



LEXICO-STYLISTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL-STYLISTIC PARADIGM OF ADVERBS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

The scientific article examines the lexical-stylistic and morphological-stylistic paradigm of adverbs of the Russian language. Analysis of linguistic and methodological literature in the aspect of the problem under study showed that the stylistic paradigm is especially pronounced at the lexical level. The scientific article also examines speech interference generated by the stylistic properties of adverbs of the Russian language, which is most clearly manifested in lexical-stylistic and morphological-stylistic paradigmatics.

KEYWORDS: *adverb, stylistics, morphological stylistics, paradigmatic interference, syntagmatic interference, lexical-stylistic paradigm, morphological-stylistic paradigm.*

INTRODUCTION

The Russian and Uzbek languages are in constant contact with each other and have mutual influence and interaction on each other, which leads to interference, which greatly complicates the mastery of the Russian language by Uzbek students.

Interference is specific speech errors that arise in conditions of bilingualism in the process of negative transfer of skills and abilities of the native language to the one being studied, taking into account their similarities and differences.

Interference phenomena can be differentiated depending on the nature of the structural differences in the contacting languages. This is how paradigmatic and syntagmatic interference are distinguished. Paradigmatic interference is traditionally classified as follows:

1. Under-differentiation (in the presence of differential features in the Uzbek language and their absence in Russian).
2. Over-differentiation (in the presence of differential features in the target language and their absence in Uzbek).
3. Reinterpretation of linguistic facts (in the presence of different differential features in both languages in the same grammatical categories).

Syntagmatic interference includes a set of rules for the linear compatibility of linguistic units and is divided into the following types: 1) resegmentation (errors in speech in a second language that appear at the syntagmatic level): a) plus - segmentation; b) minus - segmentation; 2) metathesis. [4, p.17]

The features of paradigmatic and syntagmatic interference are determined by the level structure of the language hierarchy. In this regard, level interference is distinguished, which is

divided into lexical, semantic, syntactic and morphological interference. Let's consider speech interference generated by the stylistic features of the dialect of the Russian and Uzbek languages. The stylistic features of the dialect of the Russian and Uzbek languages are manifested in the stylistic paradigmatics of the synonymous series.

The term "paradigm" is used in morphology with the meaning of "a system of inflectional changes that are a model of formation for a given part of speech" (for example, paradigm 1 of the declension of nouns), as well as (a set of the same word (for example, table - table - table) [3, p. 267] The totality of linguistic units used in stylistically neutral, literary and colloquial speech constitute a stylistic paradigm.

The stylistic paradigm is based on the identity (or proximity) of the basic meaning of the linguistic units included in it (this can be both lexical and grammatical meaning, for example: gender, person, case) with differences in their stylistic indicators (stylistic and emotional-expressive coloring). [1, p. 14-15]

Thus, the adverbs simultaneously, immediately, at once (colloquial), suddenly (colloquial), vraz (simple), synchronously, included in the same stylistic paradigm, have the same lexical meaning, but have different stylistic connotations: neutral, colloquial and vernacular.

For example: 1. At the same time, immediately, at once (colloquial), suddenly (colloquial), at once (simple), synchronously. a) At the same time as someone or something. These words are used in cases when we are talking about an action, a state relating to several persons, phenomena, etc.; simultaneously and synchronously have a broader meaning: they are used not only in cases when we are talking about the



simultaneous action or state of several persons, objects, etc., but also when talking about an individual person or individuals, an individual object, etc. etc., performing any action, being in any state at the same time with someone or something; words at once, at once and more rare suddenly and at once are used only when we are talking about the simultaneous action or state of several persons, objects, etc., are characteristic of everyday colloquial speech; synchronously used in special and book speech. b) At the same time (do, perform two or more actions, direct your actions, efforts, etc. to several different objects). At once and suddenly in this meaning it is used less often, the word suddenly has an outdated character [5, p. 43-44].

2. At the same time, at the same time, together with that, together. These words are used in relation to various, usually contradictory characteristics, actions combined in smb., sth. [5, p. 43-44].

The stylistic paradigm is especially pronounced at the lexical level. It is known that linguistic units have their own semantic and stylistic meanings, for example, the adverbs frankly, frankly (colloquial), without hiding (colloquial) are close, identical in their actual semantic meaning, but their stylistic meaning is different. The adverb frankly has zero stylistic connotation, and the adverbs frankly, without concealment, relate to the colloquial style, they are stylistically colored. The first word reflects the main meaning of the word (to tell something, to admit something without hiding, without hiding anything). The last two words have an additional connotation (they support complete frankness and are used in conversational speech). [5, p. 93].

The lexical-stylistic paradigm can be composed of stylistically neutral, stylistically elevated and stylistically reduced vocabulary, for example, adverbs are really, in fact used in literary-bookish speech, an adverb really has a literary-colloquial character, and an adverb is truly used in bookish speech. [2, p. 93, 100, 102]

The morphological-stylistic paradigm has its own characteristics in contrast to the lexical-stylistic paradigm. It is known that adverbs are not inflected or conjugated, they do not have endings that could change, adverbs are an unchangeable part of speech. However, a certain group of adverbs (with -o) has a paradigm of change according to degrees of comparison. The complete paradigm consists of three members, but most adverbs do not have a simple superlative form (deepest, lowest, etc.) The form below all is a phrase in the meaning of a superlative degree. [7, p. 141]

Members of the morphological paradigm, in contrast to the lexical-stylistic one, include words of the same word form and have a common lexical and grammatical meaning; they are called stylistic variants, for example: bolder - bolder, faster - faster. The morphological-stylistic paradigm covers a small number of units; it is limited not to three main members, as in the lexical-stylistic one, but only to two: neutral - colloquial; bookish - neutral. Here the stylistic oppositions between them are very unstable, for example, both the wall variant and the

wall variant can be used in both stylistically elevated and stylistically reduced speech with noticeable dissonance. [1, p. 24]

Thus, the morphological-stylistic paradigm differs from the lexical-stylistic one: 1) incomplete composition (has two members); 2) blurred coloring; 3) the absence of emotional and stylistic layers; 4) insignificant coverage of morphological units. [1, p. 25]

In morphological-stylistic paradigmatics, both proper grammatical and word-forming morphemes are considered, for example, affixes contribute to the formation of a stylistically colored word from a neutral one: in the evening - in the evening (colloquial); little - little (colloquial); in winter - in winter (colloquial); quietly - quietly (colloquial). In general, examining the lexical-stylistic and morphological-stylistic paradigms, we can conclude that in both cases interference phenomena are generated on the basis of synonymy, both lexical and grammatical. [6, p. 65-68].

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