

## **OLD SLAVONIC LANGUAGE IN THE FAMILY OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article we consider the staroslavian language in the family of indoeuropean languages and its peculiarities.*

**Keywords:** *Old Slavic language, Proto-Slavic language, West Slavic language.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В данной статье мы рассматриваем старославский язык в семье индоевропейских языков и его особенности.*

**Ключевые слова:** *древнеславянский язык, праславянский язык, западнославянский язык.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Modern Slavic languages are divided into three groups: East Slavic, South Slavic and West Slavic. The East Slavic languages include Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian. These languages are used as the main languages throughout the Eastern European Plain. During the XI-XVII centuries, that is, in the pre-national period, Church Slavonic, like its ancestor, acted in Russia as a written, literary language, having a huge and fruitful impact on the development of the Russian language proper. So, the Church Slavonic language was normed, codified, polyfunctional and stylistically differentiated. The XVII century is accepted to date the beginning of the modern Church Slavonic language. At that time - under Patriarch Nikon - a new translation of the main liturgical books was realized, the main orthographic rules were formulated and the grammatical system was codified. In the 18th century, the Church Slavonic language lost its status of a literary language - this role was henceforth played by the Russian language. The Church Slavonic language has only one original function, which it still fulfills - to be the language of worship and liturgical literature. Since the late 80s of the 20th century, a large number of publishing houses have appeared, which, among other things, are engaged in publishing books in Church Slavonic.

In the period of feudal fragmentation, after the collapse of Kievan Rus, three separate nationalities - Russian (Great Russian), Ukrainian and Byelorussian - began to form on its territory from the single Old Russian (all-East Slavic) nationality, which was closely connected with the formation of new state associations, among which the Moscow principality acquired the greatest authority over time.

The West Slavic group includes Polish, Kabush, Czech, Slovak, and Serboluzh languages. The Serboluzhi language is widespread on the territory along the upper course of the river Term, it is a part of the language of the Germanic people living east of Leipzig, this language is used by the inhabitants of Brandenburg; in total about 400 thousand people in Germany use this Slavic language. On the territory of eastern Germany West Slavic languages already in XII-XIV centuries began to undergo assimilation and disappeared. The data of modern toponymy testify that the population of Brandenburg, McLenburg, Saxony was Slavic. Even in the 18th century Slavic speech was preserved on the Elbe River. The language of the Polabian Slavs has been reconstructed on the basis of individual words, local names found in Latin and Greek texts.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

The South Slavic group includes the Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian and Macedonian languages. They are spread over most of the Balkan Peninsula. The South Slavs are separated from the Eastern Slavs by the territory of Romania and from the Western Slavs by the territory of Macedonia.

East Slavic languages. After the collapse of the Slavic language, the most Slavic language, the most numerous group of Slavic tribes laid the foundation of the Old Russian nation.

The East Slavs in the 6th-9th centuries occupied the territories of the great "waterway", "from the Varangians to the Greeks", i.e. the lands from Lake Ilmen near the Western Dvina to the rivers Oka and Volga. These were the following nationalities: Slovenes, Krivichi, Vletichi, Razdilichi, Polans, Drevlyans, Northmen, Uglichi, Dulebs and Croats. All these peoples spoke a dialect of the Old Russian language.

The peculiarities of this language are as follows:

1. Pronunciation of CN,ZV before Ъ: zvezda, whereas in z/sl. Kvet, hvezda, in yu/sl - zvezda.
2. Changing the conj. tj, dj into yu, ch sounds: svetja-candle, medja-meja.
3. The explosive consonants in the groups tl, dl were lost in dialects. Only in other Russian the words pleshli, vedli were preserved.
4. Presence of secondary l in combinations of lip consonants: I love, catch, land, buy.
5. Full vowels, i.e. the change of combinations tort, tolt, tert, telt into full vowel combinations: torot, tolot, teret, telet: city, peas, head, straw, shore.

In the pre-written era (VII-IX cc) there is a loss of nasal vowels, which are replaced by nasal vowels. The initial combination - je is replaced by - O: jedin - ONE, jezero - LAKE.

In grammar there is a loss of the dual number, the fall of the simple past tenses aorist and imperfect, the nominative and pronoun declension developed, and the conjugation system improved. In the field of vocabulary one can

The Kiev dialect of Old Russian played a major role. The growth of dialectal peculiarities in the field of sound and grammatical composition was caused by social and political processes in the 13th-14th centuries, which intensified Polish-Lithuanian influences. This process resulted in the formation of three Eastern Slavic nationalities: Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian, and three independent languages.

The West Slavic languages had the following phonetic features:

1. Constant accent. In all dialects of the Western Slavic groups the accent always falls on the same syllable: in Polish - on the penultimate syllable, in Czech, Slovak and Serbian - on the initial syllable.
2. Pronunciation of kv, gv before e kvet, hvezda.
3. change of the syllables tj, dj, into dz
4. Pronunciation of sh
5. Presence of tl, dl, plotl, mudlo (honey).

The most important differences of the Z/Slavic dialect date back to the V-IX cc. The linguistic unity among the W/Slavs is less obvious than among the East Slavs. During the period of the disintegration of the Praslavic unity the Western dialect was formed: Czecho-Slavic, Polish-Kabush, Serbo-Luzhian, Polabian. Before Constantine realized the alphabet in 863, the Slavs used Latin and Greek scripts. The very first translations, made directly by Cyril and Methodius, have not survived. Science has only their lists (copies) or new translations made in the X-XI centuries on the model of the oldest. The oldest extant monuments are written in two alphabets, Glagolitic and Cyrillic.

Old Slavonic writing in Russia spread with the adoption of Christianity (998). It was accepted in Russia as official. I.e. since the end of X century Russians learned to read and write on Old Slavonic texts (the basic training book - Psalter). The Slavic Cyrillic alphabet was created on the model of the Greek alphabet - the alphabet for writing solemn books. Most of the letters of the Cyrillic alphabet are borrowed from the Greek alphabet. Only the letters denoting truly Slavic sounds were created anew. The letters of the Cyrillic and Glagolitic alphabets have a number of similarities. For example, the letters denoting the specific Slavic hissing sounds Sh (sha) coincide.

The Cyrillic alphabet uses almost all Greek letters, including those that were not necessary for the transmission of Slavic sounds. Since there were sounds in Slavic speech that were absent in Greek, letters taken from some other source (Sh, Zh, yat, Y) were used to represent them. Since Cyrillic is a Greek-Byzantine uncial, supplemented with stylized Glagolitic letters necessary to denote special Slavic phonemes, some connection can be found between them.

The appearance of the texts was generally oriented to Greek models.

The material for writing was parchment. At first this material was brought from Byzantium, after the Slavs themselves learned to make it. It was originally invented in Maloaz

The letters of the Glagolitic alphabet were filled with theological symbolism. Thus, the first letter of the Glagolitic alphabet a [a] is one of the main symbols of Christianity as a sign of salvation and resurrection. The letters i [i] and s [s] have the same, mirror inverted lettering, although the designated sounds are not phonetically connected. This can be explained only by the fact that they were used in the abbreviated record of the name Jesus. At the same time, the graphical appearance of the Glagolitic letters is very similar to the image of a fish, and the schematic image of a fish was, as is known, a sign of belonging to Christianity. The elements of cross, circle and triangle dominate in the Glagolitic alphabet as a whole. The alphabet as a whole was regarded as a sacred, sacred value. The Apocalypse of the Apostle John says: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, saith the Lord, who is and was and is to come, the Almighty". Alpha and Omega are the names of the first and last letter of the Greek alphabet. That is why Constantine the Philosopher included in the Glagolitic alphabet letters from other "sacred" alphabets - Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Coptic - usually changing the letters and giving them the general character of a single writing system.

The Slavic alphabet had sound and numerical meanings, denoting sounds or numbers depending on the context. In this way the Cyrillic alphabet is also connected with the Greek alphabet.

Some Slavic sounds were conveyed by two or more letters. Not all letters

The Cyrillic alphabet has a numerical value. To distinguish a word, letter from a digit, a special sign ~ titlo is used, and dots (eriks) are used at the edges. Numbers from 11 to 19 were transferred to combinations of letters denoting 10 (i-decimal) +

the corresponding unit. The ancient alphabet used superscript and subscript (diacritic) signs and titling. Above vowels there were ', transferred from Greek.

In the Slavonic language they had no special meaning and were not emphasized in any way when reading. The sign ' was called "pairok". In the Glagolitic and

Cyrillic languages there are different spellings of ligatures. Ligatures are double spellings of two letters (for example, the ligature *ou* is equal to the digraph *ou*). The Cyrillic ligature *sh* (=sht) corresponds to the ligature *x* (=wq, in Cyrillic *shch*). This distinction is important: it indicates that in Cyril's speech the sound [š'č'] was presented, not the sound [št'], as in Old Bulgarian Cyrillic.

The pronunciation [š'č'] is a Proto-Slavonic inheritance, whereas in Old Bulgarian it was changed to [št']. After the 9th century ( ' ) began to denote the softness of a consonant, and after the "law of the fall of reduplication" had passed, it could denote a missing reduplicated sound.

The most ancient texts are written in conjoined writing, without spaces between words. The dot as a punctuation mark was not used, it was put in cases of pauses, semicolons in texts of X-XI centuries were used as question marks. At the end of paragraphs or chapters, different types of punctuation were used.

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