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The Role and Significance of the Russian Language in Modern World

**Rodionova Elmira
Vidadilievna**

Assistant of the Department
"Social-Humanitarian And
General Professional Disciplines"
Branch of the Fgbou Vo "Agtu"
In The Tashkent Region

ABSTRACT

The article examines the role of the Russian language in world life.

Keywords:

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The Russian language is the national language of the Russian people, a form of Russian national culture; it is the native language of the Russian people. The Russian language is one of the most developed languages in the world. It has a rich vocabulary and terminology in all branches of science and technology, expressive brevity and clarity of grammatical means, the ability to reflect the diversity of the surrounding world. According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Russian is the state language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory. In June 2005, the Federal Law "On the State Language of the Russian Federation" was adopted. The law is aimed at ensuring the use of the state language of the Russian Federation throughout Russia, ensuring the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation to use the state language of the Russian Federation, as well as protecting and developing linguistic culture. The article "The Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation" states that when using the Russian language as the state language, the

use of colloquial, derogatory, swear words and expressions, as well as foreign words in the presence of commonly used analogues in the Russian language, is not allowed.

The Russian language is not only the state language of the Russian Federation. It is one of the world languages, that is, such languages that serve as a means of international communication between the peoples of different states. Of the more than two and a half thousand languages known in the world, international communication is provided by a group of the most developed world languages, the so-called club of world languages. The nomination of a language to the role of the world is determined by the universal significance of the culture created in this language. The status of a language as a world language is legally secured by recognizing it as the official or working language of international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO, etc.). Thus, the Russian language is recognized as one of the six official languages of the UN along with English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French; the most

important international treaties and agreements are written on it. The Russian language is studied in most countries. Russian language teachers are united by the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature.

Possession of the wealth of the Russian language is an important indicator of the cultural level of any person, regardless of his specialty. To be able to express one's thoughts clearly and clearly, in compliance with all the rules of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, means to be well understood by everyone who speaks Russian. There is also an aesthetic side to this, since the Russian language is a great miracle of culture, created by the Russian people, their best writers and publicists.

At present, the degree of prevalence of the Russian language still ranks fourth in the world. Leading the way are English (an estimated 500 million people speak it as their first or second language and have over 1 billion more speak it as a foreign language) and Chinese (more than 1,350 million speak almost exclusively as their first language). The third place is occupied by Spanish (about 360 million people speak it, including an estimated 335 million as their native language). The Russian language has a great internal potential for further development and a rich cultural heritage. Nevertheless, the Russian language is the only one of the world's leading languages that has been steadily losing its positions in all major regions of the world over the past 15 years, and this negative trend will continue in the next 20 years if appropriate measures are not taken to effectively support the Russian language and culture within the country, in near and far abroad.

Strengthening the position of the Russian language in the world requires not only more significant resource provision, but also improved interaction between all state and public departments and organizations designed to support, develop and promote the Russian language and culture. At the same time, it is necessary to better take into account the specific features of the following main groups of foreign and Russian citizens, in addition to students of educational institutions with the

Russian language of instruction and Russian language teachers:

- 1) residents of countries near and far abroad who can potentially learn the Russian language in their homeland for educational, professional, domestic or cultural and educational purposes;
- 2) labor migrants from neighboring countries who are in Russia;
- 3) residents of non-CIS countries (adults, schoolchildren, students) who can potentially come to Russia to study the Russian language for various language courses;
- 4) foreign students, interns, graduate students who come to study at Russian higher and other educational institutions;
- 5) graduates of Russian universities and their national associations, which exist today in almost 70 countries of the world;
- 6) compatriots living in the near and far abroad, for whom the Russian language is native.

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