

# THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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**Annotations.** This article explains the Russian language, which is one of the world languages. The history and role of this language is explained in our society. This language is a multicultural language. In this language, scientific awards of science are also associated with this language.

**Keywords.** Literary, ethnic groups, Russian language, multinational, official, interethnic.

The modern Russian literary language is one of the international languages of use. The role of the Russian language in modern conditions is becoming increasingly important due to the constant changes taking place in the country and the world. The history of the language objectively indicates that such a great, unique and original country as Russia was, is and will always remain a powerful power, despite repeated external challenges. Since ancient times, the Russian language has been and remains the language of interethnic communication, through which the language barrier is overcome between representatives of different ethnic groups within one multinational state, and the interpenetration of national cultures only contributes to its strengthening and enrichment. In terms of the actual prevalence of languages, it occupies a significant place among other languages of the world. It is the language of advanced science and technology. The most important treaties and agreements are written in Russian.

Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Around the globe, it is spoken by about 500 million people. In terms of prevalence, the Russian language ranks fifth in the world, second only to Chinese (more than 1 billion people speak it), English (750 million), Hindi (320 million) and Spanish (300 million).

At the same time, the Russian language is used not only by those people for whom it is their native language. According to Article 68 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Russian language is the state language of Russia. The Russian language is used in the highest bodies of state power and administration of Russia, as well as in television and radio programs intended for the entire territory of the country.

Many of the republics that are part of the Russian Federation also have their own state languages. However, official letters and documents, in order for them to be understandable to the recipients, must be written in the state language of all Russia, i.e. in Russian.

Currently, in the context of globalization, English has been serving as the universal language of communication in the world for several decades. This is literature and documentation, scientific forums, political and economic negotiations of various formats... And of course, the iconic achievement of modern times, the Internet with its original English-language vocabulary.

But history demonstrates the possibility of a fairly dynamic change in the leadership of a particular language as a means of international communication: in the ancient world - Greek, then Latin in Europe and Arabic in Asia, which did not give up their leading positions until the end of the late Middle Ages, in the 19th century. - French, in the twentieth century. - English. However, times are changing. Even 20-25 years ago it was impossible to imagine that guidebooks would be compiled in Russian, billboards and signs in stores would be hung up. This happens in most countries of the European Union, Turkey and Egypt, and in the tourist areas of a number of Asian countries.

Russia's leading role in the international arena in the context of a new configuration of forces and a multipolar world will necessarily be accompanied by the growing importance of the Russian language in the world.

It is known that the great Russian thinker N.Ya. Danilevsky believed that language is the classification basis for each cultural and historical type of people.

That is, he based his theory not on geographical unity, not unity by blood, but on cultural, linguistic unity, which determines the culture of thought of a nation.

At the same time, culture cannot function without language as a semiotic (sign) system; in addition, language is the most important communicator. The understanding of what is said, but also the meaning, content and color of the communication itself, and, consequently, the relationships between communicators, who often represent different nationalities, largely depend on the correct and competent use of language in communication, on the culture of speech and its context. In other words, language is a means of communication and the formation of interethnic relations and culture, and ignorance of the language or the inability to use it negatively affects the formation of interethnic (and not only!) relations.

It is especially worth recalling the enormous role that classical Russian literature has long played in the unity and mutual enrichment of the peoples of Russia, inseparable from that “great and powerful, truthful and free” Russian language in which the works of A.S. Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, N.V. Gogol, I.S. Turgenev, I.N. Goncharov, N.A. Nekrasov, M.A. Sholokhov, S.A. Yesenin, V.V. Mayakovsky, M.A. Bulgakov and many other writers and poets.

The Russian language is widely used outside of Russia. It is a fairly convenient means for interethnic communication and cooperation between the peoples of the former Soviet Union, for example Moldovans and Ukrainians, Georgians and Armenians, Uzbeks and Tajiks.

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