

# THE DYNAMICS OF THE TENSE SYSTEM IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: WHY THE PERFECT DISAPPEARED AND HOW IT CHANGED THE WORLDVIEW

Gulnoza Narimonova

Marhabo Kurbonova

Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

## Abstract

This article examines the disappearance of the perfect tense in Russian and its impact on the linguistic worldview. Old Russian had a rich past tense system (aorist, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect). The perfect expressed a past action with present relevance, formed with an \*-l-\* participle and the auxiliary verb *byti*. Key reasons for its disappearance include: loss of the auxiliary verb, the language's tendency toward economy, development of verbal aspect (perfective/imperfective), and influence of colloquial speech. Consequences included: weakened link between past and present, increased role of context, and greater importance of aspect. The article concludes that the loss of the perfect transformed Russian, not impoverished it. The language reorganized how it expresses time, relying on context, word order, and aspect, proving language is a living, adaptive system.

**Keywords:** Language dynamics, tense system, Russian language, category of aspect, language evolution, linguistic worldview, grammatical development, verb tense forms, disappearance of the perfect, linguistic processes.

## Introduction

Language constantly develops, changes, and adapts to the needs of society. Changes are particularly noticeable in the grammatical system, since it reflects the ways of thinking of a people, the perception of time, action, and cause-and-effect relationships. One of the most interesting processes in the history of the Russian language has been the change in the verbal tense system. Modern Russian possesses a comparatively simple tense system: present, past, and future.

However, in the Old Russian period, the system was much more complex and richer.

In the Old Russian language, there existed several past tense forms: the aorist, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. Each of these forms conveyed a particular shade of meaning: the completion of an action, its duration, resultativity, the precedence of one event over another, etc. Over time, most of these forms disappeared. The disappearance of the perfect as an independent grammatical category is particularly significant. It is precisely the fate of the perfect that shows how the linguistic consciousness of the Russian people changed and how the worldview was transformed.

### **What Is the Perfect?**

The perfect is a special past tense form that denoted an action completed in the past but having a result in the present. In other words, the event occurred earlier, but its consequences persist now. A similar meaning can be seen in English in the Present Perfect form: "I have written the letter" — meaning the letter is ready now.

In the Old Russian language, the perfect was formed using an \*-l-\* participle and the auxiliary verb *byti* (to be):

- *есмь писалъ* (I have written)
- *еси писалъ* (you have written)
- *естъ писалъ* (he/she has written)

Later, the auxiliary verb began to disappear, and the form with the participle turned into the modern past tense: *писал* (wrote), *сделал* (did/made), *приишѣл* (came/arrived).

Thus, the modern Russian past tense historically goes back precisely to the perfect.

**The tense system in the old russian language.** The Old Russian language had an extensive system of past tenses:

1. *Аорист* (Aorist) — denoted a single, completed action in the past.

Example: *иде* — "went."

2. *Имперфект* (Imperfect) — denoted a prolonged, repeated, or incomplete action in the past.

Example: *хожааше* — "walked," "used to walk."

3. *Перфект* (Perfect) — the action was completed, but the result is important for the present.

4. *Плюсквамперфект* (Pluperfect) — an action that occurred before another past action.

Such a system made it possible to convey temporal relationships very precisely. However, it gradually began to simplify.

### **Why Did the Perfect Disappear?**

**Loss of the auxiliary verb.** The main reason for the disappearance of the perfect was the weakening of the auxiliary verb *byti*. Over time, the forms *есмь*, *еси*, *есть* began to drop out of speech, as the meaning of the sentence was clear even without them.

For example:

*я есмь писалъ* → я писал (I wrote)

*он естъ пришёл* → он пришёл (he came)

When the auxiliary verb disappeared, the form lost its special meaning of connecting the past with the present.

**The language's tendency toward economy.** Language always strives for simplification. If several forms perform similar functions, one of them may disappear. The perfect gradually became closer to other past tense forms, especially the aorist. As a result, the system simplified to one universal past tense form.

**Development of the aspect category.** The category of aspect (perfective vs. imperfective) actively developed in Russian. It came to express many meanings that had previously been conveyed by tenses.

For example:

*писал* (was writing, used to write) — process, duration

*написал* (wrote, have written) — completion, result

Thus, the functions of the perfect partially transferred to the perfective aspect.

**Changes in colloquial speech.** Living colloquial speech always influences grammar. People prefer simpler and more convenient forms. The complex ancient

tense system survived longer in writing, especially in church texts, but gradually disappeared from colloquial speech.

### **How Did the Disappearance of the Perfect Change the Worldview?**

Language reflects how a person perceives reality. When grammar changes, the way of describing the world also changes.

**Weakening of the connection between past and present.** The perfect showed: the event happened earlier, but it is important now. The modern Russian past tense more often simply states a fact:

*Я написал письмо.* (I wrote/have written the letter.)

Without context, it is unclear whether this is important now or whether there is a result in the present. In English, the distinction is preserved:

I wrote the letter — a fact in the past.

I have written the letter — the result is important now.

Russian has lost this opposition.

**The increased role of context.** After the disappearance of the perfect, the meaning of result began to be expressed not by grammar, but by context, intonation, and adverbs:

*Я уже написал письмо.* (I have already written the letter.)

*Я наконец написал письмо.* (I have finally written the letter.)

*Письмо написано.* (The letter is written.)

That is, the language has become less formal and more context-dependent.

**Shift of attention to the action rather than the state.** The perfect emphasized the state resulting from an action. Modern Russian more often names the action itself. This affects stylistics and the logic of narration.

**The growing importance of aspect.** The Russian language began to perceive time through the completion / non-completion of an action:

*делал / сделал* (was doing / did)

*читал / прочитал* (was reading / read)

*строил / построил* (was building / built)

Thus, the picture of time in the Russian language is built not so much on tense forms as on verbal aspect.

**Comparison with other languages.** Many European languages have preserved the perfect:

English: I have done.

German: Ich habe gemacht.

French: J'ai fait.

In Russian, there is no analogous separate form. However, traces of the perfect meaning remain:

Я сделал. (I did/have done.)

Уже сделал. (Already did/have done.)

Всё сделал. (Did everything / Have done everything.)

That is, the semantics have been preserved, but the grammatical form has disappeared.

**Traces of the ancient perfect in modern Russian.** The modern past tense form (делал, писал, прishyol) is the historical descendant of the ancient perfect. It can be said that the perfect did not disappear completely but was transformed.

Traces of the ancient system are also noticeable in:

Short participles: *сделано* (done), *написано* (written)

Resultative constructions: *дверь закрыта* (the door is closed)

The opposition of aspects: *делал / сделал* (was doing / did)

**The significance of this process for the history of language.** The disappearance of the perfect demonstrates several important patterns:

- Language strives for simplicity.
- Meanings can transfer from one category to another.
- Grammar reflects the thinking of an era.
- The loss of a form does not mean the loss of meaning.

The Russian language has not become poorer — it has simply organized the expression of time differently.

## Conclusion

Studying the history of the Russian language, one can see that language never remains unchanged. It lives together with the people, changes together with society, and reflects the thinking of people and the characteristics of the era. This is precisely why the change in the tense system is not merely a grammatical process but an important historical and cultural phenomenon.

The disappearance of the perfect shows how the Russian language gradually transitioned from a complex ancient system to a simpler and more convenient modern form. Earlier, the language more precisely distinguished nuances of the past: completed action, prolonged action, the result of an action, and the connection between the past and the present were all denoted separately. Today, many of these meanings are conveyed differently — through context, word order, intonation, and the category of verbal aspect.

In my view, this speaks to the flexibility of the Russian language. It has not lost its richness of meaning but has simply redistributed the ways of expressing them. What was once expressed by a separate tense form can now be conveyed by other means. This proves that language can adapt to the needs of its speakers.

Furthermore, the disappearance of the perfect changed the very perception of time in speech. Whereas before the connection between a past event and a present result was more important, now attention is more often focused on the very fact of the action. For example, a modern person says *ya sdela* (I did it), not always emphasizing the consequences but simply reporting the result. This reflects a more direct and concise way of expressing thought.

Moreover, this phenomenon helps to understand that language is closely connected with the thinking of a people. When grammar changes, the way of describing the world changes as well. Through such processes, one can trace how society became more practical, faster in communication, and striving for simplicity.

In summary, the disappearance of the perfect was an important stage in the development of the Russian language. It is not a loss but a natural transformation of the system. The Russian language has retained its expressiveness but has chosen different paths for conveying temporal meanings. Therefore, the history of the perfect is an example of how language can change while preserving its strength, depth, and beauty.

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