

IRSTI 16.21.35

DOI <https://doi.org/10.52081/PhSJ.2026.v14.i2.077>

K.B. Jumaeva

E-mail: zumaevakamila41@gmail.com

Non-governmental Higher Educational Institution Alfraganus University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

MENTAL GRAMMAR IN THE CONTEXT OF UZBEK-RUSSIAN BILINGUISM: MECHANISMS OF INTERLINGUISTIC INTERACTION

Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the formation and functioning of mental grammar in the context of Uzbek–Russian bilingualism developing within the multicultural space of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Mental grammar is conceptualized as an integrated and dynamic cognitive system that ensures the storage, processing, and production of grammatical structures in two typologically distinct languages. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of interaction between linguistic representations, manifested in the phenomena of code-switching and cross-linguistic interference. Based on the analysis of speech data, the main types of code-switching (intra-sentential and inter-sentential) are identified, and hybrid morphological models are described, demonstrating the existence of a unified cognitive space in the bilingual mind. The study systematizes the types of interference (phonetic, lexical, morphological, grammatical, and syntactic), which illustrate the transfer of first language (L1) structures to the second language (L2). Interference is interpreted not as a mere set of errors, but as a natural result of the superimposition of stable cognitive schemas onto new linguistic representations. The findings allow mental grammar in Uzbek-Russian bilingualism to be characterized as an adaptive hybrid system based on mechanisms of activation, structural interaction, and selective retrieval of linguistic patterns. The conclusions refine current understandings of the cognitive organization of bilingual consciousness and outline prospects for further psycholinguistic research in the field of bilingualism.

Keywords:

mental lexicon, mental dictionary, mental grammar, cognitive mechanisms, code-switching, cross-linguistic interference, bilingualism, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics.

For citation:

Jumaeva K.B. Mental Grammar in the Context of Uzbek–Russian Bilingualism: Mechanisms of Interlinguistic Interaction // Philological Sciences Journal. – 2026. – Vol. 14. – №2. – Pp. 19-27. DOI <https://doi.org/10.52081/PhSJ.2026.v14.i2.077>

Introduction

In the context of globalization and the intensification of intercultural contacts, bilingualism is no longer perceived as a marginal phenomenon but is increasingly recognized as a typical form of linguistic existence of the individual. The expansion of educational, professional, and sociocultural interactions contributes to the formation of stable bilingual communities in which language contact acquires a systematic character. In this regard, Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, functioning within the multicultural space of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is of particular scholarly interest.

Uzbek and Russian belong to different typological groups and differ significantly in their phonetic, morphological, and syntactic structures. Their long-standing and active coexistence in educational, professional, and everyday communication creates unique conditions for the development of a specific cognitive model of linguistic consciousness. In this context, a bilingual speaker does not merely command two autonomous language systems but develops an integrated strategy for speech processing and production, based on the complex interaction of grammatical and lexical representations.

Special attention should therefore be given to the study of bilingual mental grammar as a cognitive system that ensures the storage, organization, and activation of grammatical patterns in two languages. An analysis of its functioning makes it possible to gain deeper insight into the mechanisms of code-switching, cross-linguistic interference, and the hybridization of linguistic forms. The investigation of these processes contributes to refining current understandings of the cognitive organization of bilingual consciousness and expands the theoretical framework of psycholinguistic and cognitive-linguistic research on bilingualism.

Materials and research methods

The issue of mental grammar can be traced back to fundamental research in generative linguistics and psycholinguistics of the second half of the twentieth century. A key role in shaping this field was played by the works of Noam Chomsky [Chomsky, 1965], who substantiated the concept of internalized grammar as a system of rules represented in the speaker's mind. The theory of Universal Grammar, as well as the distinction between competence and performance, laid the foundation for understanding grammar as a cognitive structure that enables the production and interpretation of an infinite number of utterances.

The concept of mental grammar was further developed in the works of S. Pinker [Pinker, 1994], R. Jackendoff [Jackendoff, 2002], and M. Tomasello [Tomasello, 2003], as well as within the framework of cognitive linguistics, where grammatical structures are viewed as part of a broader system of conceptualization and categorization of experience. Psycholinguistic studies (e.g., W. Levelt [Levelt, 1989] and others) have clarified the mechanisms of storage and retrieval of grammatical information in speech production.

In the context of bilingualism, the problem of mental grammar has acquired a new dimension. U. Weinreich's work laid the foundations for the study of language contact and interference. In subsequent research by E. Bialystok [Bialystok 2001; Bialystok 2011], F. Grosjean [Grosjean, 2010], J. Green [Green, 1998], and others, bilingual grammar is conceptualized as an integrated system in which two languages interact at the level of representations and control mechanisms. Contemporary neurolinguistic evidence confirms that the bilingual's mental grammar does not consist of two fully isolated systems, but rather functions as a dynamic cognitive structure with both shared and language-specific areas of activation.

Bilingualism in the Republic of Uzbekistan represents a relevant and socially significant phenomenon, shaped by historical, cultural, and educational factors in the development of society. The active functioning of Uzbek and Russian in various spheres of communication necessitates a comprehensive scientific understanding of bilingual processes. Issues related to the theory of bilingualism in Uzbek linguistics have been addressed in the works of M. Dzhusupov [Dzhusupov, 2016], Sh.I. Dzhuraev [Dzhuraev, 2018], M.T. Zokirov [Zokirov, 2007] and other scholars, who have made significant contributions to the study of language contact, interference, and the functioning of languages within a multicultural context.

To achieve the goals set in the article and to fulfill the tasks set, a multifaceted interdisciplinary approach was used, as well as the following linguistic and interdisciplinary research methods were used: descriptive method, method of analysis, comparative historical method.

Discussion

Contemporary research in psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics indicates that a bilingual's mental grammar is not a mechanical combination of two autonomous language systems. On the contrary, it constitutes an integrated, dynamic structure in which syntactic, morphological, and lexical representations constantly interact. This interaction manifests in phenomena such as code-switching and cross-linguistic interference, reflecting the specific organization of linguistic knowledge in bilingual contexts.

"Code-switching (CS) is a specific ability of a bilingual to successfully participate in bilingual communication by selecting a language in accordance with extralinguistic factors (components of the communicative situation) and combining units from two languages within a single utterance, sentence, or phrase without violating the grammatical norms of either language." [Chirsheva, 2012: 295].

Within the multicultural space of Uzbekistan, a bilingual's mental grammar transforms into a dynamic system, where code-switching ceases to be a random insertion and becomes a regular communicative strategy. The high frequency of this phenomenon is determined by the need for the immediate selection of the most expressive or terminologically precise units from a wide cognitive inventory. In the speaker's mind, Uzbek and Russian do not merely coexist but actively interact, creating unique hybrid constructions.

"Bilinguals, of course, do succeed in speaking one language rather than another and they can also code-switch and, with varying degrees of success, translate between their languages" [Green, 1998: 67].

The following types of code-switching can be distinguished:

Intra-sentential code-switching is characterized by the mixing of linguistic elements within a single utterance or sentence. In this case, elements from both languages are integrated into a unified syntactic construction. For example: "Assalomu alleykum ustoz! Uzr kech qoldim, потому что автобуса долго не было" ("Hello, teacher! Sorry I'm late, because the bus didn't come for a long time"). In this example, Uzbek formulas of speech etiquette and lexical units are combined with a Russian syntactic construction of a causal subordinate clause.

Inter-sentential code-switching involves a change of the language code at the boundary between sentences or independent utterances. For example: "Она сегодня не придёт. Poliklinikaga borarkan" ("She won't come today. Apparently she is going to the clinic"). In this case, the first sentence is in Russian, while the following one is in Uzbek, indicating a code switch within a single communicative act.

A likely explanation for how bilinguals make this difficult selection during continuous online linguistic processing is that the general-purpose executive control system is recruited for linguistic processing, a configuration that is not found in monolingual speakers. [Bialystok, 2011: 229].

In the speech of Uzbek-Russian bilinguals, Russian lexical items are often modified with Uzbek affixes. For instance, in the word "studentlar" ("students"), the Russian lexeme студент ("student") is combined with the Uzbek plural suffix -lar, whereas in standard Uzbek the equivalent term is talabalar. Similarly, in the construction "ostanovkada to'xtating" ("stop at the bus stop"), the Russian noun "остановка" ("bus stop") receives the Uzbek locative case suffix -da, forming a hybrid morphological model instead of the standard bekatda.

Such formations indicate that in the bilingual mental lexicon, lexical and grammatical components of both languages are stored and activated not in isolation, but within a unified cognitive space. During speech production, a bilingual can retrieve a lexical unit from one language (Russian) while simultaneously applying the most accessible and frequent morphological pattern of the other language (Uzbek).

A striking manifestation of dynamic processes in the mental grammar of Uzbek-Russian bilinguals is the formation of hybrid verbal constructions based on an analytical model. This model involves combining a borrowed Russian lexeme (typically in the infinitive form) with the Uzbek

auxiliary operator verb qilmoq. Examples of such structures include forms like “скачать qildim” (instead of the normative yuklab oldim) or “договориться qildim” (instead of kelishib oldim).

From a cognitive perspective, the choice of this strategy is driven by the principle of economy of speech effort. In contexts of high-intensity interlinguistic contact – particularly in digital and professional spheres – the bilingual retrieves the Russian unit from the mental lexicon as it is more precedent or concise. In this system, the verb qilmoq functions as a universal morphological adapter, facilitating the integration of the foreign root into the grammatical structure of the recipient language without violating its syntactic rules. Thus, the auxiliary verb assumes the predicative markers (tense, person, number), allowing the borrowed infinitive to serve as the semantic core.

However, in a bilingual environment, the phenomenon known as cross-linguistic interference may also occur. The Great Russian Encyclopedia provides the following definition:

“Interference (from Latin *inter* – between, mutually, and *fero* – to carry, transfer) in linguistics refers to the interaction of language systems under conditions of bilingualism, arising either through language contact or through individual acquisition of a non-native language; it is manifested in deviations from the norms and systems of the second language under the influence of the native language”.

“In the consciousness of a non-native speaker, a process of interaction between linguistic units and the rules governing their use in the native and target languages takes place, which is manifested in speech, where both facilitation and interference operate” [Dzhusupov, 2023: 486].

“The parallel architecture is a theory of the architecture of the human language faculty, in which phonological, syntactic, and conceptual structures are distinct but connected by interface rules.” [Jackendoff, 2002: 125].

Cross-linguistic interference involves the transfer of grammatical structures, lexical items, or phonetic features from one language to another. It may manifest in the use of grammatical constructions from one language to form sentences in the other, often resulting in errors or unusual formulations. For example, it can involve applying the word order typical of one language when constructing sentences in another, or borrowing lexical elements without considering the grammatical structure of the second language.

M.T. Zokirov defines linguistic interference as the involuntary transfer of skills established in the native language to the second language [Zokirov, 2007].

Inter-language interference in Uzbekistan is a natural consequence of the prolonged and intensive interaction between the Uzbek and Russian languages under conditions of stable societal bilingualism. The historically established linguistic situation – the coexistence of Uzbek as the state language and Russian as a widely functioning language in education, science, business communication, and media – creates a unique cognitive space where both linguistic systems are constantly active and mutually influential.

Tomasello argues that grammatical knowledge develops gradually from children’s experience with concrete linguistic constructions, which are progressively generalized into more abstract patterns of language use [Tomasello, 2003].

The study of mental grammar in the context of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism requires an analysis of the mechanisms of interaction between two typologically distinct systems. In this case, interference is understood not merely as a collection of speech errors, but as a consequence of imposing rigid cognitive schemas of the native language (L1) onto the flexible representations of the target language (L2). The table below systematizes the main levels of such interference, illustrating the persistence of L1 structures in the mental lexicon and procedural memory of the individual (see Table 1).

Table 1 – Types of Interference in Uzbek–Russian Bilingualism

Type of Interference	Mechanism of Uzbek influence	Example / Speech Features
Phonetic (sounds)	Lack of vowel reduction and consonant palatalization.	“Риба” (instead of “рыба” – “fish”), “мэл” (instead of “мел” – “chalk”), clear pronunciation of «о» in unstressed positions.
Lexical (calquing)	Direct translation of set idioms and concepts.	“Слов нет” (meaning “excellent”; calque from “gap yo‘q”).
Morphological (gender)	The Uzbek language lacks grammatical gender	“Мой мама пришел” (“My mother came”), “Книга упал” (“The book fell”).
Grammatical (cases and prepositions)	Use of postpositions and case affixes instead of prepositions.	“Спроси от него” (instead of «у него» – calque from “undan so‘ra”). “Я в базаре” (instead of “Я на базаре” – “I am at the market”).
Syntactic (word order)	SOV word order (verb at the end of the sentence).	“Я в кино пойду” (instead of “Я пойду в кино” – “I’m going to the cinema”).

The presented data clearly illustrate that a bilingual’s mental grammar is not a repository of isolated rules, but an active field of interaction. Interference serves here as a marker of the “permeability” of linguistic boundaries: the bilingual brain attempts to optimize communication by employing the most stable structures of the native language to express thoughts in the second language.

For instance, the utterance “Я в кино пойду” (“I to the cinema will go”) instead of the standard “Я пойду в кино” reflects the transfer of the Uzbek word order model of the SOV type, in which the verb occupies the final position (Men kinoga boraman). When constructing a Russian sentence, the bilingual may rely on this syntactic pattern, resulting in the verb being placed at the end of the sentence.

Interlanguage interference also appears in the use of prepositions: “Я в базаре” (“I in the bazaar”) instead of the normative “Я на базаре” (“I at the bazaar”). In Uzbek, spatial relations are expressed through the local case suffix -da, which encompasses the meanings of the Russian prepositions в (“in”) and на (“at/on”). The absence of such distinctions in Uzbek makes it difficult to select the normative form in Russian. Such deviations reflect the systematic interaction of two grammatical systems within the bilingual’s mental grammar.

Interference is closely linked to code-switching and depends on the communicative situation, the status of the interlocutors, and the sphere of communication. In informal settings, hybrid forms are perceived as a natural element of the bilingual norm, whereas in formal communication, they may be viewed as a deviation from the literary standard.

It is important to emphasize that in modern scholarship, interference within the context of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is regarded not merely as a collection of speech errors, but as a reflection of profound cognitive processes. It evidences the interaction of two linguistic systems within the bilingual’s mental grammar, the overlay of stable first-language patterns onto second-language structures, and the formation of a unified cognitive space.

Conclusion

The conducted analysis revealed that the mental grammar of Uzbek-Russian bilinguals constitutes an integrated and dynamic cognitive system in which the grammatical representations of two typologically distinct languages function in interrelation. Code-switching and interlanguage interference emerge as systematic manifestations of this interaction. Code-switching operates as a communicative strategy, reflecting the coordination of linguistic systems within a unified mental

space, whereas interference demonstrates the stability of L1 cognitive schemas and their influence on the structuring of L2.

Thus, the mental grammar of a bilingual in the context of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism can be characterized as an adaptive and hybrid system, based on mechanisms of activation, structural overlay, and selective retrieval of linguistic patterns. Interference, in this context, is not merely a collection of errors but reflects deeper processes of interlingual interaction. The results obtained refine our understanding of the cognitive organization of bilingual consciousness and outline directions for further research in the psycholinguistics of bilingualism.

References

Bialystok E. (2001). *Bilingualism in Development: Language, Literacy, and Cognition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bialystok E. (2011). Reshaping the Mind: The Benefits of Bilingualism. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 65(4), 229-235.

Chomsky N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Green D. W. (1998). Mental Control of the Bilingual Lexico-Semantic System. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 1(2), 67-81.

Jackendoff R. (2002). *Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Levelt W.J.M. (1989). *Speaking: From Intention to Articulation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Pinker S. (1994). *The Language Instinct*. New York: William Morrow.

Tomasello M. (2003). *Constructing a Language: A Usage-Based Theory of Language Acquisition*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Dzhusupov M. 2016. "Interlingual and intercultural contact: concept, word, psycho-image, interference." *Philological Sciences. Scientific reports of higher school*, no. 5, pp. 22-34. Print. (In Russ.). <http://doi.org/10.20339/PhS.5-16.022>

Juraev Sh. I. Билингвизм шароитида тожик ва ўзбек тилларининг лексик сатҳдаги ўзаро алоқалари (Самарқанд вилояти материаллари асосида) Дис. ... канд. фил. наук. – Самарқанд, 2018.;

Chirsheva G.N. Детский билингвизм: одновременное усвоение двух языков. Санкт-Петербург: Златоуст, 2012. – С. 295.

Zokirov M.T. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида наён бўлиши. Дис. наук. – Тошкент, 2007.

References

Bialystok E. (2001). *Bilingualism in Development: Language, Literacy, and Cognition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bialystok E. (2011). Reshaping the Mind: The Benefits of Bilingualism. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 65(4), 229-235.

Chomsky N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Green D.W. (1998). Mental Control of the Bilingual Lexico-Semantic System. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 1(2), 67-81.

Jackendoff R. (2002). *Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Levelt W.J.M. (1989). *Speaking: From Intention to Articulation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Pinker S. (1994). *The Language Instinct*. New York: William Morrow.

Tomasello M. (2003). *Constructing a Language: A Usage-Based Theory of Language Acquisition*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Dzhusupov M. (2016). "Interlingual and intercultural contact: concept, word, psycho-image, interference." Philological Sciences. Scientific reports of higher school, no. 5, pp. 22-34. Print. (In Russ.). <http://doi.org/10.20339/PhS.5-16.022>

Dzhuraev Sh.I. Bilingvizm sharoitida tozhik va ўzbek tillarining leksik satxdagi ўzaro aloqalari (Samarkand viloyati materiallari asosida) Dis. ... kand. fil. nauk. – Samarkand, 2018.;

Chirsheva G.N. Detskiy bilingvizm: odnovernennoe usvoenie dvukh yazykov. Sankt-Peterburg: Zlatoust, 2012. – 295 p.

Zokirov M.T. Lingvistik interferenciya va uning ўzbek-tozhik bilingvizmida namjon бўлиши. Dis. nauk. – Toshkent, 2007.

К.Б. Жумаева

E-mail: zumaevakamila41@gmail.com

Университет Альфраганус, Ташкент, Узбекистан

МЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА В КОНТЕКСТЕ УЗБЕКСКО-РУССКОГО БИЛИНГВИЗМА: МЕХАНИЗМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу формирования и функционирования ментальной грамматики в условиях узбекско-русского билингвизма, развивающегося в поликультурном пространстве Республики Узбекистан. Ментальная грамматика концептуализируется как интегрированная и динамичная когнитивная система, обеспечивающая хранение, обработку и порождение грамматических структур двух типологически различных языков. Особое внимание уделяется механизмам взаимодействия языковых репрезентаций, проявляющимся в феноменах переключения кодов и межъязыковой интерференции. На основе анализа речевых данных выявлены основные типы переключения кодов (внутрипредложенческое и межпредложенческое), а также описаны гибридные морфологические модели, демонстрирующие существование единого когнитивного пространства в сознании билингва. В исследовании систематизированы виды интерференции (фонетическая, лексическая, морфологическая, грамматическая и синтаксическая), иллюстрирующие перенос структур первого языка (L1) на второй язык (L2). Интерференция трактуется не как простая совокупность ошибок, а как закономерный результат наложения устойчивых когнитивных схем на новые языковые репрезентации. Полученные результаты позволяют охарактеризовать ментальную грамматику в условиях узбекско-русского билингвизма как адаптивную гибридную систему, основанную на механизмах активации, структурного взаимодействия и селективного извлечения языковых моделей. Выводы уточняют современные представления о когнитивной организации билингвального сознания и намечают перспективы дальнейших психолингвистических исследований в области билингвизма.

Ключевые слова: ментальный лексикон, ментальный словарь, ментальная грамматика, когнитивные механизмы, переключение кодов, межъязыковая интерференция, билингвизм, когнитивная лингвистика, психолингвистика.

Для цитирования: Жумаева К.Б. Ментальная грамматика в контексте узбекско-русского билингвизма: механизмы межъязыкового взаимодействия // Philological Sciences Journal. – 2026. – Vol. 14. – №2. – С. 19-27.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.52081/PhSJ.2026.v14.i2.077>

К.Б. Жумаева

E-mail: zumaevakamila41@gmail.com

Alfraganus University, Ташкент, Ўзбекистан

ЎЗБЕК-ОРЫС ҚОСТІЛДІЛІГІ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ МЕНТАЛДЫҚ ГРАММАТИКА: ТІЛДЕР АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ӨЗАРА ӘРЕКЕТТЕСУ МЕХАНИЗМДЕРІ

Андатпа. Мақалада Өзбекстан Республикасының полимәдени кеңістігіндегі өзбек-орыс қостілділігі жағдайында менталдық грамматиканың қалыптасуы мен қызмет ету ерекшеліктері талданады. Менталдық грамматика типологиялық тұрғыдан әртүрлі екі тілдің грамматикалық құрылымдарын сақтау, өңдеу және тудыруды қамтамасыз ететін динамикалық когнитивтік жүйе ретінде қарастырылады. Зерттеуде тілдік репрезентациялардың өзара әрекеттесу механизмдеріне, атап айтқанда кодтарды ауыстыру мен тілаларлық интерференция құбылыстарына ерекше назар аударылады. Сөйлеу материалы негізінде кодтарды ауыстырудың негізгі түрлері (сөйлемішілік және сөйлемаралық), сондай-ақ билингв санасында біртұтас когнитивтік кеңістіктің бар екендігін дәлелдейтін гибридіті морфологиялық модельдер сипатталды. Сонымен қатар фонетикалық, лексикалық, морфологиялық, грамматикалық және синтаксистік интерференцияның негізгі түрлері жүйеленіп, бірінші тілдің (L1) құрылымдарының екінші тілге (L2) тасымалдану ерекшеліктері көрсетілді. Интерференция сөйлеу қателерінің жиынтығы ретінде емес, орныққан когнитивтік схемалардың жаңа тілдік репрезентациялармен өзара ықпалдасуының заңды нәтижесі ретінде түсіндіріледі. Зерттеу нәтижелері өзбек-орыс билингвінің менталдық грамматикасын тілдік модельдерді белсендіру, құрылымдық өзара әрекеттестіру және іріктеп қайта жаңғырту механизмдеріне негізделген бейімделгіш гибридіті жүйе ретінде сипаттауға мүмкіндік береді. Қорытындылар билингвтік сананың когнитивтік ұйымдасуы туралы заманауи ғылыми түсініктерді толықтырып, билингвизм саласындағы болашақ психолингвистикалық зерттеулердің негізгі бағыттарын айқындайды.

Тірек сөздер: менталдық лексикон, менталдық сөздік, менталдық грамматика, когнитивтік механизмдер, кодтарды ауыстыру, тілаларлық интерференция, қостілділік, когнитивтік лингвистика, психолингвистика.

Сілтеме жасау үшін: Жумаева К.Б. Өзбек-орыс қостілділігі жағдайындағы менталдық грамматика: тілаларлық өзара әрекеттесу механизмдері // *Philological Sciences Journal*. – 2026. – Vol. 14. – №2. – 19-27 б.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.52081/PhSJ.2026.v14.i2.077>

Сведения об авторе:

Жумаева Камила Бобировна, преподаватель кафедры русского языка и литературы негосударственного высшего образовательного учреждения “Alfraganus University”, Юнусабадский район, ул. Юкори Каракамыш, 2А, Ташкент, Узбекистан

ORCID: 0009-0007-0748-1416

Information about the author:

Jumaeva Kamila Bobirovna, teacher at the department of Russian Language and Literature of a non – governmental higher educational institution Alfraganus University, Yunusabad district, Yukori Karakamysh st., 2A, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ORCID: 0009-0007-0748-141

Автор туралы мәлімет

Жумаева Камила Бобирқызы, «Alfraganus University» мемлекеттік емес жоғары білім беру мекемесінің Орыс тілі және әдебиеті кафедрасының оқытушысы, Өзбекстан, Ташкент қаласы, Юнусабад ауданы, Юкори Қарақамыш көшесі, 2А.

ORCID: 0009-0007-0748-1416

The article was submitted on 14.04.2026; approved after reviewing on 21.04.2026; accepted for publication on 24.04.2026

Мақала редакцияға 14.04.2026 ж. келіп түсті; 21.04.2026 ж. рецензиядан кейін мақұлданды; 24.04.2026 ж. баспаға қабылданды.

Статья поступила в редакцию 14.04.2026 г.; одобрена после рецензирования 21.04.2026 г.; принята к публикации 24.04.2026.