
**SOME ISSUES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN
UZBEKISTAN**

(SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT)

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Abstract:

The article examines the sociolinguistic aspect of the functioning of the Russian language in Uzbekistan, which today does not have legal status, however, it remains important in the social and state life of the country. One of the most important tasks of teaching the Russian language, its dissemination and functioning in Uzbekistan is the problem of speech culture. Within the framework of this problem, it is relevant today to study the culture of Russian speech of the Russian-speaking population of Uzbekistan and its media, as well as the culture of Russian speech of that part of the population for which Russian is not their native language.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, culture of Russian speech, Turkisms, borrowing, history of the Russian literary language.

Over the past decades, as noted by scientists and public figures, the level of knowledge of the Russian language has sharply decreased; the level of Russian language proficiency in Uzbekistan leaves much to be desired. As noted repeatedly in periodicals, this also affected the sphere of public education and the media. Along with this, the culture of speech has also decreased. Research shows that the fall in the level of Russian language proficiency affected teachers not only in rural schools, but also in urban ones, in particular in Tashkent. Thus, Russian teachers, when checking students' test papers, not only miss spelling, punctuation and other types of errors, but often make them themselves.

In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to study the culture of Russian speech of the Russian-speaking population, for whom the language is their native or functionally first language, because representatives of the non-Russian-speaking population perceive their violation of the norms of the Russian literary language as a natural fact that should be followed.

We must not forget that the Russian speech of Uzbeks, Kazakhs and other Central Asian peoples is strongly influenced by the oral speech of Russian speakers with all its features (the use of dialectisms, colloquial expressions, vulgarisms, etc.). We often see speech errors and unstandardized vocabulary in the media, on Russian radio and television. Therefore, the analysis of Russian speech of the Russian-speaking population from the point of view of speech culture should be carried out in sociolinguistic and linguistic aspects.

This is, first of all, a critical assessment of the normativity of speech (written and oral) of workers in the sphere of public education, the media: a critical assessment of programs for the development of Russian speech, the equipment of educational, methodological and other literary institutions of public education, etc.

It should also be noted that the promotion of interest in Russian culture and encouragement of mastery of the Russian language is carried out by the Alisher Usmanov Foundation “Art, Science and Sports”, which, with the support of the Russian Ministry of Education, is launching the “Class!” program in Uzbekistan. (“Zur!”) to improve your level of Russian language proficiency.

The charitable foundation, together with the Ministry of Education of Russia and the Ministry of Public Education of Uzbekistan, intends to improve the knowledge of the Russian language by Uzbek citizens.

The methodological management of the program is carried out by the Russian State Pedagogical University named after Herzen, which organizes the work of professional teachers and methodologists from Russia within the framework of this program in regional centers for advanced training and retraining of Uzbek teachers. Moreover, the fight for student literacy should not be the sole responsibility of language arts teachers. All teachers and pedagogues are obliged to correct errors in speech and written work, to monitor students’ speech culture: mathematicians, historians, biologists, physicists, chemists, etc. The illiteracy of secondary and high school teachers multiplies the ignorance of their students tenfold. In addition, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, problems of a different nature arise - the appropriateness and normativity of using eastern vocabulary borrowed from the Uzbek language. It should be emphasized that thanks to centuries-old trade and economic ties, many Turkic words have penetrated into the Russian language.

Many of them have firmly entered the fabric of the Russian language and are no longer perceived as foreign language vocabulary. But the borrowing of the Uzbek language (originally Turkic or Persian-Tajik, Arabic words in origin) requires in some cases an assessment from the point of view of the culture of Russian speech.

A number of scientists have studied this layer of vocabulary as a fact of enriching the vocabulary of the Russian language, without focusing on stylistic features or norms of their use [1, p. 122].

For the first time these issues were addressed in 1930–38. A.V. Mirtov, who collected rich material in the Tashkent and Samarkand regions on the use of national words in the Russian speech of Russian speakers. He published a dictionary containing about 1200 words, however, this list also included different (depending on the pronunciation characteristics of the local population and the dialect conditions of the Uzbek language) variants of the same word, for example: karagach \\\ kayragach \\\ karaygach, eshak \\\ ishak, yigit \\\ djigit, bedana \\\ bidana \\\ bidona, bibi \\\ bivi, bova \\\ buvi.

A.V. Mirtov gave examples of Russian speech of Russian-speaking residents of Uzbekistan in the 30s, such as: “Well, let's take a walk” (let's talk), “Let's go outside” (let's go).

“Well, he zatigirmanil” (jabbered), “Babaika wrapped himself up” (grandfather died). They constituted a kind of argotisms. At present, as our observations and survey results have shown, due to changes in the educational level and the development of the culture of Russian speech, such Turkisms do not occur.

This also applies to the formation of verbal forms from Turkic roots, because a natural process of stabilization of speech norms occurred.

The oral Russian speech of the Russian-speaking population of Uzbekistan has not been studied at all since A.V. Mirtov, except for an attempt to consider the forms of formation of various qualifiers from Uzbek proper names. Modern Russian speech in Uzbekistan is also characterized by the use of colloquial expressions and vocabulary borrowed from the Uzbek language, called regional vocabulary.

Without detracting from the great importance of Uzbekisms in enriching the vocabulary of the Russian language, for such words are often used in artistic, scientific, popular science, art history, historical literature on the topics “Uzbekistan” and “Central Asia”, it is still necessary to note sometimes an excessive increase in Uzbekisms to the detriment of norms of the Russian literary language. As you know, the words given below have their equivalents in Russian and there is no need to convey them using Uzbek language, for example: rais instead of chairman, kamchi\whip, guja/corn porridge\, charvadar\livestock breeder, tilla\gold, chitgar\calico weaver\,dala\field\, qarz\debt\, bevatan\poor\ and many others, which are sometimes found in fiction.

In a number of works one can observe very rare words such as женгаша, қиморбозлар, маҳсимча, лаучи, which are often found in Mirmukhsin’s work “Son of the Foundry Worker” (“Hey, jengasha, did you ask me?” - But one day the son of Inoyat-baybachi, who was hanging out with a gambler, kidnapped his young wife. - “I didn’t name Mashimcha,” - correctly, barely restraining laughter).

Inappropriate or excessive enthusiasm for the use of regional vocabulary affects the culture of Russian speech and its stylistic correctness. It should be especially emphasized that socio-economic conditions have made adjustments to the lexical composition of Uzbekisms (according to the terminology of some scientists, these are orientalisms, others - exoticisms, and others - regional, local vocabulary) in the Russian language. Currently, ethnographic, historical, zoological and many other terms, as well as onomastic vocabulary of the Uzbek language, have become normative for the Russian language.

Over time, many of them fell out of use. The Uzbek scientist D.R. Jumanova has done a lot of work in this direction. “Russian linguists quite rightly classify such words as foreign words and note that one of the types of foreign words is exotic vocabulary - words of foreign origin that denote the realities of a “foreign” culture, lexemes that have not become borrowed because they denote realities that are absent in Russian reality. However, everyone living in Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, knows local realities, since they characterize Uzbek life, and the words denoting them are found in everyday communication.

Since realemias, as units of intercultural communication and linguoculturology, are words that, due to the contact of languages and cultures, are used by both native Russian speakers and bilinguals in living Russian speech” [3, p. 84].

Despite the fact that a number of works have been written on the collection, systematization, and scientific analysis of this vocabulary, a complete list of words borrowed from Uzbek and - through it - from other eastern languages reflecting their word-formation potential has not yet been created.

A special spelling dictionary designed for schoolchildren, students, etc. has not yet been published, although the difference in their spelling has long made this practical task relevant. The words of A.V. Mirtov, said half a century ago: “When borrowing words from other languages, we must also take into account the fact that in the name of linguistic unity and the concept of high culture, such “little things” as the unity of spelling and spelling are extremely dear to us” [4, p. 213].

As a result of interaction with other national languages, the Russian language absorbed foreign vocabulary and expressions, but the methods of borrowing them changed during the development of the Russian language.

“Throughout its history,” emphasizes V.V. Vinogradov, “the Russian language has used words and expressions of foreign languages with extraordinary breadth and freedom, immersing them in the Russian national element and assimilating it” [2, p. 123].

The history of the Russian literary language demonstrates that reasonable borrowing makes speech richer and gives it greater accuracy, while uncontrolled borrowing clogs speech and makes it incomprehensible.

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