

The Role of the Russian Language among the World Languages

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Abstract: This article discusses the position of the Russian language among the world languages and the history of the development of the Russian language.

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Russian is the language of the Russian people, one of the most widespread languages in the world. It was a means of interethnic and interstate communication, first in the USSR, then in the Russian Federation and the CIS. Russian is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Together with Ukrainian and Belarusian languages, it forms the eastern group of Slavic languages belonging to the Indo-European language family. In the 1980s, the total number of Russian speakers was estimated at 250 million. 185 million people, including in the current Russian Federation and CIS countries. consists of In addition, more than 60 million people in these areas are fluent in Russian.

Russian language has a very long and complex history of development. The oldest Russian literary language was formed in Kievan Rus' and was a common language for East Slavs until the 14th century. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Old Russian was divided into three languages: Velikoros (Russian), Ukrainian, and Belarusian. From that time on, the Russian language, in other words, the Great Russian language, began to develop in the territory of the Russian state, centered in Moscow.

Russian is the only official language of the Russian Federation. It is one of the world's languages, which serves as a means of international communication between the peoples of different countries. Of the more than two and a half thousand languages known in the world, international communication is provided by the most advanced group of world languages known as the World Language Club. The rise of language to the role of a world language is determined by the universal significance of the culture created in that language. The status of a language as a world language is determined by the legal recognition of it as an official or working language by international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO, etc.). Thus, Russian is recognized as one of the six official languages of the United Nations, along with English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, and French; it contains the most important international treaties and agreements. In many countries, Russian is studied. Russian language teachers are united by the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature (MAPRYAL).

Having the richness of the Russian language is an important indicator of the cultural level of any person. Being able to express your thoughts clearly and concisely, following the rules of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, means that everyone who speaks Russian will have a good understanding. There is also an aesthetic side to this, because the Russian language is a great cultural miracle created by the Russian people, its best writers and publicists.

Currently, the Russian language still ranks fourth in the world in terms of prevalence. Ahead are English (about 500 million people speak it as a mother tongue or second language, more than 1 billion as a foreign language) and Chinese (which is almost only 1.35 billion people speak it as a mother tongue). Spanish (it belongs to about 360 million people, 335 million of whom are their own). Russian language has great internal potential for further development and rich cultural heritage. Nevertheless, Russian is the only leading world language that has consistently lost its status in all major regions of the world over the past 15 years, and the necessary measures will be taken to support it effectively over the next 20 years. If not, this trend will continue.

Strengthening the position of the Russian language in the world requires not only the provision of significant resources, but also the improvement of the interaction of all state and public agencies and organizations aimed at supporting, developing and promoting the Russian language and culture. At the same time, in addition to students, the language of instruction in educational institutions is Russian, and teachers of Russian studies need to better take into account the specific characteristics of the following main groups of foreign and Russian citizens;

Residents of countries near and far abroad who can study Russian in their homeland for educational, professional, domestic or cultural purposes;

Labor migrants from neighboring countries based in Russia;

Language classes for non-CIS residents (adults, schoolchildren, students) who may come to Russia to learn Russian in different languages;

Everyone thinks about the role of the Russian language at least once in their lives. In the fall, while reading Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev's prose poem "Russian", I was struck by the following lines: "In doubtful days, the fate of my homeland about the days of painful meditation only you are my support and pride, Oh, great, powerful, honest and free Russian! " Why did a famous nineteenth century writer call Russian "great" and "powerful"? The fact is that at the time of writing these lines Ivan Sergeevich was in France and he liked life in the West, but there could be no question that the famous Russian writer wrote his works in English. In France. Ivan Sergeevich dreamed of his homeland. He realized that only the Russian language, with its power, richness, power, flexibility, and versatility, could convey all the charm of Russia. I. S. Turgenev understood the meaning and power of the Russian language. He knew that the future of the Russian language was great.

The role of the Russian language in modern society is great. Russian is the language of interethnic communication and one of the world's languages. They are interested in studying it in China, Mongolia, Vietnam and other countries because they see Russia as a reliable economic partner and a powerful state. In many schools in the United States, Austria, Latvia, Estonia, and other countries, Russian is taught as a foreign language. Great Russian literature plays an important role in the popularization of the Russian language. Many lovers of Russian literature learn to read Russian in the original source, not in translation. Indeed, to understand all the charm and uniqueness of any work, it is necessary to read it in the written language. As the German writer Thomas Mann wrote, Russian literature of the late 18/19 centuries is truly one of the wonders of spiritual culture.

The popularity of the Russian language in the world is very high. The need for language learning outside the Russian Federation is 125 million people around the world. In particular, there is a great demand in the CIS countries, where the number of people interested in learning Russian is 100 million. Seven percent of foreign volunteers who are fluent in Russian came to the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia.

The dictionary of modern Russian contains more than half a million words. In what other language you can find many types of synonyms: in Russian you can find semantic, stylistic and contextual synonyms. There are many of them in Russian, which allow you to diversify the language and avoid duplication. From this, the language becomes unique and magical. This is often used by poets who are "crazy" from rhyme search, but you just need to read the dictionary carefully. Only by changing the form of the word in Russian can the smallest shades of meaning be expressed, for no other world language has such a rich set of suffixes, prefixes, or nodes. For example, additions can give a shrinking color (mother, son). We must not forget about epithets, metaphors, phraseological units, beautiful phrases that make literary works bright and rich.

Russian is the richest language of fiction and its global significance is enormous. The Russian alphabet became the basis for the writing of many early written languages, and Russian became the second native language for the non-Russian population of the Russian Federation. There is a constant process of mutual enrichment of the Russian language and the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

The last decade has seen a decline in interest in the Russian language abroad. But more and more people are turning to it today. On the one hand, they are interested in Russian culture, on the other hand, it is only a pragmatic interest, because the Russian language allows them to cooperate with Russian businessmen and

establish long-term business relations. This applies primarily to cooperation within the CIS. After all, Russian, as the language of interethnic communication during the Soviet era, is still preserved.

The Russian language continues to arouse interest in the modern world. According to publications in the Russian press, the number of citizens of the United States, France, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Korea, who have recently begun to study Russian language and literature, has increased several times.

Thus, the great role of the Russian language in the modern world is determined by its cultural value, power and greatness.

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