

## ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This article examines the issue of how important and great is the significance of the Russian language throughout the world. It also examines the issue of the importance of studying Russian language and literature in educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** widespread, effective learning, interest, historically developed, human thinking, international spheres.

Russian is one of the most widespread languages in the world. Russian is one of the richest and most beautiful languages in the world. It is spoken by more than 250 million people. Russian is considered one of the working languages of international organizations, as well as the working language of the UN. It is the language of interethnic communication.

Russian is a language of interethnic communication, it is one of the ten most widespread languages on the planet. It is the official language of the largest country in the world by territory - Russia, and also the second official language in Belarus. Russian is the working language of the United Nations.

Recently, much attention has been paid to the study of this language in Uzbekistan. On a state standard basis, Russian language lessons are conducted in comprehensive schools using specially updated textbooks for more effective teaching of the Russian language. Much attention is also paid to the study of Russian literature by Uzbek schoolchildren and students of higher educational institutions. Every year, more and more interest is shown among citizens of Uzbekistan in studying the Russian language. We, teachers of universities in Uzbekistan, introduce history, traditions and customs, the geographical position of Russia into our lessons for more effective teaching, and also attach special importance to the study of Russian literature.

Students of Uzbekistan are quite inquisitive, show a certain interest in the Russian language, Russian literature, culture and art. But it is possible to satisfy the interest in Russian culture only through studying the Russian language. Let us agree with K. G. Paustovsky, a classic of Russian literature, whose books have been translated into 150 languages of the world, who said the following about the Russian language: "We have been given the richest and truly magical Russian language. With the Russian language you can work miracles.

Nowadays, not everyone likes the spread of the Russian language in the countries of the former USSR. Some politicians are trying to push it out and claim that it oppresses national languages. But people still communicate with each other in Russian, read Russian-language

newspapers and books. The importance of the Russian language cannot be eliminated by artificial means....

There is nothing in life and in our consciousness that cannot be conveyed in Russian words. The sound of music, the spectral brilliance of colors, the play of light, the noise and shadow of gardens, the vagueness of sleep, the heavy rumble of a thunderstorm, children's whispers and the rustle of sea gravel. There are no sounds, colors, images and thoughts - complex and simple - for which our language would not find an exact expression." Language is a whole history that has developed over many centuries, and maybe even eras. Every day, the Russian language is supplemented with new words that make a person's speech laconic, vivid, and literate.

Without language, communication is impossible, and therefore the existence of society is impossible, and hence the formation of the human personality, the formation of which is conceivable only in a social collective. Outside of language, there are no generally significant concepts and, of course, the existence of developed forms of generalization and abstraction is difficult, i.e., again, the formation of the human personality is actually impossible.

The communicative function of language presupposes the semiotic (sign) aspect of its consideration. The study of the reflective function of language is closely connected with the problem of "language and thinking". A person's thinking is determined by the language he speaks, and he cannot go beyond the framework of this language, since all of a person's ideas about the world are expressed through his native language.

Opponents of this hypothesis point out that both human thinking and, indirectly, human language are determined by reality, the external world, and therefore assigning language the role of a determining factor in the formation of thinking is idealism.

The decisive role of external reality in the formation of human thinking is, of course, not subject to discussion. It is indisputable.

At the same time, however, one should take into account the activity of the processes of reflection of reality by man: man does not passively imprint the material that the external world "delivers" to him – this material is organized and structured in a certain way by the perceiving subject; man, as they say, "models" the external world, reflecting it by means of his psyche.... "World languages are some of the most widespread languages used by representatives of different peoples outside the territories inhabited by the people for whom they were originally native." ("Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Young Philologist.")

In determining the composition of world languages, the number of speakers of the language both in the country where the native speakers live and beyond its borders, the authority and role of the country of this language in history and modern times, the formation of the national language, which has a long written tradition, established norms, well researched and described in grammars, dictionaries, textbooks are taken into account. World languages cover international spheres - diplomacy, world trade, tourism. Scientists from different countries communicate in these languages, they are studied as "foreign languages" (i.e. as a compulsory subject in universities and schools in most countries of the world). These languages are the "working languages" of the United Nations (UN).

The UN recognizes English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese and Hindi as official world languages. Any document in the UN is distributed in these languages.

The Russian language has been a recognized world language since the mid-20th century. Its global significance is due to the fact that it is one of the richest languages in the world, in which the greatest literature has been created. Russian is one of the Indo-European languages, related to many Slavic languages. Many words of the Russian language have entered the languages of the peoples of the world without translation.

These borrowings from the Russian language or through it have been observed for a long time. As early as the 16th-17th centuries, Europeans learned such words through the Russian language as Kremlin, Tsar, Boyar, Cossack, Kaftan, Izba, Versta, Balalaika, Kopeyka, Blin, Kvass, etc. Later, the words Decembrist, Samovar, Sarafan, Chastushka, etc. spread across Europe.

Nowadays, English is the world's leading language of interethnic communication. English words even penetrate into the Russian language, often polluting it.

"But I think it's all relative. Firstly, now there's a whole army of translators working, translating from Russian into English: Russian culture influences English-speaking culture too. Secondly, there was a fashion: everyone spoke French. Then the fashion changed, and people rushed to something new. But the great and rich Russian language, Russian culture live on for centuries,"

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