



RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Annotation

In the article, the views on the fact that the Russian language is an international language, its importance, and the need to pay attention to its learning are expressed.

Keywords: article, language, structure, mechanism, consciousness, paralinguistics, linguistics, Russian language.

The Russian language is the national language of the Russian people, the state language of the Russian Federation and the language of interethnic communication. Language refers to those social phenomena that operate throughout the existence of human society. Language is primarily a means of human communication. Language also serves as a means of forming and expressing thoughts and feelings, since it is inextricably linked with thinking, human consciousness. Scientists do not yet give an exact answer to the question of how many languages there are in the world. It is believed that now there are more than five thousand languages in the world, among them there are also “dying” ones, which are spoken by fewer people, and very little studied. The Russian language is the language of the Russian nation, the language of the Russian people. The national language is the language spoken by a historically established group of people living in a common territory, connected by a common economy, culture, and lifestyle. The national language includes not only the literary (i.e., standardized) language, but also dialects, vernacular, jargons, and professionalisms. The norm of a language is the generally accepted use of linguistic means, the rules that determine the exemplary use of linguistic means. The formation and development of a national language is a complex, lengthy process. The history of the Russian national language begins in the 17th century, when the Russian nation was finally formed. The further development of the Russian national language is directly related to the development of the history and culture of the people. The Russian national language was formed on the basis of the dialects of Moscow and its environs. The literary language forms the basis of the national language and is obliged to maintain its internal unity despite the difference in the means of expression used. The creator of the Russian literary language is A. Pushkin, who combined the literary Russian language of previous eras with the common spoken language. The language of the Pushkin era has basically survived to this day. The literary language unites living generations, people understand each other, as they use the same language norms.





Literary language exists in two varieties - oral and written. The main advantages of the Russian national language are embodied in Russian fiction. For centuries, masters of the word (A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, N. Gogol, I. Turgenev, L. Tolstoy, A. Chekhov, M. Gorky, A. Tvardovsky, K. Paustovsky and others) and philologists (F. Buslaev, I. Sreznevsky, L. Shcherba, V. Vinogradov and others) improved the Russian language, brought it to subtlety, creating for us grammar, vocabulary, exemplary texts. In the arrangement of words, their meanings, the meaning of their combinations, there is information about the world and people, which attaches to the spiritual wealth created by many generations of ancestors. The peculiarity of the Russian national language is that it is the state language in Russia and serves as a means of interethnic communication between the peoples of the Russian Federation. The law "On Languages" defines the main areas of functioning of the Russian language as a state language: the highest bodies of state power and administration; publication of laws and other legal acts of the republics within the Russian Federation; holding elections; in the activities of state The studies carried out in the Russian republics and a number of CIS countries testify to the recognition of the fact that at the present stage it is difficult to solve the problem of interethnic communication without the Russian language. Playing the role of an intermediary between all the languages of the peoples of Russia, the Russian language helps to solve the problems of the political, economic and cultural development of the country. In international relations, states use world languages legally proclaimed by the UN as official and working languages. These languages are English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic. In any of these six languages, interstate political, economic, scientific and cultural contacts can be carried out, international meetings, forums, meetings can be held, correspondence and office work can be conducted on the scale of the UN, the CIS, etc. The world significance of the Russian language is due to the richness and expressiveness of its vocabulary, sound structure, word formation, and syntax. The philosopher Ivan Alexandrovich Ilyin (1882-1954), speaking at the Pushkin Jubilee in 1937, said this about the Russian language: "And our Russia has given us one more gift: it is our marvelous, our mighty, our singing language. In it, all of it is our Russia. It contains all her gifts: the breadth of unlimited possibilities, and the richness of sounds, and words, and forms; and spontaneity, and clarity; and simplicity, and scope, and parenye; and dreaminess, and strength, and clarity, and beauty. Everything is accessible to our language. In it is the whole singing Russian soul; the echo of the world and human groans, and the mirror of divine visions... This is the language of a sharp, cutting thought. The language of a quivering, emerging premonition. The language of volitional decisions and accomplishments. The language of soaring and





prophecy. The language of elusive transparency and eternal verbs. This is the language of a mature original national character. And the Russian people, who created this language, are themselves called upon to reach mentally and spiritually the height to which their language calls them..." Linguistics as the science of language. Sections of linguistics.

bodies; in official correspondence and office work; in all-Russian mass media. The term linguistics comes from the Latin word *lingua* (*lingua*), which means "language". Therefore, linguistics is a science that studies language. It gives information about how language stands out among other phenomena of reality, what are its elements and units, how and what changes occur in the language. In linguistics, the following sections are distinguished: 1. Lexicology, the subject of which is the word, is the study of the vocabulary of the language. Lexicology establishes the meaning of the word, the use of the word in speech. The basic unit of this section is the word. 2. Phraseology studies set expressions such as beat the buckets used in this language. 3. Phonetics is a branch of science that studies the sound structure of a language. The basic units of phonetics are sound, syllable. The practical application of phonetics is found in orthoepy - the science of correct pronunciation. 4. Graphics studies letters, that is, the image of sounds in writing, and the relationship between letters and sounds. This section of science is closely connected with phonetics. 5. Word formation - a branch of the science of language that studies the ways and means of forming new words, as well as the structure of existing words. Morpheme is the basic concept of word formation. 6. Grammar studies the structure of the language. It includes two sections: a) morphology, which studies inflection and parts of speech available in a given language; b) syntax, studying phrases and sentences. 7. Spelling - a branch of science that studies the rules of spelling. 8. Punctuation studies the rules for using punctuation marks. 9. Stylistics - the doctrine of speech styles and means of linguistic expressiveness and the conditions for using them in speech. 10. Culture of speech - a section of linguistics that studies the practical implementation in speech of the norms of the literary language. 3. Basic linguistic dictionaries of the Russian language. All dictionaries are divided into encyclopedic and linguistic. The encyclopedia presents in a concise form the current state of scientific knowledge in any field, that is, it describes the world, explains concepts, provides biographical information about famous personalities, information about cities and countries, historical events, etc. The purpose of linguistic dictionaries is different - they contain information about the word. There are different types of linguistic dictionaries: explanatory, dictionaries of foreign words, etymological, spelling, orthoepic, phraseological, dictionaries of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, dictionaries of linguistic terms, syntactic





dictionaries, etc. Explanatory dictionaries describe the meaning of words: such dictionaries should be referred to if necessary find out what the word means. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S. I. Ozhegov, N. Yu. Shvedova is widely distributed and well-known; "Dictionary of the Russian language" in 4 volumes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (the so-called Small Academic). There is an "Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Russian Literary Language" in 17 volumes (the so-called Big Academic Dictionary) and "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" ed. D. N. Ushakova. There are also special school explanatory dictionaries. A special place among explanatory dictionaries is occupied by V.I. Dahl's dictionary is an inexhaustible treasure trove for all those who are interested in the history of the Russian people, its culture and language. The origin of the word, its path in the language, historical changes in its composition are recorded by historical and etymological dictionaries (for example, "Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language" by M. Vasmer, "School Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language: Origin of Words" by N. M. Shansky, T. A. Bobrova). In phraseological dictionaries, you can find descriptions of stable turns, learn about their origin and use. In 1967, ed. A. I. Molotkov published the first special Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Language, in which over 4000 phraseological units were explained. In the mid 80s. The "School Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Language" by V.P. Zhukov, A.V. Zhukov was published, containing explanations of the most commonly used phraseological units. Information about the correct spelling of a word can be obtained in the spelling dictionary, and about the correct pronunciation - in the orthoepic. There are grammatical dictionaries containing information about the morphological properties of the word. There are dictionaries dedicated to the description of individual groups of vocabulary: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms. (synonym dictionary, antonym dictionary, homonym dictionary, etc.) Lexicographers are working on compiling dictionaries of the writers' language, there is, for example, Pushkin's Dictionary of Language. Dictionaries of speech irregularities and difficulties help to avoid speech errors in the use of certain words or their forms. The formation and development of Russian linguistics are associated with such luminaries in the field of linguistics as M. V. Lomonosov, A. Kh. Vostokov, V. I. Dal, A. A. Potebnya, A. A. Shakhmatov, D. N. Ushakov, A. M. Peshkovsky, L. V. Shcherba, V. V. Vinogradov, S. I. Ozhegov, A. A. Reformatsky, and L. Yu. These are just a few, the most prominent representatives of the Russian science of language, each of whom said his own word in linguistics. M. V. Lomonosov (1711-1765), figuratively called by A. S. Pushkin "our first university", was not only a great physicist, a thoughtful naturalist, but also a





brilliant poet, a remarkable philologist. He created the first scientific Russian grammar (Russian Grammar, 1757). In it, while exploring the language, he establishes grammatical and orthoepic norms, and he does this not speculatively, but on the basis of his observations of living speech. He reflects: "Why is wider, weaker better than wider, weaker!" He observes the Moscow pronunciation: "They say it burned, but did not shrink." Lomonosov was the first to develop a scientific classification of parts of speech. Lomonosov created the famous theory of "three calms", which turned out to be not an invention of a dry theorist, but an effective guide in the creation of a new literary language. He divided the language into three styles: high, mediocre (medium), low. It was prescribed to write odes, heroic poems, solemn "words about important matters" in high style. The middle style was intended for the language of theatrical plays, satires, poetic friendly letters. Low style - the style of comedies, songs, descriptions of "ordinary affairs." It was impossible to use high Church Slavonic words in it, preference was given to proper Russian, sometimes vernacular words. The whole pathos of Lomonosov's theory, under the influence of which all the major figures of the 18th century were for a long time, consisted in asserting the literary rights of the Russian language, in limiting the Church Slavonic element. Lomonosov, with his theory, established the Russian basis of the literary language. A. Kh. Vostokov (1781-1864) was by nature an independent and free person. These features of his character were also reflected in his scientific works, of which research on the history of the Slavic languages brought him the greatest fame. Vostokov was the founder of Slavic philology. He wrote the famous "Russian Grammar" (1831), in which he carried out "enumeration of the entire Russian language", examined its grammatical features at the level of the science of his time. The book was published many times, was the main scientific grammar for its time. V. I. Dal (1801-1872) managed to do a lot in his life: he was a naval officer, an excellent doctor, an ethnographer, a writer (his pseudonym is Kazak Lugansky). V. G. Belinsky called his essays and stories "pearls of modern Russian literature." But most of all he is known to us as the compiler of the unique Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language, on which he devoted 50 years of his life. The dictionary, in which there are 200 thousand words, is read as a fascinating book. Dahl interprets the meanings of words figuratively, aptly, clearly; explaining the word, reveals its meaning with the help of folk sayings, proverbs. Reading such a dictionary, you learn the life of the people, their views, beliefs, aspirations. A. A. Potebnya (1835-1891) was an outstanding Russian and Ukrainian philologist. He was an unusually erudite scientist. His main work - "From Notes on Russian Grammar" in 4 volumes - is devoted to a comparative analysis of the Ukrainian and Russian languages, the history of the main grammatical categories, and





a comparative study of the syntax of the East Slavic languages. Potebnya considered the language as an integral part of the culture of the people, as a component of their spiritual life, and hence his interest and attention to the rituals, myths, folklore of the Slavs. Potebnya was deeply interested in the connection between language and thinking. He devoted to this problem, while still quite young, his mature, deeply philosophical monograph *Thought and Language* (1862). A. A. Shakhmatov (1864-1920) - one of the most prominent philologists at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries. His scientific interests were mainly concentrated in the field of history and dialectology of the Slavic languages. He devoted more than two dozen works to the problem of the origin of the East Slavic languages. In the last years of his life, he taught a course on the syntax of the Russian language at St. Many modern syntactic theories go back to this work. D. N. Ushakov (1873-1942) is the compiler and editor of one of the most common explanatory dictionaries, the famous "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language", a remarkable monument of the Russian language of the first half of the 20th century. D.N. Ushakov created this work already in adulthood, being known as a linguist. He passionately loved the Russian language, knew it perfectly, was an exemplary speaker of Russian literary speech.

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