

# Peculiarities of the Russian language of the XVIII century

Nargiza Ahmadjanovna Baratova  
NamSU

**Abstract:** The article deals with the peculiarities of the Russian language of the XVIII century.

**Keywords:** Russian national language, Church Slavonic language, Karamzinists, Slavophiles

1. Irregularity. In fiction, official business documents, scientific treatises, the so-called Slavic-Russian language was widely used. It was the Russian language, which absorbed the culture of the Old Slavonic language. Therefore, the primary task was to create a single national Russian language. M.V.Lomonosov did a lot to organize the Russian language. Having developed the theory of three styles (high, medium and low), he limited the use of Old Slavonicisms, which at that time were already incomprehensible and complicated, weighed down the speech, especially the language of official, business literature.

2. Concentration of the elements of the national by selecting the most common features of the South Russian and North Russian dialects.

3. The democratization of the language begins: its lexical composition and grammatical structure include elements of live oral speech of city merchants, servants, lower clergy, and literate peasants.

4. Liberation from the influence of the Church Slavonic language, the language of religion and worship begins.

5. There is a renewal, enrichment of the Russian language at the expense of Western European languages: Polish, French, Dutch, Italian, German. It was especially manifested in the formation of scientific language, its terminology: philosophical, scientific-political, legal, technical. However, the excessive fascination with foreign words did not contribute to the clarity and accuracy of expression of thought.

In the 19th century, throughout the century, disputes continued about what should be considered the basis of the Russian national language, what role should the Church Slavonic language play in the development of its styles, how should we treat the common language and common parlance?

Nikolai Mikhailovich Karamzin (an outstanding historian, the largest Russian writer of the sentimentalist era, Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (1818), creator of "History of the Russian State" (Volumes 1-12, 1803-1826) - one of the first generalizing works on the history of Russia), his followers and

Slavophiles led by Alexander Semenovich Shishkov (writer, public figure, Minister of Public Education) take part in this dispute.

H.M.Karamzin believed that the Russian language was too heavy for expressing thoughts and needed processing. The transformation of the language, according to the Karamzinists, requires its liberation from the consequences of the influence of the Church Slavonic language. Orientation should be on New European languages, especially French. The Russian language should be given lightness, made simple and understandable to a wide range of readers. For this purpose, it is necessary to exclude archaic and professional Slavicisms and clericalisms, special terms of various crafts and sciences, and coarse colloquialisms. On the other hand, the language needed to create new words, to expand the semantics of old words to denote the concepts introduced into the everyday life of the mainly secular society. Karamzin created and introduced the following words into circulation: amorousness, public, future, industry, and the world.

Karamzin's statements show his predilection for word aesthetics and his reluctance to broad democratization of literary speech.

The Slavophiles, their inspirer A.S.Shishkov, regarded Old Slavonic as the primitive language of all mankind and believed that it should be the basis of Russian literary speech. In his view, there are only stylistic differences between Church Slavonic and Russian. To prove this, Shishkov suggested comparing the expressions: "young maiden trembles" and "young maiden trembles"; "leaning on the palm of his hand with his head" and "lowering his head on the palm of his hand".

Representatives of the democratically minded Russian intelligentsia, expressing their attitude to the activities of Karamzin and Shishkov in the field of reforming the Russian literary language and its styles, emphasized that the question of a new literary language should not be solved without taking into account the problem of nationality, without determining the role of living folk speech in the structure of the national language. In this respect, the work of the great writers of the first half of the XIX century is indicative, who proved what inexhaustible possibilities the living folk speech has, how distinctive, original and rich is the language of folklore. A.S.Pushkin is rightly considered the creator of the modern Russian literary language. A.S.Pushkin in his poetic work and in his attitude to language was guided by the principle of proportionality and proportionality.

Therefore, unlike the Karamzinists and Shishkovists, he did not reject Old Slavicisms, did not oppose the use of words borrowed from the French language, did not consider it impossible or shameful to use common and ordinary words. The XIX century is called the golden age of Russian literature and the Russian language.

Features of the formation of the modern Russian language in the XIX century.

1. The unprecedented flowering of Russian literature. The work of Gogol, Lermontov, Goncharov, Goncharov, Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Ostrovsky, Chekhov, etc. is universally recognized. Russian journalism reaches extraordinary heights: articles by Belinsky, Pisarev, Dobrolyubov, Chernyshevsky. The achievements of Russian scientists Dokuchaev, Mendeleev, Pirogov, Lobachevsky, Mozhaisky, Kovalevsky, Klyuchevsky, etc. are recognized worldwide.

2. The development of literature, journalism, science contributes to the further formation and enrichment of the Russian national language. The vocabulary is enriched with new socio-political, philosophical, economic, technical terminology: world outlook, integrity, self-determination, proletariat, humanity, education, isolation, reality, disenfranchisement, serfdom, serfdom, proprietor, self-control, self-government, impressionability, agrarian, articulation, agglomerate, crystallization, horizon, instance, and many others. Phraseology is enriched: center of gravity, bring to the same denominator, negative value, reach apogee, enter a new phase, on an inclined plane, etc.

3. Scientific and journalistic literature increases the stock of international terminology: agitate, intelligentsia, intellectual, conservative, maximum, minimum, progress, international, communism, culture, civilization, real, individual and many others.

4. Fiction serves as a base for replenishing Russian phraseology and forming new words. For example: And the box simply opened, made a tit of fame, but the sea did not light up, A moss, know, it is strong that barks at the elephant, And Vaska listens and eats, Servile fool is more dangerous than the enemy, I did not notice the elephant, thin songs to the nightingale in the claws of the cat, Like a squirrel in the wheel (Krylov), Woe from Wit, noise, brothers, noise; Went to a room, got into another; Carriage to me, carriage; Well, how not to please my dear little man; Can not for a walk farther away to choose a nook (Griboyedov); administrative delight (Dostoyevsky); golovotyapy, carp-idealist, watchful eye, nonsense, Judushka, soft-bodied intellectual (Saltykov-Shchedrin).

5. The rapid development of science, the steady growth of magazine and newspaper production contributed to the formation of functional styles of literary language - scientific and journalistic.

6. One of the most important features of literary language as the highest form of the national language is its normativity. Throughout the XIX century there is a process of processing of the national language in order to create uniform grammatical, lexical, orthographic, orthoepic norms. These norms are theoretically substantiated in the works of Vostokov, Buslaev, Potebny, Fortunatov, Ovsyaniko-Kulikovsky, Shakhmatov; they are described and approved in the grammars of Vostokov, Grech, Kalaidovich, Grot and others.

7. The richness and diversity of the vocabulary of the Russian language is reflected in the dictionaries (historical, etymological, synonymic, foreign words) that appear in the XIX century. For the first time the issues of the theory of lexicography are developed.

### References

1. Baratova, N. A. (2022). Postmodernism in literature. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 1073-1077.
2. ERKINZHANOVNA, F. K. Metaphor Explanation Methods When Studying Artistic Text. *JournalNX*, 6(07), 298-301.
3. Файзуллаева, Х. Э. (2021). Обогащение русской речи студентов общеязыковыми метафорами. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(4), 1133-1136.
4. Fayzullaeva, H. E. (2021). THE POSTMODERN NATURE OF A. BITOV'S NOVEL " PUSHKIN HOUSE". *Science and education*, 2(2), 313-315.