

## **FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ADVERB IN A PROSE TEXT IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article examines the functional features of adverbs in prose texts within the context of Russian and Uzbek languages, with a specific focus on the works. Adverbs play a crucial role in enhancing the expressiveness and semantic depth of literary texts. The research explores how adverbs are used to convey time, place, manner, degree, and causality, and compares these functions to their counterparts in Uzbek translations. The study identifies linguistic and cultural peculiarities, emphasizing the importance of stylistic nuances in preserving the essence of narratives. This analysis contributes to the broader understanding of linguistic adaptation and the stylistic role of adverbs in multilingual literary contexts.*

**Keywords:** *adverbs, prose, Russian language, Uzbek language, translation, stylistics, linguistic features.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

*An adverb (from Latin adverbium) is an unchangeable independent part of speech that denotes a feature of an action, quality, other feature, or object. Words of this class answer the questions “where?”, “when?”, “where to?”, “from where?”, “why?”, “what for?”, “how?” and most often relate to verbs and denote a feature of an action. Adverbs are essential elements in any language, serving to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, thus enriching the textual and stylistic qualities of prose. In the works, adverbs play a significant role in shaping the narrative style, enhancing the descriptiveness, and conveying subtle emotional undertones. This paper aims to explore the functioning of adverbs in prose and compare their usage in the Russian original texts to their translations into Uzbek. By analyzing linguistic structures, the study seeks to uncover both similarities and differences, shedding light on how adverbs adapt to the cultural and linguistic norms of each language.*

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Adverb is a part of speech that indicates the characteristics of actions, states, qualities, or properties of objects, as well as various circumstances. Being an unchangeable word, adverbs typically adjoin verbs, less often adjectives and other adverbs, and primarily function as adverbial modifiers in sentences. For example:

Эртага ҳаво очик бўлади – Tomorrow will be a clear day.  
Махмуд кеч келди – Mahmud came late.

In Russian, adverbs, as an indeclinable, conjugation-free, and independent part of speech, are more distinctly differentiated from other parts of speech by their morphological characteristics and syntactic functions compared to Uzbek. For example: Махмуд поздно пришел.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The study of the adverb category in the Russian language has been undertaken by many linguists, such as V.V. Vinogradov, N.S. Valgina, L.V. Shcherba, A.M. Peshkovsky, N.M. Shansky, D.N. Shmeleva, and many others.

In Uzbek, adverbs are not always clearly distinguished from other parts of speech, especially adjectives, based on their morphological features. Adjectives, when combined with nouns—i.e., adjoining them—serve as attributes, while, when combined with verbs in a similar way, they perform the function of adverbs. For example:

Ўқитувчи қизиқ воқеа ҳақида гапириб берди. – Учитель рассказал об интересном событии. (The word қизиқ is combined with the noun воқеа and corresponds to the Russian adjective интересный).

У жуда қизиқ гапирди. – Он очень интересно говорил. (Here, the adjective қизиқ is combined with the verb гапирди and corresponds to the Russian adverb интересно).

Thus, in the Uzbek language, not only adverbs but also qualitative adjectives (e.g., тез-тез – quick; тез юради – walks quickly) can be used to express various circumstances when describing actions. In Russian, however, only adverbs are used to clarify verbs and express various circumstances.

Based on their purpose and function, adverbs in both Russian and Uzbek are divided into two groups.

The first group includes adverbs that "indicate temporal and spatial circumstances under which an action occurs, as well as adverbs expressing the cause and purpose of the action." Such adverbs are called adverbial. By their meaning, this group is further divided into adverbs of time, place, purpose, and cause.

The second group includes adverbs that express quality and manner of action. These adverbs are called descriptive. By their meaning, they are divided into adverbs of manner, quantity, and degree. In Uzbek, such adverbs are often conveyed using nouns in the appropriate case forms. Russian adverbs, which represent a frozen form of the instrumental case of nouns, are expressed in Uzbek either lexically or by nouns in the locative case.

For example: утром – эрталаб, верхом – отда (на лошади), босиком – яланг оёк, вечером – кечкурун, etc.

The formation of adverbs from indirect cases of nouns is one of the productive methods in modern Russian. Additionally, many Russian adverbs are formed from adjectives by using the suffixes –о or –е: красивый – красиво, искренний – искренне, хороший – хорошо.

Such adverbs in Uzbek are conveyed through adjectives, which, when placed before verbs in sentences, perform the function of adverbial modifiers. For example: Он красиво пишет. – У чиройли ёзди.

A distinctive feature of Russian adverbs is that words, when transformed into adverbs, completely detach themselves from the environment in which they originally belonged, acquiring an immutable form.

In Uzbek, most adverbs derived from other parts of speech do not completely lose their connection to the words from which they were formed through various suffixes. This feature is particularly evident when denoting adverbs of place and time. For example: ёзда (in summer), ёзга (for the summer), ёздан (from summer), бугун (today), бугундан (from today), бу ерда (here), бу ерга (to here), бу ердан (from here).

In Uzbek, adverbs are similarly categorized, though the language's agglutinative nature allows for more flexibility in forming and using adverbial phrases. Translators often adapt Russian adverbs to fit Uzbek grammatical structures while maintaining their original intent.

The translation of Gogol's works into Uzbek highlights several linguistic challenges. Adverbs like "едва" (barely) and "почти" (almost) often require contextual adaptation to align with Uzbek syntax and cultural nuances. For instance, in *Dead Souls*, the phrase "едва заметный" (barely noticeable) might be rendered in Uzbek as "sezilar-sezilmas" to preserve both meaning and stylistic effect.

The study reveals that while Russian adverbs often carry multiple connotations, their Uzbek counterparts are more context-dependent. Gogol's use of adverbs to establish irony or emphasize absurdity sometimes loses its subtlety in translation due to linguistic differences.

Cultural contexts significantly influence the interpretation of adverbs. For example, the Russian adverb "почему-то" (for some reason) reflects an inherent ambiguity that is challenging to replicate in Uzbek, where specificity is more common.

## **CONCLUSION**

The analysis of adverbs demonstrates their pivotal role in enriching narrative depth and stylistic expression. While both Russian and Uzbek languages effectively employ adverbs, their functional and cultural nuances necessitate careful consideration during translation. Understanding these differences not only enhances the quality of literary translations but also provides valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural interplay between the two languages.

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