

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Annotation:

This article is about the use of the Russian language in the modern world. The Russian language is one of the world (global) languages. This status was given to the language in the 20th century. The spread of the Russian language was largely a consequence of the activities of the Russian Empire and modern Russia. The status of the Russian language was enshrined in the UN, where Russian is one of the six official international languages.

Keywords: communicative, mental, cognitive, ethnic, corporate.

At the beginning of the 20th century, approximately 150 million people spoke Russian, mostly subjects of the Russian Empire. Over the next 90 years, the number of those who knew Russian increased to about 350 million people, and more than 70 million people also knew Russian to some extent.

Nearly 7.4 million inhabitants (primarily in Germany and other European countries, the USA and Israel), that is, for a total of 163.8 million people. More than 114 million people (data for 2006) speak Russian as a second language (mainly in post-Soviet countries) or know it as a foreign language.

According to W3Techs research, in March 2013, Russian was the second most used language on the Internet. Russian is the state and official language in the following states: Russia, Belarus (along with Belarusian), partially recognized South Ossetia (along with Ossetian), unrecognized PMR (along with Moldovan and Ukrainian). Russian is considered the official language of state institutions (but lower state by status) in the following states: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, partially recognized Abkhazia. In a number of administrative units of Moldova and Romania, Russian is recognized as one of the official languages. In a number of countries and territories, the Russian language has some official functions. Thus, in Tajikistan, the Russian language is, according to the constitution, the “language of interethnic communication” and is officially used in lawmaking. Election-related documents must be translated into Russian in some counties in New York State. In Uzbekistan, the Russian language is used in the registry office. The Russian language also had a state or official status in a number of historical states. The Russian language is also an official or working language in a number of international organizations, these include: the UN and some of its subsidiaries, the OSCE, the CIS, the SCO, the EAEU, the SDA, the CSTO, ISO, CES, GUAM, IFRC and KP.

This is the state language of the largest state in the world - Russia, as well as the second state language in Belarus. Russian is the working language of the United Nations.

In the modern world, another 110 million people speak Russian, for whom it is not their native language. There are dozens of countries in the world where Russian is taught in schools and universities. This is especially common in the countries of the former USSR, because Russian was the main language in the Union. Why is the Russian language so common? First, the borders of the Russian Empire were very wide. The Russians had, and still have, a great political, economic and cultural influence on other peoples.

Some politicians seek to oust it and claim that it oppresses national languages. But people still communicate with each other in Russian, read Russian-language newspapers and books. The significance of the Russian language cannot be eliminated by artificial means.

The second reason why Russian is widespread in the world is that many emigrants from Russia live in Europe, in the USA, in Canada. Russians also love to travel the world and communicate with people. Arabs and Turks learn Russian: Russians come to them to rest.

The third reason for the significance of the Russian language in the world is literature. Russian literature is one of the greatest in world culture. The names of Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov and other great writers are known in far corners of the planet. Germans, French, Spaniards study Russian at universities in order to read the works of these authors in the original.

The Russian language will always be modern; it is one of the richest languages in the world. It deserves very thoughtful and serious study. The high dignity of the language was created thanks to its huge vocabulary, wide polysemy of words, and the richness of synonyms. This is an inexhaustible treasury of word formation, the multiplicity of word forms, the features of sounds, the mobility of stress, a clear and harmonious syntax, a variety of stylistic reserves. There are two concepts: Russian national Russian literary languages. The first concept includes the language of the people, covering different areas in human speech activity, it is in a strictly standardized form. As for the second, this concept is narrower. Thus, the literary language belongs to the highest form of its existence, called exemplary. This language is processed by the masters of literature, public figures and scientists.

On the functions of the language. There are quite a few of them:

- 1) Communicative. (Communication). Any messages must be informative.
- 2) Thinking. (Verbal, linguistic) Language is a way of thinking.
- 3) Cognitive. (Cumulative). Thanks to language, the inner world of a person is formed.
- 4) Nominative.
- 5) Regulatory. (Influences). A function that encourages action, forbids something, convinces with evidence. (With the help of intonation, mood of the verb, the order of words that are in the sentence, you can influence a person. Regulatory exists to understand, create and regulate relations in a team).
- 6) Phatic.
- 7) Ethnic. Uniting a people or ethnic group, while helping to form a national consciousness.
- 8) Corporate. Uniting people into groups and classes.
- 9) Aesthetic, turning texts into a real work of art, considering them as a finished result of the work of the authors.
- 10) Emotionally expressive, allowing you to express your feeling, sensation or experience in the language.
- 11) Magic.

The concept of the norms of the Russian language. The main feature of the literary Russian language is its norm. There are several types of them:

- accentological;
- orthoepic;
- lexical;
- phraseological;
- derivational;
- spelling;
- punctuation;
- grammar;
- syntactic;
- stylistic;

The literary norm is necessary to protect the language from everything private and accidental. It brings people together. Every day we all exchange different information, learn more and more new things, share feelings and thoughts with friends and others. Without communication in the native language, it would not be real. Therefore, the Russian language is of such great importance in society and in the modern world as a whole. Many Russian people currently living in the CIS countries: in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine speak their native language, that is, Russian. This is what gives the right to assert that the language is higher on the world level and has a fairly large international significance. Today, many international congresses and conferences are held in Russian. Teaching this language has become fashionable and popular; various countries of the world have introduced it into the course of general educational special schools. Speaking in the language of numbers, the Russian language ranks third among world languages (among the total number of speakers). Such authoritative international organizations as the OSCE, UNESCO, IAEA, UN consider Russian as the official language. Such popularity is caused by the desire to unite people of many different nationalities, especially since the language is very convenient, accessible and understandable in learning. Such a convenient means of communication will help to further mutual understanding among people around the world.

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 generation 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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