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## THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

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### ABSTRACT

The Russian language is one of the world languages. Learning this language is especially important for CIS countries. This article discusses the importance of the Russian language in international communication.

### KEYWORDS

Russian language, world language, international significance, method.

### INTRODUCTION

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.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

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 [2].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

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.) [3]. 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 [5].

## CONCLUSION

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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