coward, a coward, laughable;

-mon: bilarmon, toparmon, ustabuzarmon;

-agon: rape, rack, runner;

or intolerant, sober, cheerful, sticky.

**49 - exercise. Read the words below and answer the questions below.**

1. Are the first pillars divided into meaningful parts?

2. How are the attributes of the second and third columns made?

## ALISHER NAVOIY

Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441 in Herat. He was brought up with Temur princes during his childhood. His father was a fanatic and interested in literature. Poets often gathered in the Navoi House to read poems and talk about art. This has been an important part of Alisher's interest in literature. She started writing poems as she was 10-12 years old.

In 1472, Alisher Navoi was appointed minister. But this position did not satisfy the poet. That is why he started creating creative works. Alisher Navoi, in his work "Khamasa", published the issues of public interest. This work is composed of five epic poems: "Hilarious abror", "Leyla and Majnun", "Farkhad and Shirin", "Sap plenet", "Saddi Iskandari" (Vat Iskandara). In these wonderful poems, the poet sang friendship, love, care for people, honesty, prosperity, love for work.

Alisher Navoi's works are read by our people. His works are based on such works as "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Dilorom", "Egypt and Suhail". There are also many scientific and literary works about Navoi.

In our country, streets, villages, districts, theaters, educational institutions and mahallas are called Alisher Navoi. Navoi statue is also located in Navoi region and Tashkent city.

Alisher Navoi, the sultan of words, the great poet, scientist and thinker, died on January 3, 1561 in the city of Herat.

**Homework. Read texts, discuss questions, and interact.**

### INTERVIEW.

"How much is it now?"

- Now it is twelve o'clock.

- What time did you come to work today?

- Today I came to work at five o'clock in the afternoon.
- How many minutes walk?
- I walked for fifteen minutes.
- When is the job done? The work will end at four o'clock.
- When did the sun come out?
- The sun rises six and a half.
- When does the sun go down today?
- It is sunset today, twenty-one and a half minutes later.

### NEW WORDS

Kesmoq -rezat

Chidamoq - viderjivat

Davr – vremya

Tayinlamoq - naznachat

Ijodiy – tvorcheskiy

Manfaat - polza, blago

### § 43. PRONOUN

Both the Uzbek and Russian languages are a combination of other word categories (noun, quality, number). What is the meaning of the word in Turkish is the answer to the question of that category. Accordingly, it comes with the functions of the speaker, the identifying and the filling. For example:

1. Uktam was distinguished among his friends, so he respected him.
2. Mahmud - student, he studies at university.
3. There are many cultivated areas in the Khunky district, and these areas are also increasing in other districts of our region.
4. There are thousands of books in the faculty of our faculty, and there are books in the library.

Both meanings are meanings that are meant to refer to are subdivided into by types. In particular, there is enough Uzbek language in Russian, eight types of pronouns divided by. You can see these in the table below you can:

№	O'zbek tilidagi turlari	№	Rus tilidagi turlari
1.	Kishilik olmoshlari	1.	Lichnye mestoimeniya
2.	O'zlik olmoshlari	2.	Vozvratnoe mestoimeniya
3.	Ko'rsatish olmoshlari	3.	Ukazatelnoe mestoimeniya
4.	So'roq olmoshlari	4.	Voprositelnoe mestoimeniya
5.	Belgilash olmoshlari	5.	Opredelitelnie mestoimeniya
6.	Bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari	6.	Otritsatelnie mestoimeniya
7.	Gumon olmoshlari	7.	Neopredelenie mestoimeniya
		8.	Prityakatelnye mest-niya

**44§ PERSONAL PRONOUNS.** The pronouns in the Uzbek language are called personality pronouns: I, you, he, we, you, they. People's pronouns are just like horses. When you add me and your personality pronouns and receipts, and also when you add an ownership addendum, one letter is written down and written as: you, me, your, my, and yours. In addition, personality pronouns, occasional and exit appear in the case of the 3rd entity, one letter is written and written: it, like it. The personality of personality pronouns I sometimes have the same meaning as I, that we use, distinguish, and commend. For example, who brought these pictures? As we brought it. Sometimes, in terms of respect, I will use you in the 2nd unit of the unit instead of II. For example, my brother sent you a letter. Likewise, affection may also be the result of the Psychiatric Patients I and II individuals: You are here and we are here. The plural is the meaning of this.

**59 - exercise. Translate the following into Uzbek and below the privacy diagrams.**

U menya plate krasivoe.

U tebya plate krasivoe.

U nas plate krasivoe.

Nashi plate krasivie.

Vashi plate krasivie.

Ix plate krasivye.

**Exercise 60. Write it. Find the person's diapers and explain how they write.**

1. You are in the field. (Article). 2. If you sow your seeds, you will not be tired. (Macal). 3. We wish you success in learning. 4. Do some rest. 5. I do not answer them. 6. Parizod told him the story. 7. Do not interfere with my work. 8. I am engaged in sports. 9. Sport helps me to be more energetic and courageous.

#### **§ 45. SELF-ACCESSION**

The word used in the Uzbek language to identify or emphasize the subject is called a humble pronoun. Self-help plugin is used as a substitute for three persons. For example, I, myself, you - you, yourself - like you. The self-alignment also applies to the subject of the subject: This machine is very nice and is not too expensive. In addition, the pupil of the spinal cord turns. However, there must be an ownership supplement after it has been taken. For example:

1. Welcome to my first visit.
2. Cursing is the fault of my own.
3. Thoughts of the Sun - Make your own + i +.
4. It is known that your traveling partner is your own.
5. When it comes time to say,
6. If we ask for a solution, let's ask ourselves.

There is no form of subordination in the Russian language of the spinal cord (sebya), which applies to all three persons in the same form as unity and plurality. For example, either vinyl sebya - I blamed myself. Ti vinyl sebya

You blamed yourself. Vi vinili sebya - You condemned yourself.  
Walnut seeds - They blamed themselves.

**61 - exercise. Copy conversations. Identify your own pupils and find out who they are.**

1. I tell you what I have written. 2. He is a rude, sluggish cat that is rude. 3. A person's respect is in his hands. 4. I was alone in the Chamber.

5. These seedlings were planted by the Governor itself. 6. I dig the apple pie. 7. Everyone's sleeping, and I'm alone with the night. 8. Dojiyahon is like my daughter. 9. She's sweet, she's just tired, she's tired. (Peach, peach). 10. Sit down.

**§ 46. DEMONSTRATE PRONOUNS**

The pronouns used for presenting the subject are called show diaries. They are: that's it, that's it, that's it, that's it. The pronouns in the English language are the same as that of the personality of the personality pups III. But it is possible to differentiate them according to the meaning of the word. For example, Alisher Navoi is a great writer. Who is he in the XV circle, who is the term "personality"? will respond to the query.

Demonstration shows correspond to each other in Uzbek and Russian: for example, eto (eto, eta); u, usha - tot (ta, to); mana - vot; aka - von; This is - et et et eto; main u -von tot (ta, to); such as shunaka - takoy (takaya, takoe), takov (takova, takovo); so much - stolko; this is (siya, siyo).

As can be seen in the above examples, Russian pelviss, besides the laugh, show three (mujskoy, jenskoy, sredniy) rods and adapt to the horse and the rod they are bound to. . The show shows in Uzbek are not compatible with the horse, they come together by way of conciliation. Here is a description: Etot malchik - this child,

a jenshchina - a woman, a coat of eto coat - or a lady or a lady - like those men.

Also, in the Uzbek language, this is the case when the same letters appear in the preceding letter, when the pointer is rotated by the gestures, the instances and outputs, or when the attachments are added to them, it is written as follows: it is as much as it should be.

**62 - exercise. Copy conversations. Identify the demonstration papers and explain their meanings.**

1. It sounded very familiar to him.
2. This is where he is distinguished from the neighborhood.
3. This homeless little creature can now be transformed into a wild goat, which is in the mountains.
4. For the first time I see such a beautiful car.
5. That's why he also knew that he had gained a lot of money in this trunk.
6. I was born in this village and grew up here.
7. Give me that book, because I like it very much.
8. Everything is in this country.

**§ 47. QUESTION PRONOUNS**

Interrogation papers in the Uzbek language indicate a subject, a person, a character, or an interrogation. The questionnaire in English corresponds to the Russian questionnaire, which is used in the same meaning and function. The difference between them is that the questionnaires used in the Uzbek language are used in unity and plurality, and in Russian they are used only in unity. For example, who, who, what, who? such as.

Hearing, quality, number, and questioning in the Uzbek language are: Who?, What ?, who ?, what? (for horse), which ?, how? (in terms of quality and attitude), how much? How so? (in terms of number).

Lecture pamphlets come together in Uzbek and Russian: Masachan, this is etot (eto, eta); u, usha - tot (ta, to);



Usually, the word is pronounced, with a hint of pronunciation:  
What do you see? What did you do in the museum?

In both languages, spelling puzzles also serve to connect a phrase to a second compound or phrase, in which case it does not mean, but rather a grammatical relationship. For example, if you shoot, you hit it - Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.

**63 - exercise. Take the following statements into Russian and skip the section below.**

1. Who do the same thing? 2. What do you mean? 3. Which writers do you know? 4. Who has high voice? 5. Where did you go in the morning? 6. What assignment was given to Sheryl? 7. How many people have been killed? 8. Why Should I Live? 9. How many students do you have in your group? 10. What interests you?

**§ 48. SIGN UPS.** In the Uzbek language, the pronouns are used to describe the pronouns used to describe subjects. They are used to separate, isolate or isolate objects or their marks.

Sign ups and drops are: all, all, total, all, everyone, what, every, all, some, whatever.

The narrative in English is divided into two groups according to its meaning. The first group separates the person, the thing, and the mark; everybody, every one, some, whatever. The second group serves for consolidation and generalization: all, all, all.

Signposts correspond to each other in Uzbek and Russian. Their main difference is not so much. Only Uzbek language pens are bound by a horse, and it does not rotate in such a situation. Hence, it does not fit with the horse, it's just a hug. Russian definition pamphlets come together with a horse, and the rod is adapted to the number and position. For example, each team is a massive

collective, the whole university is a university, and every student is a student, and in every case - like a kajdoy rabote.

**64 Exercise. Please translate the following into Russian and define marks for the assignment.**

1. Do not want to do anywhere, there is a stone-sculpture everywhere. (Article). 2. Each of us has planted a bush. 3. I've read all these books. 4. Do not forget about your mission everywhere. 5. All the flowers at our university have been opened. 6. Have a good day in Saturday, live. 7. Every one a village, a city. 8. The teacher asked each of them three questions.

**65 Insert and paste pointers instead of pointers.**

Sample: All ... happy and happy < all happy too. 1. Everyone ... at their discretion. 2. All workers ... should be dumped. 3. Everyone needs ... active work. 4. We all came to the feast. 5. The coercion is all ... equal. 6. All ... we worked a little. 7. Everyone ... once a month went to a dining-room. 8. Everyone ... has their own wish.

**§ 49. UNHEALTHY PRONOUNS**

The term "neglected" is called retrospective pronouns. They summarize and summarize the character and sum that is not in Uzbek language. Russian, Russian, and Russian are also available in Uzbek.

If there are any comments in the Uzbek language that will be denied beforehand, the Russian version will be added to the request, before the commencement. For example, nobody - nobody, no nitcho, no, no - nikakoy, no - niskolko, and nobody - nichey. As you can see from the above examples, all the words in the Uzbek language are summarized in Russian, and the Russian version is written in the annotation form.

## **66. Put your foot downs on points instead of dots.**

Sample: ... do not know, you know, I know. - Nobody knows, you know, I know.

1. do not know, you know, I know. 2. When I arrived, I was not in the classroom. 3. The visitor ... did not run. 4. In the shop, the Shakira is different from the father. 5. We are not to blame need. 6. Children ... do not care about our country. 7 Undecided.

## **§ 50. SUSPECT COMEDIES**

Pronouns, which mean uncertainty, suspicion, are called suspicion. They are present in the talk, but are unclear, unknown, person, or symbol for the speaker. Suspicion packs are made in both languages (Uzbek and Russian) and made from pearls. Suspicion in Uzbek is made possible by adding one or more of the following: abstract, allanim, somehow, somehow; someone, something like that. From the examples above, it is seen that the suspicion generated by the elements, all, is always in combination. In Russian, the suspicion is made by inserting a pair of pre-comedies, and also by inserting the coe-element before the comic amnesia: necto, nechto, nekotoryy, neksolko,; koe-kto, koe-chto. Additionally, you can add suspicion to the end of the hackney transplant - kto-to, chto-to, kto-libo, chto-libo, kto-nibud, chto-nibud, kakoy like a noodle.

Please note that the suspicion made by the proxy is written in combination, the koe-element and, -libo, the suspicion made by nibudicheses are written using a line.

It should be noted separately that the part that expresses the language in Uzbek language remains unchanged, and all the elements of the element can change in the speech, that is, one can

use the other one instead. For example, someone // someone, some // some, allanima // something // something like that.

**67 - exercise. Identify suspicion phrases in your spelling and translate them into Russian.**

1. Someone knocked on the door. Something shone in the darkness.  
3. The library brought some magazines from the library. 4. One of the riders hurled a horse. 5. The scribe called for someone and said something. 6. I once read this book. 7. I already wrote this exercise. 8. He was expecting something else to say. 9. I was prepared to talk, but I could not speak for some reason. 10. Bella knows what a terrible thing has happened.

**68 - exercise. Add suspicion phrases instead of dots, and repeat phrases.**

1. In that moment, at the gate ... the ghost seemed to disappear. 2. He asks you. 3. He is coming. 4. Only one thing he noticed: he went out to the house. 5. ... she forgot it. 6. It's a letter ... to him.

**NEW WORDS**

Ajralmoq		-otdelyatsya
Topishmoq -zagadka		
Maqtanmoq		-xvalitsya
Chog`ishtirmoq -sveryat		
Sochmoq -sipat	Xizmat -slujba	
Quruq -suxoy	Yozuvchi -pisatel	
Dovyurak -smeliy	Belgilamoq -namechat	
Burch -dolq	G`amxurlik -zabotlivost	
Xodim -kadr	Korong`i -temnota	
O`g`ri -vor	Laxza -mgnovenie	

## § 51. VERB

Words that describe the meaning of action and position are called verbs. In Uzbek, the verb is associated with a horse, which means its movement and its active state. According to their morphological features and syntactical tasks, the verbs in both Uzbek and Russian are very different. For example, there are no rod, vid categories in Uzbek, but the language is so rich in modern forms.

The English-language verbs are transmitted and used in three different ways: what did they do? What does it do? What does it do? answer one of the questions.

## § 52. NAME OF NUTRITION AND INFINITIVES

The name of the movement in Uzbek is a form of verb, which does not mean the meaning of the person, the present, but rather the horse's task in speech.

The name of the action is made in the Uzbek language by inserting one of the -match, -sh (-ish), -v (-uv). For example, read, read, write, write, exit + text, set + ash, have, + uv, and + uv.

-sh (-ish), -mok; The name of the action made with the affix is the active form of the verb. The name of the action made through the -v (-uv) additions is rarely used.

The action name has horizons. Because the name of the movement expresses meaning, and the change is like a horse. For example, reading, reading, studying, studying, teaching, reading. Also, in Uzbek, the form of the verb, which is closely related to the Russian verb, is closer to the form. But in spite of the above similarities, the Uzbek language has absolutely no corresponding form of infinite to Russian verbs.

**69. Translate the following statements into Uzbek underneath the verbs.**



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