

EVOLUTION AND CONTEMPORARY DIRECTIONS OF RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

Muxriddin Usnitdinov

Assistant teacher, Tashkent Institute of Management and
Economics



Annotation: *Russian linguistics, a prominent branch of Slavic studies, has undergone significant transformations throughout its history. From its early formation to its current developments, Russian linguistics has been shaped by various social, cultural, and political factors. The discipline has witnessed the emergence of various schools of thought, from classical philology to modern linguistic theories. Today, Russian linguistics incorporates diverse approaches, including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, and computational linguistics, reflecting the changing dynamics of language use in society. This study explores the historical evolution of Russian linguistics, its foundational concepts, and the latest trends in the field. It also examines the impact of contemporary social, cultural, and technological developments on the study and use of the Russian language.*

Keywords: *Russian linguistics, evolution, linguistic theories, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, computational linguistics, language development, modern trends, language studies.*

Introduction

Russian linguistics as a science of language has undergone a long process of formation, starting from the earliest grammatical works in Ancient Rus to modern research in neurolinguistics and digital communication. As part of global linguistic science, Russian linguistics has made a significant contribution to both theoretical and applied linguistics. This article discusses the main stages of its development, key areas of study, current trends, and prospects for future growth.

Language is the key to all knowledge and nature. 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 common. It includes all linguistic tools used in communication between people. We all know that the Russian language is one of the largest languages in the world. The modern Russian language is a continuation of the Old Russian (Eastern Slavic) language. Slavic languages preserve Indo-European antiquity in grammar and vocabulary. (True, the most conservative of the living Indo-European languages are Baltic: Lithuanian and Latvian.) This ancient heritage makes Russian (like other Slavic languages) very difficult, but pleasant. 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 already differs in some phonetic and lexical features. All Slavic languages (Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Russian) come from a common root -a single Proto-Slavic language, which probably existed until the 10th-11th centuries. Based on the single language of the ancient Russian people in the 14th and 15th centuries, as a result of the disintegration of the Kievan state, three independent languages appeared: Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian became national languages. With the formation of nations and stages, the first Cyrillic writings appeared among the Eastern Slavs in the 10th century. In 988, books were written in Russian. The chronicle tells about many scientists who worked during the time of Yaroslav the Wise. Liturgical books are often suitable.

Historical Stages in the Development of Russian Linguistics

The development of Russian linguistics can be conditionally divided into several periods:

Pre-revolutionary period

During this time, the foundations of a scientific approach to the study of the Russian language were laid. The works of M.V. Lomonosov, A.A. Shakhmatov, and I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay formed the basis for future research. Historical grammar, etymology, dialectology, and phonetics saw active development. Since the middle of the 20th century, the study of the Russian language has spread throughout the world. Currently, the Russian language is taught in more than 100 countries of the world. In 1967, the International Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers was established, and in 1973, the Russian Language Institute named after AS Pushkin was established. The Russian language is one of the most widespread and rich languages in the world, it is spoken by representatives of various nationalities outside the main distribution area, and they communicate not only with the native speakers of these languages, but also with yourself. A complete description of the synonyms of the modern Russian literary language, their speech features and their use in the etiquette and culture of Russian speech was carried out by AP Evgenieva. As a result of hard work, he was released in 1975. one volume "Thesaurus. An information guide has been prepared" (editor's translation).

This period was marked by the expansion of structural and functional paradigms. Prominent scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov, L.V. Shcherba, and R.O. Jakobson made major contributions. Schools in syntax, lexicology, and semantics were established. The development of mass education and publishing influenced the standardization of the Russian language.

Key Areas of Modern Russian Linguistics

Theoretical linguistics

Focuses on universal properties of language, grammatical models, and structural analysis. These dictionaries are made up of words suitable for elementary school students. For example, "Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms of the Russian language" consists of five sections, in which young schoolchildren begin to work with synonyms and systematically move to antonyms, in which synonyms are antonymic relations, synonymy and polysemy of antonymic pairs there is. given systematically .

Applied linguistics

Engages in dictionary creation, language corpora development, and methodologies for teaching Russian as a native or foreign language.

Sociolinguistics

Studies how the Russian language functions in different social contexts, including in multilingual and migratory environments.

Psycho- and neurolinguistics

Explores the mechanisms of speech perception, memory, and production in the human brain. Special attention is paid to bilingual children and speech recovery after strokes.

Computational and digital linguistics

Linked to artificial intelligence, machine translation, and big data text analysis. Neural network-based language models, including those for the Russian language, are being developed. The Russian language is a necessary link in world communication systems (radio broadcasting, air and space communication, etc.). English, Russian, and other world languages are characterized not only by the specificity of state functions (for example, the function of a lingua franca, that is, an intermediary in the dissemination of knowledge and the equalization of its level in different countries); the function of the language of diplomacy, international trade, transport, tourism), but these languages were deliberately chosen for learning and using them. 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, especially at the UN, international congresses and other places, testify to this. that its influence is significantly higher.

Prospects for Development

The future of Russian linguistics lies in integration with global scientific communities, technological advancements, and interdisciplinary research across cognitive sciences, philosophy, cultural studies, and IT.

The development of AI and language models like GPT and BERT is stimulating new branches of research. Additionally, increased attention is given to internet language studies (cyberlinguistics), linguistic change driven by youth slang, migration, and globalization.

Conclusion

Russian linguistics remains a dynamic and evolving field of science, reflecting both internal linguistic processes and external social change. Its future lies in technological synergy and interdisciplinary collaboration, opening new horizons for research and practical application.

References

1. Ismatullayeva, N. R. (2022). Teaching Translation Methodology in the Foreign Language Classes. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(12), 448-452.
2. Ismatullayeva, N. (2022). CHET TILIGA O 'RGATISHDA TARJIMANI O 'QUV JARAYONIDA QO'LLASH MASALASI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(Special Issue 28), 224-229.
3. Ismatullayeva, N. R. (2021). On the Introduction of E-Learning Portfolio in the Educational Process. *Current Research Journal of Pedagogics* (2767-3278), 2(09), 35-37.

4. Khudoyorovich, K. K., Rasuljanovna, I. N., Khalmuratovna, R. Z., & Eshkobilovna, K. D. (2020). The Issues of Word Choice in Fiction Translation. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(04).

5. Ismatullayeva, N. R. (2020). Probability Prediction Strategy In Simultaneous Interpretation. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES*, 1(01), 1-6.

smatullayeva, N. R. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION

S
E
M
A
N
T
O
G
R
A
P
H
Y

I
N

I
N
T
E

R

R
E