BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg
BG PULSE JOURNAL

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Nargis Sarimsakova
Senior Lecturer at the Department of Foreign Philology,
Tashkent International University of Financial
Management and Technologies, Uzbekistan
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20307495

Abstract: This article presents a comparative analysis of linguistic features in Russian and foreign languages. The study examines phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic aspects of languages in order to identify their similarities and differences. In addition, the research explores the relationship between language systems, cultural factors, and communication processes. The findings of the study are significant for the fields of foreign language teaching, translation studies, and comparative linguistics.

Keywords: comparative linguistics, Russian language, foreign languages, linguistic features, phonetics, grammar, lexicon, semantics, translation studies, communicative approach.

Introduction: Language is one of the most important means of human communication and cultural exchange. In the modern era of globalization, the interaction between different languages and cultures has intensified, increasing the significance of comparative linguistic studies. Comparative analysis of linguistic features allows researchers to identify similarities and differences among languages, understand their structural systems, and reveal the influence of historical, cultural, and social factors on language development.

Russian and foreign languages possess unique phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic characteristics that reflect the national identity and communicative traditions of their speakers. At the same time, these languages also demonstrate common linguistic patterns that emerge due to universal principles of language functioning. The study of such features contributes not only to theoretical linguistics but also to practical fields such as foreign language teaching, translation studies, intercultural communication, and language policy.

The relevance of this research is determined by the growing need for effective multilingual communication and deeper understanding of language structures in academic and professional contexts. Comparative linguistic analysis helps learners and researchers better comprehend language mechanisms, avoid intercultural misunderstandings, and improve translation accuracy. Furthermore, the comparison of Russian and foreign languages provides valuable insights into the processes of language evolution and interaction in the contemporary world.

The aim of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of linguistic features in Russian and foreign languages by examining their phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic aspects. The study also seeks to identify the main similarities and differences between these languages and evaluate their role in communication and cultural representation.

Materials and methods: The present study is conducted within the framework of comparative linguistics and is aimed at identifying the structural, semantic, and functional similarities and differences between the Russian language and foreign languages, particularly English. The research is based on the principles of modern linguistic theory, including structural linguistics, functional linguistics, and communicative approaches to language analysis. The

methodological basis of the study combines theoretical and empirical methods, which ensures the scientific reliability and objectivity of the obtained results.

The primary materials of the research consist of lexical units, grammatical constructions, phonetic patterns, and semantic structures selected from Russian and foreign language sources. The data were collected from academic literature, linguistic dictionaries, grammar manuals, scientific articles, literary texts, media publications, and authentic communicative materials. In addition, examples from spoken and written discourse were analyzed to examine the practical functioning of linguistic phenomena in real communicative situations. The selection of materials was carried out according to the principles of representativeness and functional relevance in order to provide comprehensive coverage of the analyzed language units.

The research applies several interconnected methods of linguistic analysis. First, the comparative method serves as the central methodological tool of the study. This method makes it possible to compare linguistic phenomena across languages and identify both universal and language-specific features. Through comparative analysis, similarities and differences in phonetic systems, lexical composition, grammatical categories, and semantic relations are systematically examined.

Second, the structural method is employed to investigate the internal organization of language systems. Particular attention is paid to phonological structures, morphological patterns, syntactic constructions, and word-formation models. Structural analysis enables the identification of regularities and interrelations within each language system and facilitates the comparison of their organizational principles.

Third, the descriptive method is used to classify and interpret linguistic units according to their functional and semantic characteristics. This approach allows for detailed observation of language phenomena without imposing prescriptive limitations. Descriptive analysis contributes to the explanation of how linguistic forms operate within different communicative contexts.

Furthermore, contextual and semantic analyses are applied to reveal the meanings and communicative functions of lexical and grammatical units. These methods help to determine how cultural, historical, and social factors influence language usage and interpretation. Semantic analysis also makes it possible to examine polysemy, synonymy, idiomatic expressions, and pragmatic nuances in Russian and foreign languages.

The study additionally incorporates elements of discourse analysis in order to examine language use in authentic communicative environments. This approach provides insight into how linguistic structures function within social interaction and intercultural communication. The analysis of discourse contributes to understanding the relationship between language, culture, and communicative behavior. The collected data were systematized and analyzed through qualitative linguistic interpretation. The results obtained from the comparative analysis were classified into phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic categories, which allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the similarities and differences between the examined languages. The scientific significance of the applied methodology lies in its integrative character, combining theoretical linguistic approaches with practical language analysis. Such a methodological framework ensures the accuracy, consistency, and validity of the research findings and contributes to the development of comparative linguistics, translation studies, and foreign language teaching methodologies.

Results and discussion: The comparative analysis of linguistic features in Russian and foreign languages revealed a number of significant similarities and differences at the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic levels. The results of the study demonstrate that although

languages develop within different historical and cultural environments, they still share universal linguistic characteristics that reflect common principles of human communication.

One of the major findings of the research concerns the phonetic structure of the analyzed languages. Russian phonetics is characterized by consonant palatalization, vowel reduction, and a relatively free stress system, whereas English demonstrates a more fixed stress pattern and a wider variety of vowel sounds. The study shows that these phonetic differences often create pronunciation difficulties for language learners and influence intercultural communication. At the same time, similarities in intonation patterns and rhythmic organization indicate the existence of universal prosodic features in human speech.

The lexical analysis revealed both common vocabulary elements and language-specific lexical units. A considerable number of international words and borrowed terms were identified in Russian and English, especially in the fields of science, technology, politics, and culture. This phenomenon reflects the impact of globalization and intercultural interaction on language development. However, the research also identified lexical gaps and culturally bound expressions that do not possess direct equivalents in another language. Such differences are particularly evident in idiomatic expressions, phraseological units, and culturally marked vocabulary, which often require contextual interpretation in translation.

The grammatical comparison demonstrated substantial distinctions between the languages. Russian grammar is highly synthetic and relies heavily on inflectional forms, grammatical gender, and case systems. In contrast, English grammar is predominantly analytical and depends more on word order and auxiliary elements to express grammatical relationships. Despite these structural differences, both languages employ similar grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, mood, and voice, though their forms and functions may differ significantly. The results indicate that grammatical divergence is one of the main challenges in foreign language acquisition and translation processes.

Semantic analysis showed that meaning construction in language is strongly connected with cultural and cognitive factors. Polysemantic words, metaphorical expressions, and pragmatic meanings vary considerably between Russian and foreign languages. The study revealed that semantic equivalence in translation is often difficult to achieve because meanings are shaped not only by linguistic structures but also by social and cultural contexts. This confirms the idea that language reflects the worldview and national identity of its speakers.

The findings of the research also emphasize the important role of discourse and communicative context in language functioning. Differences in politeness strategies, forms of address, and communicative behavior were observed between Russian and English-speaking cultures. These distinctions illustrate how linguistic norms are influenced by cultural traditions and social conventions. As a result, successful intercultural communication requires not only grammatical competence but also sociolinguistic and pragmatic awareness.

Furthermore, the study demonstrates that comparative linguistic analysis contributes significantly to the fields of translation studies and foreign language teaching. Understanding the structural and semantic differences between languages helps educators develop more effective teaching methodologies and enables translators to achieve greater communicative accuracy. Comparative analysis also supports the development of intercultural competence by promoting awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Overall, the obtained results confirm that Russian and foreign languages possess both universal and language-specific features shaped by historical evolution, cultural interaction, and communicative needs. The discussion highlights the importance of comparative linguistic studies in

understanding language systems and improving multilingual communication in the modern globalized world.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of linguistic features in Russian and foreign languages has demonstrated that languages, despite belonging to different linguistic systems and cultural traditions, share both universal and distinctive characteristics. The conducted research revealed significant similarities and differences at the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic levels, confirming the complexity and diversity of language structures.

The study showed that Russian and foreign languages differ considerably in their phonological organization, grammatical systems, and lexical composition. Russian is characterized by a highly inflectional grammatical structure, flexible word order, and specific phonetic features such as consonant palatalization and vowel reduction. In contrast, foreign languages such as English tend to display more analytical grammatical patterns and different phonetic and semantic structures. At the same time, the existence of international vocabulary, common communicative functions, and universal linguistic principles indicates the interconnected nature of languages in the process of global communication.

The research also confirmed that linguistic differences are closely related to historical, cultural, and social factors. Language reflects the worldview, traditions, and communicative behavior of its speakers; therefore, successful intercultural communication requires not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also understanding of cultural and pragmatic aspects of language use. In this regard, comparative linguistic studies play an essential role in promoting intercultural competence and mutual understanding among different linguistic communities.

Furthermore, the findings of the study highlight the practical importance of comparative analysis in the fields of foreign language teaching, translation studies, and intercultural communication. Understanding structural and semantic distinctions between languages contributes to more effective teaching methodologies, accurate translation practices, and improved communication strategies in multilingual environments.

Overall, the present research confirms that comparative linguistics serves as an important scientific approach for studying language systems and their interaction. The results of the study may provide a theoretical basis for further linguistic investigations and contribute to the development of modern language education and translation theory in the context of globalization and increasing intercultural interaction.

References

1. Noam Chomsky. 2006. Language and Mind Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 3rd ed., pp. 45–67.
2. Ferdinand de Saussure. 2011. Course in General Linguistics New York: Columbia University Press. pp. 75–98.
3. Roman Jakobson. 1987. Language in Literature Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. pp. 112–130.
4. Nargis Kazbekovna Sarimsakova. (2026). THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN DEVELOPING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION SKILLS. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, *13*(5), 730–733. Retrieved from https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view/6722
5. Sarimsakova, N. K., & Sultanova, S. X. (2024). Russian Language Teaching Methodology: Yesterday and Today. Intersections of Faith and Culture: American Journal of

Religious and Cultural Studies (2993-2599), 2(12), 33–36. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/AJRCS/article/view/6311

6. Sarimsakova, N., & Islamova, D. (2025). COMPATIBILITY OF COMMUNICATIVE METHOD AND LINGUISTIC APPROACHES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS. *Academic Research in Modern Science*, *4*(35), 5-9. https://econferences.ru/index.php/arims/article/view/29690

7. Abdujabarova K. H. K. USE OF FICTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS'SPEECH ACTIVITIES IN PRACTICAL CLASSES //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 241-245.

8. Yakubova Shakhnoza Ikramovna, Liliya Belix Xamzayevna, Shakirova Dilfuza Zoidovna. WORK ON FORMING GRAMMATICAL SKILLS IN FOREIGN STUDENTS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS. (2025). Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations, 4(4), 1225-1228. https://doi.org/10.55640/

9. Ирина Чернобровкина. МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА СТУДЕНТАМ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ. Til_va_adabiyot.uz . 2024- 7

10. Chernobrovkina, I. . (2025). AN INTEGRATED APPROACH IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS: INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS. Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations, 1(3), 192–194. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/jmsi/article/view/102550

11. Chernobrovkina Irina. (2024). DEVELOPING LISTENING SKILLS THROUGH PODCASTS AND AUDIOBOOKS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. Neo Scientific Peer Reviewed Journal, 22, 11–18. Retrieved from https://neojournals.com/index.php/nspj/article/view/409