

# RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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**Abstract:** Indicates that the main functions of the language are social, not the sinuses of the language. All people, regardless of their affiliation and social or professional groups, should communicate, think and express their opinions.

**Key words:** Russian language, international educational centers, World Languages Club, International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, term.

Society, which is the most important tool of people, cannot live without the use of language. There is no human activity - they do not use it as an expression of their own thoughts, feelings and willpower. Over time, people became interested in its constant companion, language, and created a science about it. This science is now called linguistics or linguistic science. For those whose profession is related to teaching or research, this science is also very important for those who want to use it as a professional tool (teachers, lawyers, lecturers, journalists, writers, etc.). Methodology "The Russian language is the language of the world," says the famous linguist Vyacheslav Belousov. In the third millennium it does not lose its cultural or historical significance. It will maintain its position not only in the CIS countries, but throughout the world.

First of all, the Russian language (along with English, Chinese, French, Spanish and Arabic) is the official language of many international organizations - the UN, UNESCO and others. This means that official documents and special journals of these organizations are published in Russian, their websites are created and work is carried out. Russian is one of the languages spoken by almost a third of international non-governmental organizations, including the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Committee for European Security. It is also

used as a business language at major international conferences and summits to facilitate communication between representatives of different countries.

Secondly, Russian is the language of one of the largest international educational centers. Thirdly, the Russian language opens up the possibility of familiarization not only with the riches of Russian science and culture, but also of other countries, and acts as an intermediary between different peoples, in particular in the Eurasian region. Finally, most of the scientific and fiction literature published in the world has been translated into Russian. Fourthly, Russia plays an important role in the international education market. The Russian language makes it possible to gain high professional knowledge at the level of world standards. Fifthly, the desire to get acquainted with the culture, in particular with the literature that stands behind it, which has universal significance, is still an important reason for interest in learning the Russian language.

Communication between UNESCO and different cultures of the Council of Europe considers this as a pressing task of our time, since such conversations imply mutual understanding of the values and traditions of other peoples, the exchange of experience accumulated over centuries, the exchange of views on topical issues of the past, present and future of peoples living in the world. A certain group of students are attracted from Zoloto by their difficulties with the Russian language. According to American students, Russian is chosen by those who like to overcome obstacles. Results The Russian language is the language of the richest fiction, the importance of which in the world is incredibly great. As in the last decade, interest in the Russian language in countries outside the CIS has decreased somewhat. But today more and more people are turning to it again. On the one hand, they are interested in Russian culture, and on the other, this is a purely pragmatic interest, since the Russian language gives them the opportunity to cooperate with Russian businessmen and establish long-term business relationships. First of all, we are talking about cooperation within the CIS.

The reason was that Russian was the language of international communication during the Soviet Union, and to this day it remains so. The Russian language

continues to interest the modern world. According to Russian media reports, the number of citizens of the USA, France, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Korea who have recently begun to study Russian language and literature has increased several times.

Russian is not only the official language of the Russian Federation. It is one of the languages of the world, that is, it is a language that serves as a means of international communication between peoples of different countries. Within the two and a half thousand languages known in the world, the World Languages Club, called the most developed group of languages in the world, ensures international communication. Promotion as a world language is determined by the universal importance of the culture created in that language. The status of a language as a world language is legally ensured by recognition of its official or working language of international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO, etc.). For example, Russian is recognized as one of the six official languages of the UN, along with English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French; on which the most important international treaties and agreements are written.

The Russian language is studied in most countries of the world. Teachers of the Russian language are united by the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature (МАПРЫАЛ). Now the Russian language is still in fourth place in the world in terms of the number of people who speak it. At the top of the list are English (about 500 million people speak English as a first or second language, and more than 1 billion people speak English as a foreign language) and Chinese (which is spoken by almost 1,350 million people as a first language).

In third place is Spanish (this language is spoken by about 360 million people, including those spoken by about 335 million native speakers). Thus, the huge role of the Russian language in the modern world is determined by its cultural value, power and greatness. The rapid socio-political changes that have occurred in the world over the past decade have led to radical changes in the social structure of society, which, of course, could not remain without consequences for the

development and functioning of the Russian language. A distinctive feature of the current state of the language situation in the world is that most language changes are associated with changes in society. The proportion of people who believe that language can ignore the norms of decency is constantly growing. The number of requests to foreigners has increased significantly, especially in large cities, there is a tendency to form an opinion about the “traditionality” of language etiquette and its uselessness in modern communication. The culture of the language and the general culture of the press, radio and television staff has fallen sharply. Many linguistic errors and gross deviations from the norms of linguistic culture are translated.

Modern free behavior on air in relation to language leads to a higher voice, speed of speech, increased articulation tension and excessive emotionality of conversation with the viewer, and also often leads to the use of vulgar, dangerous speech epithets and metaphors. In all social and age groups, the level of linguistic culture has decreased. This leads to gross errors in the field of computer typing and translation of printed publications, in particular newspapers, which makes it clear that today the rules of translation among the population have been abolished. Society is increasingly paying attention to the speeches of politicians; their mistakes are recorded in the press and ridiculed. This is encouraging a new generation of politicians to take more responsibility for their speech and work on Facebook.

Conclusion The intensive technical re-equipment of citizens' everyday life can be described as a technical revolution, and this is primarily due to the widespread use of modern household and office equipment, mainly foreign-made in everyday life. Computers, video cameras, new generation televisions, faxes, copiers, household appliances, foreign cars - all this has led to the emergence of many new terms and words in the Russian language. At the same time, many instructions for cars imported from abroad and driving records recommend learning a foreign language, mainly English. High-quality modern communications - cell phones, computer communications, etc. lead to a reduction in written communication, and

the share of telephone communications and technical means of communication increases. This leads to a decrease in the literacy level of the population, especially young people. For the same reason, the amount of reading fiction, especially highly artistic literature, is decreasing.

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