

About the Uzbek Language and the Russian Language

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Abstract

In this article you will be given general information about the history of emergence of the Russian and Uzbek language, their advantages, both similarities and differences, as well as folk art and its example, language learning opportunities are written.

Keywords: Russian language, Uzbek language, Kiyev Rusi, velikarous, Folklor art, proverbs, folk songs, Maslenitsa va Pasxa, Chistushki, Moskva, Ferghana dialect, sarti.

There are the number of nations and people in the world and they have own customs and languages. Therefore, every country shows its nationality first of all through its language. There are approximately 266 countries and 5621 languages on the earth. Today, the most popular language with 250 million speakers is Russian. There are a total of 350,000 words in the Russian language, and 200, 000 of them are included in dictionaries. The oldest Russian literary language was divided into 3 languages – Velikorus (Russian), Ukrainian and Belorussian. From this period, the Russian language, in the other words, the Velkorus language, began to develop in the territory of Russian state the center of which was Moscow.

Another language with such a beautiful pronunciation is the Uzbek language. More than 50 million people speaker the Uzbek language and there are more than 80,000 words. The formation of the Uzbek language began in the 20th century. The Fergana dialect, recognized by the entire population of Uzbekistan, formed its basis. The majority of the population spoke this dialect, which they know as Satrya, and its speakers were called sarts. Ethic sarts did not belong to the Uzbek people, however, later in the 20th of last century, they stopped using the word ‘sart’ and the inhabitants of the country began to be called Uzbeks. The norms of literary language began to develop further, which made it much simpler. The formation of the Uzbek language is related to 3 periods. These are old Turkic, old Uzbek, and modern Uzbek language periods.

Currently, both languages are highly developed, especially in their development folklore art, fiction and new words entering our language with the demand of time are also important.

Russian folk art has a special place, especially for national holidays and joyful “chistushka” played on them. Such notional songs are mainly sung during “Maslenica”, “Easter” and several other similar holidays.

For example:

1.Начинаю припевать,

Первую начальную.

Я хочу развеселить,

Публику печальную.

2.Дорогая дорогой,

Дорогие оба.

Дорогая дорогого,

Довела до гроба.

Proverbs and riddles also have a special place, because part of the culture and uniqueness of the spiritual language of that nation is concentrated in these proverbs.

For example, from Russian folk proverbs

1.В семье не без урода

2.Учрата на куличках

3. Куда мокарь телят,не гонял

In the same way, Uzbek folklore also has examples of beautiful creations.

For example, a simple proverb "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave" shows the thirst for knowledge of the Uzbek people, or the proverb "The guest is greater than your father" shows their hospitality, openness and generosity.

1.Ustoz-otangday ulug'.

2.Mehnat,mehnatning tagi rohat.

3.Ko'z ko'z qilma ko'z tegar ,

Maqtanchoqqa so'z tegar.

At the same time, folk songs played at weddings and parties - lapar, yor-yor or allalar, yalla and national games - are among them.

For example:

1.Oq terakmi, ko'k terak,

Bizdan sizga kim kerak.

Oq terakmi, ko'k terak,

Sizdan bizgakerak.

2.Boychechagim boylandi,

Qozon to'la ayronadir.

Ayroningdan bermasang,

Qozon-tavog'ing vayrondir

Qattiq yerdan qatalab chiqqan Boychechak,

Yumshoq yerdan yumalab chiqqan Boychechak.

Conclusion: in conclusion, I can say that both languages have their own history, traditions, similarities and differences. NOWADAYS, KNOWLADGE OF THE LANGUAGE is on the rise. Therefore, in whatever language we communicate, it is necessary to know that language well, to study it deeply, to learn about their nationality, customs, as well as folk songs and proverbs. Keeps going in our Uzbek nation, there is a proverb "A thousand coins for those who know the language" for nothing.

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