

THE ROLE OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of the Russian language in the modern world, it also talks about the Russian language as a language of international importance, and the importance of the Russian language in the postSoviet space.

Keywords: russian language, international significance, world language The Republic of Uzbekistan is a multinational state. All peoples inhabiting our country develop their national culture and language. Knowledge of the Russian language facilitates communication between people of different nationalities inhabiting our country, facilitates their mutual understanding.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a multinational state. All the peoples inhabiting our country are developing their national culture and language. Knowledge of the Russian language facilitates the communication of people of different nationalities inhabiting our country, facilitates their mutual understanding.

The Russian language, being the single language of the Russian nation, is at the same time the language of international communication in the modern world, especially in the CIS countries. The Russian language is gaining more and more international importance. It has become the language of international congresses and conferences, the most important international treaties and agreements are written in it. Its influence on other languages is increasing.

The Russian language has been and continues to be one of the world's languages. According to UNESCO, there are 2796 languages in the world, according to other sources - from 2500 to 7000, including dialects. According to the total number of speakers, the Russian language ranks among the top ten world languages, but it is rather difficult to determine this place exactly. The number of people who consider Russian as their mother tongue exceeds 200 million people, 130 million of whom live in Russia. The number of people who are fluent in Russian and use it as a first or second language in everyday communication is estimated at 300-350 million. In Uzbekistan, the number of people who speak spoken Russian is between 50 and 80 percent of the population. As of 2018, there are 903 schools with the Russian language of instruction in the country. The Russian language continues to be used in business circles, the financial and banking systems, in some government agencies, TV channels continue to broadcast in Russian. The President of our republic, speaking Russian at the highest level, speaks to them perfectly. In total, more than half a billion people in the world speak Russian to one degree or another, and according to this indicator, Russian ranks third in the world after Chinese and English. It is the official or working language in most authoritative international organizations (UN, OSCE, IAEA, UNESCO, WHO, etc.).

Today, the question remains whether the influence of the Russian language in the world has been falling in recent decades or not. At the end of the last century, in the field of the

functioning of the Russian language as a world language, in a number of countries and regions, for various reasons, new trends emerged: -Socio-economic and scientific-technical achievements of the Soviet Union, which offered mankind social development and carried out an alternative path in the country the greatest cultural transformations.

The Russian language has become one of the world's leading languages used in all major international organizations - The Soviet education system also made a great contribution to the spread of the Russian language abroad, which, according to Western experts, was one of the best in the world in the 1989/1990 academic year in various civil, military, party, trade union, Komsomol educational institutions trained in Russian about 180 thousand foreign citizens. At the same time, Belarus is the only post-Soviet state where the state status of the Russian language was confirmed in a referendum by an overwhelming majority of votes. It is constitutionally formalized to give the Russian language the status of an official language in Kyrgyzstan. In Kazakhstan, in accordance with the Constitution, the state language is Kazakh. Legislatively, the status of the Russian language was raised in 1995. It can "officially be used on a par with Kazakh in state organizations and self-government bodies."

In the Republic of Moldova, the Constitution defines the right to the functioning and development of the Russian language. In accordance with the Constitution of Tajikistan, the state language is Tajik, Russian is the language of interethnic communication. The status of the Russian language in Azerbaijan is not regulated by law.

In Armenia and Georgia, the Russian language is given the role of the language of the national minority. In Ukraine, the status of the state language is constitutionally assigned only to the Ukrainian language. In Uzbekistan, the development of the Russian language is approved and stimulated by the government. In most CIS member states, there is a desire to restore educational ties with Russia, solve the problems of mutual recognition of documents on education, and open branches of Russian universities with teaching in Russian. At the same time, much attention is paid to the involvement of international legal mechanisms. The issue of the inadmissibility of infringement of the linguistic, educational and cultural rights of the Russian-speaking population, primarily in Latvia and Estonia, is on an ongoing basis included in the agenda of both universal (UN) and European regional (Council of Europe, OSCE, CBSS) organizations, as well as international forums (UN Commission on Human Rights, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE meetings and conferences on the implementation of commitments in the humanitarian sphere, etc.).

Foreign countries. In the 1990s, critical changes took place in the area of spreading the Russian language in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. As a result of its exclusion from the number of compulsory subjects in school and university programs, it entered the category of optional and little-studied, taking positions after English, German and French. In recent years, the situation has somewhat stabilized. An increasing number of students are choosing Russian as their second foreign language. In particular, there is a growing interest in mastering the Russian language among future economists, managers, lawyers, students of art professions. The Russian language is again becoming in demand by those who are directly involved in the development of relations with Russia and the implementation of international projects. In recent years in Germany, Spain, Cyprus, Greece and Portugal, significant groups of native

speakers of the Russian language from among the former Soviet and Russian citizens have appeared. In connection with the growth in the number of tourists from Russia, Russian language courses are being organized in a number of countries for workers in the service sector and the hotel business. Russian is spoken by tens of thousands of Asian citizens who have received higher education in Russia. Thousands of boys and girls from these countries annually enter Russian universities to study, both at the expense of the federal budget and on a compensatory basis.

The Russian language continues to be taught in the national education system in China, Mongolia, North Korea, Vietnam, and more recently in Indonesia and the Philippines. A large Russian-speaking community has developed in Israel, for which the Russian language is native. It has a fairly wide circulation in all spheres of life, and for a sixth of the population, Russian-Hebrew bilingualism has become a reality. In African countries, Russian is mainly spoken by graduates of Russian (Soviet) universities and those who worked and studied with Russian specialists at cooperation sites.

There are tens of thousands of such people in African countries. It is thanks to the efforts of graduates of our universities that centers of the Russian language are preserved on the continent. In some African countries (Egypt, Mali, Senegal, etc.) the Russian language is taught in individual lyceums, schools and universities. In the countries of the Americas, there are two rather numerous groups of the population who speak Russian: immigrants from the Russian Empire, the USSR, Russia and the CIS (USA, Canada, Argentina) and specialists trained in Soviet or Russian universities. More than 1.5 million people live in North America who consider Russian as their native language. In Latin America, the Russian language is known primarily to graduates of our universities, as well as the Russian-speaking diaspora. Russian has been the most common foreign language in Cuba for more than twenty years, where it is still spoken by a significant number of Cubans. In general, about 14 million people are currently involved in various forms of studying the Russian language abroad (in the CIS and Baltic countries - 12 million, in non-CIS countries - almost 2 million).

In the field of dissemination of the Russian language abroad, the most active activities are carried out by the Roszarubezhtsentr under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, the State Institute of the Russian Language and Literature. A.S. Pushkin, Center for the Development of the Russian Language and the Russian Society of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature (ROPRYAL), Foundation - Russian World and MSRS. An important role in supporting the Russian language abroad, especially in the CIS and Baltic countries, belongs to the Government of Moscow, which implements a number of programs to promote education in Russian. The Baltic countries are implementing the Moscow Mayor's Scholarship program (since 1997, more than 500 people have become scholarship holders). One way or another, the Russian language remains the language of interethnic communication throughout the post-Soviet space. Moreover, the main role here is played not by the position of the state, but by the attitude of the population. But in the far abroad, the situation with the Russian language is the opposite. Russian, alas, is one of the languages that are lost in two generations. First-generation Russian emigrants prefer to speak Russian, and many of them do not fully acquire the language of the new country and speak with a strong accent. But already their children speak the local language with almost no accent and prefer the local language in communication.

They speak Russian only with their parents, and recently also on the Internet. The Internet plays an extremely important role in preserving the Russian language in the diaspora. But on the other hand, in the third or fourth generation, interest in the roots of the descendants of emigrants revives, and they begin to specifically learn the language of their ancestors. Including Russian. In the 1970s and 1980s, with the almost complete severance of ties with the USSR, the Russian language gave way to English or Hebrew much faster than now, when any emigrant can keep in touch with relatives, friends and acquaintances via the Internet.

In the seventies and eighties in Israel, emigrants from Russia learned Hebrew at an accelerated pace. And in the nineties, Israeli officials began to learn Russian at an accelerated pace, so as not to overload the translation agency with unnecessary work.

Today, the Russian language not only remains the main language of interethnic communication throughout the post-Soviet space. It is well spoken by the older generation and well explained by the younger, in many countries of the former socialist bloc. And it is hardly possible to say that the role of the Russian language in the world has fallen over the past twenty years. One can only rejoice that the role of national languages has increased over the years in the post-Soviet space. But the Russian language continues to be the language of interethnic communication and one of the world languages, which is not in vain one of the official languages of the UN. Thus, the huge role of the Russian language in the modern world is determined by its cultural value, its power and greatness.

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