

## THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHECHEN LANGUAGE WITH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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In the history of Chechen language there were many changes because of a very difficult political situation in Chechnya and its nation's migration to other countries. In 1926 the Arabic alphabet was used in the phonetics of Chechen language. In Chechen language of that period many Arabic words appeared, such as жайна-книга (a book), дола-молитва (a prayer). At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the influence of Russian language increased and new words also appeared: картол–картошка (potato), ведар–ведро (a pail).

In 1923 Latin graphics started to be used in Chechen language, which became very popular all over the Caucasus. Up to 1927 Russian, Arabic, Latin graphic was used in all printed articles. Education was improving and developing and some technical, pedagogical, medical and military terminology was borrowed from Russian at that time. In 1944 Chechen language was forbidden, all books were destroyed and only in 1956 Chechen language was officially allowed to use in a written form.

In 1990 orthographic norms of Russian language in borrowings started to be followed: all words started to be pronounced and written as in Russian language without any phonetic changes. There are ten cases in Chechen language unlike Russian. Apart from the main six of them which have the same meaning as Russian ones, Chechen language has 4 more cases: ergative, material, locative case, relative case. Nouns in ergative case play the role of a subject with transitive verbs; in material case nouns play the role of an indirect object and in locative case as an adverbial modifier of place.

Noun in nominative case in Chechen language works as a subject with intransitive verbs (nominative case in Russian) or a direct object with transitive verbs (Russian genitive case). For example: leaves are falling - ГІАШ ОХЪАОБГУ. A boy is reading his book - КІАНТА КНИГА ЙОБШУ.

The forms of indirect cases are made with corresponded case endings added to the word stem. The forms of indirect cases in plural are made with case endings added to the plural suffix, the exception is genitive case, material and relative cases which in plural have other endings: - ИЙН – in genitive, - EX – in material, - EX in relative case.