



RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Kommuna Khursanovna Umurzakova

Teacher Department of World Languages, Kokand University.

Kokand, Uzbekistan

Email id: ukommuna@gmail.com

Annotation

The scientific article examines the role and significance of the Russian language in the past, present and future tense, its origin and development. The development of language reflects the development of human thinking, so studying the language helps to understand how the worldview of ancient people changed in those times from which there is no direct written evidence. In order to reveal the content of the article, the opinions of many scientists about the Russian language were studied.

Keywords: Russian language, lexical structure, literary language, written language.

Introduction

Language is the most important aspect in communication between people and performs a number of functions: mental, nominative, cognitive, regulatory, phatic, ethnic and emotionally expressive. One of these languages is Russian. The Russian language differs from other world languages in its history, literary beauty, and emotional richness. In our country, in addition to the native language, Russian is considered as a second language of communication. One of the legacies that remains of us after 75 years of dependence on the USSR is the Russian language. The Russian language, which is currently one of the most relevant languages among our youth, also has an interesting history. When discussing the past of the Russian language, we should focus on the opinions of Russian scientists about it.

Literature review. Many writers and prominent figures give a high assessment of the Russian language. For example, A. I. Kuprin said: The Russian language in skillful hands and in experienced mouths is beautiful, melodious, expressive, flexible, obedient, agile and roomy. The famous literary critic, theorist and publicist V. G. Belinsky wrote: The Russian language is extremely rich, flexible and picturesque for expressing simple, natural concepts. Voltaire rightly said that at the age of six one can learn all the major languages, but that one must learn one's natural language throughout one's life. It is even more difficult for us Russians than for others." This remark remains relevant even today, especially for students of philology.

Old Russian alphabet





А Азь	Б Боги	В Вѣди	Г Глаголи	Д Добро	Е Есть	Є Есмь
Ж Животь	С Сѣло	З Земла	И Иже	І Іжеи	Ї Їнитъ	Ѡ Гервь
К Како	Л Людіе	М Мысльте	Н Нашъ	О Онъ	П Покои	Р Рѣци
Є Слово	Т Твѣрдо	У Укъ	У Оук	Ф Фертъ	Х Хѣръ	Ѡ Отъ
Ц Ци	У Чѣрваль	Ш Ша	Щ Шта	Ъ Еръ	Ы Еры	Ь Ерь
Ѡ Ѡть	Ю Юнь	Ѡ Аръ	Є Эдо	Ѡ Ом	Ѡ Енъ	Ѡ Одь
Ѡ Ѡта	Ѡ Ѡта	Ѡ Кси	Ѡ Пси	Ѡ Ѡгита	Ѡ Ижица	Ѡ Ижа

The Russian language of the past time differs in a number of features from the modern one and is called the Old Russian language. Old Russian was the common language of all Eastern Slavs, that is, all Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, so Old Russian is also called Common East Slavic. There are several hypotheses about where exactly the Old Russian speech originated, some scientists suggest that it first appeared in the south-east of Europe, the second-in its north-west, and the third – in western or central Asia. In the history of the Old Russian language, there are two periods: pre-written – before X-XI centuries and written. Writing among the Eastern Slavs existed even before the period of their linguistic history, which is called written. As part of the earliest known monuments of East Slavic writing of the X-XI centuries. there are household birch bark letters, notes on handicrafts, and so on. This means that writing was already quite widespread at this time, and therefore should have been born much earlier. Old Russian differs from modern Russian in that the Old Russian language had 10 vowels and 26 consonants, there were genders, numbers and cases,





including the so-called vocative form, which does not coincide with the nominative case. It is believed that the Old Russian speech originated from the time of the emergence of writing. And the authentic written monuments themselves appeared after the baptism of Rus in 988. With the acquisition of writing, the formation of a literary language begins on the basis of the colloquial speech of the Eastern Slavs and the Church Slavonic language. The relationship between these two languages was not unambiguous, because there was their confusion and mutual influence. The mixing was uneven and varied from text to text, depending on the style of the piece. Thus, Church Slavonic prevailed in religious texts, and in secular literature there were more traces of the Old Russian language. The struggle between Church Slavonic and native Russian vocabulary continued until the 19th century, and Church Slavonic is still used in the Russian Orthodox Church today. In the XII - XVI centuries, Russia was divided into principalities, and it was then that the Old Russian language became more and more heterogeneous, which led to the formation of three separate languages: Ukrainian, Belarusian and Russian, on the basis of which the development of the Russian literary language will continue. It is worth noting that the Old Russian language has always been written in Cyrillic. The Old Russian Cyrillic alphabet differed from the alphabets of modern Eastern Slavs by slightly different letter styles, the presence of letters that are no longer used, and the use of letters in the meaning of numbers. There is no clear chronological boundary between the Old Russian language and the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian languages, since the process of separation was gradual and new East Slavic languages appeared not after the collapse of the Old Russian language, but in the process of this collapse. In other words, the last centuries of the history of the disappearing Old Russian language at the same time time was the first centuries of the history of the emerging Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian languages. Later, each of these new East Slavic languages developed in its own way before becoming modern Russian, modern Ukrainian, and modern Belarusian. The process of separate development of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian languages is commonly referred to as the history of the Old Russian, Old Ukrainian, and Old Belarusian languages, respectively. The founder of the modern Russian language as a literary language is considered to be the great writer A. S. Pushkin.

According to the total number of speakers, Russian is one of the top ten world languages, but it is quite difficult to determine this place accurately. The number of people who consider Russian their native language exceeds 200 million people, 130 million of whom live in Russia. The number of people who speak Russian perfectly and use it as a first or second language in everyday communication is estimated at 300-350 million. In total, more than half a billion people in the world speak Russian





to one degree or another, and according to this indicator, Russian ranks third. in the world after Chinese and English. The modern Russian literary language is the language of fiction, science, print, radio, television, theater, school, and state acts. Its most important feature is its normalization, which means that the composition of the dictionary of the literary language is strictly selected from the general treasury of the national language; the meaning and use of words, pronunciation, spelling, as well as the formation of grammatical forms follow a generally accepted pattern. The Russian literary language has two forms - oral and written, which are characterized by features both in terms of lexical composition and grammatical structure, since they are designed for different types of perception - auditory and visual. A written literary language differs from an oral one by a greater complexity of syntax, the predominance of abstract vocabulary, as well as terminological vocabulary, which is mainly international in its use.

It is sad to note that after the collapse of the USSR, Russian immediately lost the status of the state language for more than 130 million people in the former republics of the Union and covers as a state language only a little more than 140 million people-citizens of Russia. There is a global offensive on the Russian language. According to experts, only 63.6 million people in the CIS countries actively speak Russian, and almost 38 million people no longer speak Russian. A total of 23.5 million people in the CIS and Baltic countries consider Russian to be their native language. However, there is a trend of a steady decline in this indicator. Based on available data it is predicted that in 10 years the number of people who do not speak Russian in neighboring countries will increase almost twice, that is, to about 80 million people and will exceed the number of people who speak Russian to some extent, that is, 60 million people. As a result of the introduction of the language of titular nations as the only state language, Russian is gradually being displaced from socio-political and economic life, the field of culture, and the mass media. Opportunities for obtaining education on it are being reduced. Less attention is paid to the study of the Russian language in general and professional educational institutions. Russian is one of the leading languages that foreigners study with interest. In addition, Russian remains one of the world's leading languages in terms of grammar complexity.

However, in order for the picture to be more complete, it is necessary to note the following. Despite the differences in the status of the Russian language in the Central Asian republics, it is still a means of communication for the majority of the population, especially urban ones. Russian is widely spoken at the household level in all these countries, and most of all in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.





And in conclusion, I would like to say that despite the fact that the Russian language has gone through difficult times, it was and remains one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It will not be an exaggeration with show me that the Russian language occupies a higher position among the world languages in terms of its attractiveness and literary content.

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