

RUSSIAN IS THE RICHEST LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD¹Elmurodova Mohichehra Kamoliddin kizi, ²Sattorova Saodat, ³Abduazizova Shakhzoda, ⁴Raupova RohatoyStudent of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages¹, Teacher of the Department of Russian Literature S amarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages², Students of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages^{3,4}**ANNOTATION**

The richness of any language is largely determined by the richness of the dictionary. Russian is very complex, but that doesn't make it very attractive. Many writers say that in Russian you can recognize any conversation, contact with the enemy, friendly conversation, because it can better convey all the feelings and emotions than in other languages.

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The beauty, greatness, power, and richness of the Russian language are evident from books written in the past that our ancestors did not know when there were no rules for our compositions, but they did not think so, or perhaps did not.

At one of the symposiums, four linguists met: English, German, Italian and Russian. We were talking about languages. They started arguing, and whose language is better, richer, and what language does the future belong to?

The English expert said: "England is a land of great reciters, sailors and travelers, who spread the glory of its language to all corners of the world. English - Shakespeare, Dickens, Byron's language - is undoubtedly the best language in the world "

"Nothing," said the German, "our language is the language of science and physics, medicine and technology." The language of Kant and Hegel, the language in which the best work of world poetry is written, is Goethe's Faust.

"You're both wrong," the Italian allies continued. "Think about it, the whole world, the whole human race loves music, songs, novels and operas! In what language do the best love and bright operas sound? In sunny Italian! "

Russian was silent for a long time, listened politely, and finally said: "Of course, I would like each of you to say that Russian - the language of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Chekhov - includes all the languages of the world. But I will not follow your memory. Tell me, in your own language, can you write a short story with a tie, constantly developing the plot so that all the words of the story start with the same letter? "

This surprised the interlocutors, and all three said, "No, in our language it is impossible." Then the Russians answer: "But in our language it is very possible and I will prove it to you now.

Name any letter. The German replied, "It doesn't matter. For example, the letter "P". "Well, here's a story for you with this letter," replied the Russian.

Fifty-fifth Podolsk Infantry Lieutenant Pyotr Petrovich Petukhov received a letter in the mail with pleasant wishes. "Come on," wrote the lovely Polina Polovna Perepyolkina, "let's talk." We dream, we dance, we walk. Oh, Pyotr Petrovich, to visit as soon as possible, "Petukhov said. He thought I was coming. She thought it would help to hold a half-breasted cloak. The train arrived in the afternoon. Pyotr Petrovich was greeted by Pavel Pantellimovich, Polina Pavlovna's most devoted father. "Please sit down, Peter Petrovich," said his father.

A nephew came and introduced himself: "Porfiry Platovich Polikarpov. We ask, we ask. " My favorite Polina has appeared. A transparent Persian scarf covered her shoulders. We chatted, joked, invited to dinner.

Rice, pickled liver, pies, cakes, half a liter of oranges were served. We had a good lunch. Pyotr Petrovich felt pleasantly satisfied. After dinner, Polina Pavlovna invited Pyotr Petrovich for a walk in the garden. We climbed under the sails. After swimming now, we went for a walk in the park. "Let's sit down," said Polina Pavlovna. We sat down and fell silent. "We're getting married," whispered his nephew. Before Petr Petrovich, there was a prospect of owning a great property. He hurried to send an offer. Polina Pavlovna accepted the offer and later got married. Friends came to congratulate, as gifts. They were debated as a "nice couple."

Linguists were forced to recognize that Russian is the best and richest language in the world.

Russian linguistics

Russian linguistics plays an important role in the development of world linguistics. Russian linguists, having studied many world languages, deeply analyzed linguistic phenomena, paid special attention to the scientific and theoretical problems of linguistics, "developed" new doctrines, theories, and put forward new hypotheses. stands out. More precisely, Russian linguists have studied Russian, Slavic, Indian, Iranian, Finno-Ugric, Turkic, Mongolian, Chinese and a number of other languages, on the basis of which significant works have been created.

At the end of the 16th century (1596) a work on Slavic grammar by Lavrentiy Zizani was published. In 1691, Meleti Smotritsky's Slavic-Russian grammar was published. At the end of the 18th century (1787), the Russian Academy of Sciences published a study by Simon Pallas entitled The Comparative Dictionary of All Languages and Dialects, which was considered great for its time. The work is based on 262 languages from Europe, Asia and Africa. In Russia, in the first half of the 19th century, Yakov Schmidt in Mongolian, M. A. Kastren in Finno-Ugric, Bichurin in Chinese, and G.B. Scientists like Lebedev did.

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