



## **TO THE QUESTION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

Khojaeva Feruza Muzaffarovna

Teacher of Russian Language and Literature

Branch of the Russian State University of Oil and

Gas named after I. M. Gubkin, the City of Tashkent

### **A B S T R A C T**

The vocabulary of the modern Russian language has been formed over the centuries. Vocabulary is based on original Russian words. A word that originated in the Russian language according to the models existing in it or passed into it from an older predecessor language - Old Russian, Proto-Slavic or Indo-European is considered to be primordial.

### **KEY WORDS**

Vocabulary, modern Russian language, words, Old Russian, Proto-Slavic, Indo-European.

### **Introduction**

The original vocabulary of the Russian language. On a chronological basis, the following groups of original Russian words are distinguished, united by their origin, or genesis: Indo-European, Common Slavic, East Slavic (or Old Russian) and Russian proper.

Indo-European words are words that, after the collapse of the Indo-European ethnic community, were inherited by the ancient languages of this language family, including the common Slavic language. So, some terms of kinship will be common to many Indo-European languages: мать, дочь, брат; names of animals, foodstuffs: овца, бык, мясо, волк, кость etc.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Common Slavic (or Proto-Slavic) are words inherited by the Old Russian language from the language of the Slavic tribes that occupied the vast territory of Eastern, Central Europe and the Balkans by the beginning of our era. As a single means of communication, it was used until about the 7th century. n. e., i.e. until the time when, in connection with the resettlement of the Slavs (it began earlier, but reached its greatest intensity by the 6th-7th centuries), the linguistic community also broke up. However, in each of these groups, words that appeared during the period of common Slavic unity stand out. For example, the names associated with the plant world are common Slavic: ель, дуб, липа, сосна; names of cultivated plants: ячмень, просо, овес; names of labor processes and tools: ковать, ткань, мотыга, сечь, челнок; names of the dwelling and its parts: сени, пол, дом, кров; names of domestic and forest birds: гусь, курица, соловей, скворец etc.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

East Slavic (or Old Russian) are words that, starting from the 8th century. already arose only in the language of the Eastern Slavs (the ancestors of modern Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians), united by the 9th century. large feudal state - Kievan Rus. Such words include, for example, the names of various properties, qualities, actions: *хороший, сизый, рокотать*; kinship terms, household names: *падчерица, кружево, дядя, погост*; a series of words with a common tense meaning: *сегодня, внезапно* etc.

Actually, all words (with the exception of borrowed ones) are called Russian, which appeared in the language already when it was formed first as the language of the Great Russian people (from the 14th century), and then as the national Russian language (from the 17th century). Actually Russian will be, for example, the names of actions: *разредить, ворковать*; names of household items, food: *обложка, обои, голубцы, кулебяка*; names of abstract concepts: *обман, итог, опыт* etc.

Borrowed words in Russian. Depending on which language certain words came from, two types of borrowings can be distinguished: 1) related borrowings (from the Slavic family of languages) and 2) foreign borrowings (from languages of a different language system).

Borrowings from related Slavic languages. For example, church terms came from the Old Slavonic language to Russian: *крест, жезл, священник, жертва*, many words denoting abstract concepts: *благодать, власть, согласие, вселенная* etc.

Old Slavonicisms borrowed by the Russian language are not all the same: some of them are Old Slavonic variants of words that still existed in the common Slavic language (*глад, враг* etc.); others are actually Old Slavonic (*ланины, уста, перси* etc.); moreover, the existing native Russian words, synonymous with them, are completely different in their phonetic structure (*щеки, губы, груди*). Finally, the so-called semantic Old Slavonicisms stand out, i.e., words that were common Slavonic by the time they appeared, but which received a special meaning in the Old Slavonic language and with this meaning became part of the Russian vocabulary (*грех, Господь* etc.).

Separate borrowings from the Polish language date back to the 17th-18th centuries. Some of them, in turn, go back to European languages (German, French, etc.). But there are also quite a few actually Polish words (Polonisms). Among them there are those that are the name of housing, household items, clothing, vehicles (*квартира, кофта, карета, замша, скарб, козлы*); the name of the ranks, the type of troops (*рекрут, полковник, гусар*); designation of action (*рисовать, малевать, клянчить*); the name of animals, plants, food products (*кролик, миндаль, каштан, петрушка, повидло*), etc. Some polonisms came to the Russian language through the Ukrainian or Belarusian languages (for example, *молчком, маевка, пан* etc.).

Most of the Latin words came into the Russian language in the period from the 16th century. through the 18th century, especially through the Polish and Ukrainian languages, for example: *аудитория, школа, директор, каникулы, декан, экзамен* etc. Many words of Latin origin form a group of international terms, for example: *диктатура, корпорация, республика, конституция, революция, эрудиция* etc.

Words from the Turkic languages penetrated into the Russian language due to various circumstances: as a result of early trade and cultural ties, as a result of military clashes. Early (general Slavic) borrowings include individual words from the languages of the Avars, Khazars, Pechenegs, etc., for example: *ковыль, кумир, жемчуг, тушканчик, чертог*.

Among the Turkic borrowings, most of all words are from the Tatar language, which is explained by historical conditions (the long-term Tatar-Mongolian yoke). Especially many words remained from military, commercial and everyday speech: караван, курган, кобура, каракуль, кистень, колчан, казна.

Turkic borrowings include almost all the names of the breed or color of horses: аргамак (a breed of tall Turkmen horses), буланный, чалый, караковый, каурый, гнедой, бурый.

There are relatively few Scandinavian borrowings (Swedish, Norwegian, for example) in Russian. The appearance of these words is due to early trade relations. However, not only words of trade vocabulary penetrated, but also maritime terms, everyday words. This is how proper names appeared: Игорь, Олег, Рюрик, individual words like сельдь, крюк, ларь, пуд, ябеда, якорь, кнут, плис, мачта etc.

German includes a number of words of trade, military, everyday vocabulary and words from the field of art, science, etc.: вексель, ефрейтор, штемпель; штаб; верстак, лагерь, штиблеты, галстук, стамеска, фуганок. Dutch are some nautical terms: буер, верфь.

From English to the 19th century. some maritime terms were also included: бот, мичман, бриг, but much more words related to the development of social life, technology, sports, etc. entered the 20th century, for example: митинг; баскетбол, тоннель, троллейбус, лидер, футбол.

## CONCLUSION

Some borrowings of the 18th-19th centuries belong to French, such as everyday words: bracelet, coat, tights; broth, marmalade, cutlet, as well as words from military vocabulary, art, etc.: attack, play.

Few borrowings are from Finnish: пальто, браслет, трико; мармелад, бульон, котлета, from Hungarian: бекеша, хутор.

## REFERENCES

1. Kasatkin L. L. Russian language / Kasatkin L. L., Krysin L. P. - М.: Education, 2019. - 287 p.
2. Lvov M. R. Rhetoric. Culture of speech / Lvov M. R. - М.: Publishing Center "Academy", 2013. - 272 p.
3. Skvortsov L. I. Norma. Literary language. Culture of speech / Skvortsov L. I. - М.: Education, 2019.
4. Cheshko L. A. Russian language: textbook; 2nd edition / Cheshko L. A. - М.: Higher School, 2010. - 333 p.