



The History of the Development of the Russian Language and its Importance at the World Level

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Abstract: *This article discusses the history of the Russian language, the modern and ancient Russian (East Slavic) language, the views of linguists in its development, the role of the Russian language in the world and its teaching in schools and universities in many countries.*

Keywords: *language, Russian, East Slavic, Russian, Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Kiev, Indo-European languages.*

Language is the key to all knowledge and nature. During its centuries-long existence, the Russian language, like any other living and developing system, has been repeatedly enriched by borrowings from other languages. The oldest borrowings include "baltisms" - borrowings from the Baltic languages. However, in this case, we are probably not talking about borrowing, but about a vocabulary that has survived since the existence of the Slavic-Baltic community. The phrase "baltisms" includes such words as "stick", "pull", "stack", "amber", "village". During the period of Christianization, "gresisms" - "sugar", "bench" entered our language. "lamp", "notebook" and others. Through contacts with European nations, "Latinisms" entered the Russian language - "doctor", "medicine", "rose" and "Arabisms" - "admiral", "coffee", "varnish", "mattress" and others. A large number of words from Turkic languages entered our language. These are words like "furnace", "tent", "hero", "chariot". And finally, since the time of Peter I, the Russian language has adopted words from European languages. At first it is a large layer of words from German, English and Dutch related to science, technology, naval and military affairs: "munitions", "globe", "gathering", "optics", "pilot", "sailor", "deserter". Later, French, Italian, and Spanish words related to household items and the field of art became Russian - "vitray", "curtain", "sofa", "boudoir", "ballet", "actor", "poster". "pasta", "Serenada" and others. Finally, these days we are experiencing a new wave of borrowing from English as the main language. Language refers to social phenomena that exist in all periods of human society. The main purpose (or function) of language is to serve as a means of communication. Language is inextricably linked with thinking, human consciousness, and serves as a means of forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings. There are more than two thousand languages on our planet. Among them, the Russian language is one of the most widely spoken. It includes all language tools used in communication between people. The Old Russian language was spoken by the East Slavic tribes who founded the Old Russian nation in the 9th century as part of the Kiev state. This language has great similarities with the languages of other Slavic peoples. But it is already distinguished by some phonetic and lexical features. All Slavic languages (Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Russian) originated from a common root - a single Proto-Slavic language, probably existed until the 10th-11th centuries. In the 14th and 15th centuries, on the basis of the single language of the ancient Russian nation, as a result of the disintegration of the Kiev state, three independent languages appeared: Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian, which became national languages with the formation of nations. stages, the first



Cyrillic texts appeared among the Eastern Slavs in the 10th century. In 988, books were written in Russian. The chronicle tells about many scholars who worked during the time of Yaroslav the Wise. Liturgical books are often suitable. The original copies of East Slavic manuscript books were mainly South Slavic manuscripts of the works of Cyril and Mathews, students of the creators of the Slavic script. In the process of correspondence, the original language was adapted to the East Slavic language. In addition, in our time there is no single periodization of the history of the literary language in the Russian language accepted by all linguists, but all researchers in the construction of periodization take into account the socio-historical and cultural-social conditions of the development of the language. Periodization of the history of the Russian literary language L.P. Yakubinsky, V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokura, B.A. Larina, D.I. Gorshkova, Yu.S. Sorokin and other linguists are based on observations, taking into account the norms of the Russian literary language, its relationship with the ancient literary and linguistic tradition, with the general literary language and dialects, social functions and areas of application of the Russian literary language. Most philologists of the 18th-20th centuries declared that the basis of the Russian literary language was the Church Slavonic, which came to Russia with the adoption of Christianity. Some researchers implicitly developed and are developing the theory of the Church Slavonic basis of the Russian literary language (AI Sobolevsky, AA Shakhmatov, B.M. Lyapunov, LV Shcherba, N.I. Tolstoy, etc.). So A.I. Sobolevsky wrote: "It is known that the Church Slavonic language was the first of the Slavic languages to be used literally", "After Cyril and Methodius, it became the literary language first of the Bulgarians, then of the Serbs and Russians." A. A. Shakhmatov emphasized the complete reflection and completion of the hypothesis about the Church Slavonic foundations of the Russian literary language obtained in the 18th century as an example of the extraordinary complexity of the formation of the Russian literary language: "No other language in the world can be compared to the Russian language in the complex historical process it has undergone. "No," he says. The scientist resolutely elevates the modern Russian literary language to Church Slavonic: "The Russian literary language in its origin is Russian, which has been approaching the living vernacular language for centuries and gradually lost its appearance. "Church Slavonic language (ancient Bulgarian in origin)" transplanted to its soil. A. Shakhmatov, the ancient Bulgarian language not only became the written literary language of the Kiev state, but already in the 10th century it had a great influence on the oral speech of the "educated strata of Kiev", so the modern Russian literary language contains many of the ancient Bulgarian book speech. believed that there are many words and word forms. During the analysis of this article, the methods of logic, historicity, consistency and objectivity of scientific knowledge were widely used. During the research, the history of the development of the Russian language and its importance in the world were analyzed. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's methodological guidelines for the study of history and spiritual heritage serve as the theoretical and methodological basis of the research. In general, in Russian linguistics, in addition to general dictionaries, graded dictionaries have been developed for lower levels of education.

Russian linguists such as D.N. Ushakov, S. Ye. Kryuchkov, A. N. Tikhonov, P. A. Grushnikov, Z. A. Potikha, M. R. Lvov are dealing with these problems. Different illustrative and interesting dictionaries were created in order to teach students to work with a dictionary from a young age. According to Professor M.R. Lvov, the creation of such educational dictionaries for students helps to increase the level of their independent work, to provide them with quality and selected language materials. It should be noted that Professor M.R. Lvov is the author of various educational dictionaries for primary school students. This includes the scientist's "Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms of the Russian language", "Dictionary of antonyms of the Russian language for school-aged children", "Differentiating words and their meanings: ambiguous words, so Thematic groups, homonyms, synonyms, paronyms, synonyms, antonyms, "Dictionary of antonyms of the Russian language", "Dictionary of antonyms of the Russian language" can be cited as an example. These



dictionaries are made up of words that are suitable for primary school students. For example, the "Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms of the Russian language" consists of five sections, in which young students start working with synonyms and move to antonyms in a planned manner, in which synonyms - the antonymic relationship, the polysemy of synonymy and antonymic pairings are given in a systematized manner.

Since the emergence of the Russian language, it has undergone many metamorphoses, from the basics to the modern rich and rich language with complex rules and a huge vocabulary. History shows that the Russian language was formed slowly but purposefully. The peak of the popularity and development of the Russian language in many countries of the world began in the mid-twenties. In the 70s, almost all the main educational institutions of the world were engaged in studying the Russian language. The number of countries that have mastered the Russian language has exceeded 90. The language is evolving, acquiring new rules and maturing. Learning the language, rules, exceptions, finding new examples continues to be formed to this day. With a mixture of foreign words, the Slavic language became the modern Russian language and the national language of all Russia. It is also one of the main ones in some countries of the former Union.

Like English and some other languages that are used abroad as a state or official state, Russian is also widely used outside of Russia. For example, it is used in various fields of international (interstate) communication. It acts as a "language of science" and serves as a means of communication between scientists of different countries, a means of codification and preservation of universal knowledge. According to statistics, 60-70% of all world information is published in English and Russian. The Russian language is a necessary link of world communication systems (radio broadcasting, air and space communications, etc.). English, Russian and other world languages are characterized not only by the specific nature of state functions (for example, the function of a lingua franca, that is, an intermediary in the dissemination of knowledge and the leveling of their level in different countries; the function of the language of diplomacy, international trade, transport, tourism), but also are consciously chosen to learn and use these languages. That is, the subject of teaching in schools and universities of many countries, its legal recognition as a "working language" at the international level, the use of the Russian language by people, primarily at the UN, international congresses and other places, indicate that its influence is significantly higher.

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