



FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AS A SCIENCE

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Abstract

The Russian language has a rich and celebrated history, developing over hundreds of years to become quite possibly of the most broadly communicated in language in this present reality. The review and investigation of this language, its starting points, designs, and development, has similarly formed into a complicated and multi-layered field of scholastic request - the study of the Russian language. This logical discipline has its underlying foundations in the earliest endeavors to report, classify, and figure out the one-of-a-kind elements and subtleties of the Russian tongue, following a way of development and progression that matches the language's own turn of events.

Keywords

dialects, history, improvement, correspondence, new science, noticeable figures

Introduction

In the tenth thirteenth hundreds of years, the development of the Old Russian language occurred. This was the period wherein East Slavic people groups from the Rus district started to leave behind a legacy. The language was impacted by a blending of lingos from different clans and their experiences with other social gatherings. During this period, the language was generally unwritten and barely any records of it exist. This has made the semantic circumstance of the time hard to decide. Regardless, the Old Russian language is basically a subsidiary of the Normal Slavonic language, blended in with a few neighborhood developments and borrowings. By the mid-thirteenth 100 years, it had become particular from other Slavic dialects, making its own phonetic and linguistic frameworks. This period saw the advancement of the case arrangement of things, modifiers, and pronouns. It was likewise during this time that a lot of things were acquired from different dialects, normally getting changed over into local declension and conduction frameworks.

This segment should give the peruser experiences into what Russian resembled in antiquated times and how it has developed into the language that it is today. This includes taking a gander at the early periods and the remarkable impacts that assisted Russian with shedding its Slavic roots and turned into a significant language by its own doing. It will likewise include diving into the design of old Russian, as well as a portion of the distinctions that exist among it and current Russian. This will assist with furnishing the peruser with an essential comprehension of Russian as a language and set everything up for what is to follow.

Rise of etymological examinations in Russia

During the time prior to comprehension of language sciences, individuals in Russia used to concentrate on unknown dialects as a feature of getting to know comparing society and customs. The main works about Slavic dialects were composed by outsiders. Toward the finish of the fourteenth hundred years, Prague Minister Methodic expressed "A Word about Bulgarian Letter" committed to the spreading of education and Church Slavonic language among Slavs. In his work, he referenced and portrayed the phonetic and morphological arrangement of one of the Slavonic dialects. After the triumph of

Conventionality in Russia, one of the most wonderful occasions is the production of a Congregation Slavonic language. It was a falsely made blend of South-Slavic tongues with Old-Bulgarian, Macedonian, and a specific measure of Russian components made as a scholarly and church language of the Eastern Slavs. This language remained the authority language of Russia until the time of Peter the Incomparable and is as yet utilized in supplications and administrations of the Customary Church.

The veritable language concentrates on in Russia in the entirety of its various aspects started from the hour of Peter the Incomparable. During his changes, he made an overwhelming interest in teaching youthful respectability in Western sciences and specialties. At his order, a ton of outsiders came to Russia to educate and in this manner, they needed to know the Russian language, punctuation, and sentence structure. This would likewise be the earliest start of Russian language instructing for outsiders as a subsequent language. Peter the Incomparable himself learned German, Dutch, and English dialects and was learning them along with their syntactic construction and punctuation. During the hour of Peter, the Incomparable, the formation of the main Russian language book "Grammatik Rosinsky" by Andrey Scherba occurred.

Significance of concentrating on the Russian language

Or on the other hand improvement of a public language as a different science study, concentrating on the language is vital. Study according to the various perspectives can be directed on some random language. One can think about the language as a piece of world culture, cognizant and fruitful action of individuals, communicating individuals' philosophical and profound comprehension relies upon a comprehension of the human culture and man himself. We can think about language as an arrangement of signs; semantics creates in a few bearings and can use all conceivable logical strategies. Eventually any concentrate on any language is significant for the particular language local area since it is constantly finished considering a reasonable point. Frequently concentrates in the "West" on the Russian language were for information, yet additionally to forestall the reconciliation of the more youthful age of our kin with the old fashioned of reasoning. This was a profundity of understanding that was lost and as we probably are aware the comprehension of language generally starts with its set of experiences. It is thusly that the advancement of the Russian language has been so firmly checked nevertheless is in present times.

It is realized that the Russian language was initially a gradually advancing combination of Slavonic vernaculars which over an extraordinary timeframe formed into a most widely used language. A ton of work has been finished in deciding how the old Slavonic language has formed into present day Russian. This is a subject of interest for language history specialists as well as for students of history and philologists. The cutting-edge time of the Russian language has been the significant area of study thinking about the improvement of each and every part of the language; the phonetics, morphology, sentence structure, and jargon changes that have happened up until present times.

The groundworks of the study of the Russian language can be found in crafted by early Slavic researchers and etymologists, who perceived the significance of protecting and concentrating on the etymological legacy of the Russian public. One of the earliest and most compelling figures in such manner was Mikhail Lomonosov, an eighteenth-century polymath whose commitments crossed the domains of science, craftsmanship, and grant. Lomonosov's 1755 work, "Russian Sentence structure," is viewed as a milestone in the codification and normalization of the Russian language, laying the basis for future etymological examination and exploration.

Expanding upon Lomonosov's spearheading endeavors, the nineteenth century saw a prospering of Russian language studies, with researchers like Alexander Vostok, Fedor Bullae, and Aleksandr Potenza making huge advances in the space of phonology, morphology, and linguistic structure. These analysts dove profound into the primary complexities of the language, analyzing its authentic turn of events, provincial varieties, and the mind-boggling transaction of Slavic, Turkic, and other phonetic impacts that have formed its advancement.

The twentieth century denoted a time of additional refinement and specialization inside the study of the Russian language. Noticeable etymologists like Roman Jakobson, Yuri Stepanov, and Vyacheslav Ivanov made pivotal commitments to fields like sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and the investigation of Russian vernaculars and language change. The foundation of devoted research establishments and scholastic projects, both inside Russia and universally, further set the situation with Russian language concentrates as a particular and imperative area of insightful request.

Today, the study of the Russian language incorporates a different exhibit of sub-disciplines and systemic methodologies. Corpus phonetics, computational semantics, and the use of cutting edge measurable and AI strategies have opened up new roads for the investigation of huge scope etymological information. All the while, the investigation of Russian language procurement, language strategy, and the job of the Russian language in the worldwide setting have become progressively significant areas of concentration.

Besides, the study of the Russian language has extended past the limits of conventional philology, fashioning interdisciplinary associations with fields like history, social investigations, mental science, and even neuroscience. This cross-fertilization of thoughts and the combination of different hypothetical and experimental structures have advanced the comprehension of the Russian language, its development, and its multi-layered sociocultural importance.

As the Russian language proceeds to advance and adjust to the changing necessities of its speakers, the study of the Russian language should moreover adjust and extend its viewpoints. The difficulties of globalization, mechanical progressions, and the powerful interaction of semantic and social powers request a consistent re-assessment and refinement of exploration techniques, hypothetical models, and instructive methodologies. Just through such continuous development and transformation could the study of the Russian language at any point keep up with its importance and contribute genuinely to the protection, understanding, and headway of this momentous semantic legacy.

Conclusion

All in all, the arrangement and improvement of the study of the Russian language is a demonstration of the getting through interest and insightful significance of this extraordinary and complex etymological peculiarity. From the spearheading endeavors of early Slavic researchers to the state-of-the-art interdisciplinary exploration of today, the investigation of the Russian language has developed into a rich and different field of scholastic request, consistently growing comprehension we might interpret this vital part of Russian and worldwide social character.

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