

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10065449>

Sharipova Yulduz Kadambay kizi

Lecturer at MAMUN University

Abstract

This scientific article focuses on the study of various factors and influences formed during the entire development of the Russian literary language. From the early stages of its evolution to the present, the Russian literary language has undergone many changes, absorbing elements from different periods and external sources. By studying the historical, social, and cultural aspects that contributed to this linguistic evolution, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities and nuances inherent in the Russian language.

Key words

Russian language, evolution, external source, social and cultural aspects, nuances.

Introduction. The development of the Russian literary language is a topic of great significance in the field of linguistics. Russian, being one of the major Slavic languages, has a rich history that dates back several centuries. Additionally, this exploration allows us to appreciate the Russian literary tradition and its contribution to the world of literature. One of the early influences on the development of the Russian literary language can be traced back to the Byzantine Empire. During the medieval period, the Slavic people came into contact with the Greek-speaking Byzantines, which had a significant impact on their language, culture, and literature. The adoption of the Greek alphabet by the Slavs resulted in the creation of the Old Church Slavonic language, which became the literary language for the Orthodox Church in Russia. This influential language served as a bridge between the Slavic and Greek civilizations and laid the foundation for the development of the Russian literary language. Additionally, the influence of the Old Church Slavonic language can be seen in the Russian vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. Moreover, the literature produced in Old Church Slavonic played a crucial role in shaping the early literary tradition in Russia, and its influence can still be felt in contemporary Russian language and literature. The Byzantine influence, therefore, played a significant role in the development of the Russian literary language.

Main part: The standardization of the Russian literary language played a pivotal role in the development and preservation of a unified, national identity for the Russian people. As the Russian Empire expanded its territories and absorbed various linguistic and cultural influences, it became imperative to establish a standardized language that could be understood by all. In the 18th century, scholars and literary figures such as Mikhail Lomonosov's began advocating for the purification and refinement of the Russian language, aiming to create a

standardized form that would reflect the cultural and intellectual traditions of the nation. Lomonosov's efforts were further advanced by grammarian and lexicographer Vasily Trediakovsky, whose monumental work "The Russian Grammar" laid the foundation for a unified set of grammatical rules and norms. This standardization process not only ensured the preservation of the Russian literary language but also contributed to the creation of a national literary tradition and the growth of Russian literature as a distinct cultural sphere. Furthermore, the standardized language facilitated communication and understanding among Russians from different regions, promoting a sense of unity and shared identity among the diverse population of the Empire.

As the Russian literary language began to take shape, literature played a pivotal role in its development. As authors sought to convey their ideas and emotions through written works, they had to carefully choose their words and expressions in order to effectively communicate with their readers. In doing so, these writers not only influenced the literary language, but also contributed to the formation of a standard Russian language that could be more widely understood and accepted. By utilizing various stylistic devices, such as figurative language and poetic techniques, authors were able to create a distinct literary language that captured the essence of Russian culture and identity. Furthermore, by using characters and settings that reflected the different regions of Russia, writers were able to showcase the linguistic diversity inherent in the country. Through the publication and dissemination of their works, these authors also contributed to the spread of the literary language, making it accessible to a wider audience. In this way, literature played a vital role in shaping the Russian literary language, not only by influencing its grammar and vocabulary, but also by promoting its acceptance and usage throughout the country.

In recent years, the Russian literary language has experienced numerous modern developments that have shaped its contemporary usage and style. One significant development is the influence of technology and mass media, especially the widespread use of the internet and social media platforms. This has not only led to the emergence of new vocabulary and slang but has also changed the way Russians communicate by introducing shortened forms of words and abbreviations. Another important development is the incorporation of borrowings from other languages, particularly English. This influx of anglicisms has not only enriched the vocabulary but has also prompted debates about the preservation of the Russian language's purity and linguistic identity. Additionally, the modern Russian literary language has also seen a shift towards a more colloquial and informal style, reflecting the changing nature of society and communication patterns. Overall, these modern developments have played a crucial role in shaping the Russian literary language and continue to influence its evolution in the contemporary era.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of the Russian literary language can be regarded as a pivotal milestone in the history of Russian literature and culture. From its origins in the Middle Ages to its complex evolution under the influences of European languages and the Soviet regime, the Russian literary language has not only served as a means of artistic expression but also as a vehicle for national identity and unity. Through the efforts of esteemed writers, linguists, and reformers, the language has transformed from a mere dialect into a rich and versatile tool that has become an integral aspect of Russian literary tradition. This development, however, has not been without its challenges and controversies. The diversification of the Russian literary language into numerous dialects and registers has sparked debates on its authenticity and purity. Nevertheless, the Russian literary language continues to evolve, adapt, and thrive in the modern era, reflecting the ever-changing nature of the Russian literary landscape. It remains a testament to the power of language as a cultural force and its ability to shape and define a nation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Lotman, Y. (1990). The Structure of the Artistic Text and the Problem of Language. In Universe of the Mind: A Semiotic Theory of Culture (pp. 277-304). Indiana University Press.
- Gasparov, M. L. (2004). Introduction. In A history of the Russian Literary Language: From the Seventeenth Century to the Twentieth (pp. 1-14). Clarendon Press.
- Early Influences on the Russian Literary Language:- Steiner, A. (1986). The Beginnings of the Iconic Word. In Russian Formalism: A Metapoetics (pp. 37-53). Cornell University Press.
- Standardization of the Russian Literary Language:- Gerhardt, B. (1993). Standardizing the Russian Language. In The Russian Language Today (pp. 53-75). Routledge.
- Timberlake, A. (2004). Counterforces to Standardization of the Russian Language. In A Reference Grammar of Russian (pp. 27-48). Cambridge University Press.