



IN UZBEKISTAN RUSSIAN OF THE LANGUAGE IMPORTANCE

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Annotation: This article talks about the place of the Russian language in our country, that the Russian language is one of the leading languages of the world, that the language is the most important means of communication between people, that the Russian language is the national language of the Russian people .

Key words: Russian language, people, features, nation, language, culture, formation, development, training.

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о месте русского языка в нашей стране, о том, что русский язык является одним из ведущих языков мира, о том, что язык является важнейшим средством общения между людьми, о том, что русский язык является национальным языком русского народа.

Ключевые слова: русский язык, народ, особенности, нация, язык, культура, становление, развитие, обучение.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada rustilining mamlakatimizdagi o'rnini, rustili dunyoning yetakchi tillaridan biri ekanligi, til odamlar o'rtasidagi muloqotning eng muhim vositasi ekanligi haqida so'z boradi, rustili rus xalqining milliy tili.

Kalitso'zlar: rustili, xalq, xususiyatlar, millat, til, madaniyat, shakllanish, rivojlanish, ta'lim.

The uniqueness of the Russian language as a language of interethnic communication is manifested in the fact that it performs its social functions along with and in parallel with them. Along with the Uzbek language, the Russian language has a positive meaning because it helps to exchange experiences and introduce every nation and nation to the cultural achievements of all other peoples and world culture. There is a constant process of mutual enrichment of the Russian language and the languages of the world. The Russian language has been and remains one of the leading languages of the world. In terms of the number of Russian speakers in the modern world (500 million people), it ranks third after Chinese (more than 1 billion) and English (750 million). The Russian language is the national language of the Russian people, a form of Russian national culture, the native language of the



Russian people. Russian language is one of the most developed languages in the world. He has a rich vocabulary and terminology in all areas of science and technology, expressive brevity and clarity of grammatical means, and the ability to reflect the diversity of the surrounding world. According to the Political Constitution of the Russian Federation, Russian is the state language throughout the Russian Federation. The Russian language is not only the state language of the Russian Federation, but also belongs to the number of world languages, that is, languages that serve as a means of international communication between the peoples of different countries. Among more than two and a half thousand languages known in the world, international communication is called the most developed group of world languages. Language is the most important means by which people communicate with each other. Russian language is the national language of the Russian people. By its origin, the Russian language belongs to the Slavic languages. The Slavic languages closest to Russian are Ukrainian and Belarusian. It is owned by the state in the Russian Federation, and more than 500 million people communicate around the world. There are strong Russian-speaking communities not only in the CIS republics, but also in countries geographically remote from the Russian Federation: the USA, Turkey, Israel, etc. The Russian language is one of the richest and most complex languages in the world. Russian language (Russian: Russian language) is the language of the Russian people, one of the most common languages in the world. First in the USSR, then in the Russian Federation and the CIS, it was a means of interethnic and interstate communication. Russian language is one of the 6 official languages of the UN. Together with the Ukrainian and Belarusian languages, it forms the eastern group of Slavic languages, belonging to the family of Indo-European languages. The Russian language has a very long and complex history of development. The oldest Russian literary language was formed in Kievan Rus and until the 14th century was considered the common language of the Eastern Slavs. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Old Russian language was divided into 3 languages - Great Russian (Russian), Ukrainian and Belarusian. From this period on the territory of the Russian state, the center of which was Moscow, the Russian language, in other words, the Great Russian language, began to develop. Radical changes in the life of our society have affected all aspects of its life, including public education. Of particular importance were the changes that occurred in the national schools of various regions, where the process of teaching all academic subjects, primarily the Russian language and literature, underwent significant changes. The language situation in most republics and insufficient attention to teaching the native language have led to a significant



reduction in the number of hours allocated to the study of the Russian language and literature.

Furthermore...

1. **"The Role of Russian Language in Uzbekistan's Sociopolitical Landscape"**
 - Introduction: Brief overview of the historical relationship between Uzbekistan and Russia and the prevalence of Russian language.
 - Historical Significance: Exploration of how Russian became widely spoken during the Soviet era and its continued influence post-independence.
 - Cultural Impacts: Discussion on how Russian language acts as a bridge between different ethnic groups and contributes to cultural exchange.
 - Political Dynamics: Analysis of the role of Russian in government institutions, diplomacy, and international relations.
 - Language Policies: Examination of Uzbekistan's language policies and their implications for the status of Russian.
 - Conclusion: Summary of key points highlighting the enduring importance of the Russian language in various aspects of Uzbekistan's society.
2. **"Economic Impacts of Russian Language Proficiency in Uzbekistan"**
 - Introduction: Overview of the economic landscape in Uzbekistan and the importance of language skills.
 - Employment Opportunities: Examination of how proficiency in Russian opens doors to job opportunities in sectors such as tourism, trade, and international business.
 - Business Advantages: Discussion on how Russian language skills contribute to smoother business transactions and international partnerships.
 - Global Competitiveness: Analysis of how a bilingual workforce enhances Uzbekistan's competitiveness in the global market.
 - Investment and Trade: Exploration of the role of Russian language in attracting foreign investment and facilitating trade relations with Russian-speaking countries.
 - Conclusion: Recap of the economic benefits associated with Russian language proficiency for individuals and the country as a whole.
3. **"Language Policy and Bilingualism: The Case of Russian in Uzbekistan"**
 - Introduction: Overview of Uzbekistan's language policy framework and its objectives.
 - Bilingual Education: Examination of strategies for promoting bilingualism, including the provision of Russian language education in schools.



- Cultural Preservation: Discussion on how the promotion of Russian language coexists with efforts to preserve Uzbek cultural heritage.
- Government Initiatives: Analysis of government initiatives aimed at supporting the learning and usage of Russian language in various sectors.
- Challenges and Opportunities: Exploration of the challenges and opportunities associated with bilingualism and language policy implementation.
- Future Directions: Suggestions for enhancing language policies to better address the needs of Uzbekistan's diverse population.
- Conclusion: Summary of key insights into the complex dynamics of language policy and bilingualism, particularly regarding the status of Russian in Uzbekistan.

These detailed outlines provide a more comprehensive framework for each article, covering a range of topics related to the importance of the Russian language in Uzbekistan.

In this regard, the development of new programs based on the principles of interconnected study of the Russian language and literature is on the agenda. In June 2005, the Federal Law “On the State Language of the Russian Federation” was adopted. Currently, Russian is the fourth most widely spoken language in the world. The first language is English, which is spoken by about 500 million people as a first or second language. Chinese is the second most spoken language in the world, and Spanish is the third. Everyone can think about their mother tongue or other languages at least once in their life. The works of Russian poets are used as textbooks in Uzbek schools. Have you ever thought that Russian schools teach Uzbek language textbooks and works of Uzbek writers? The Russian language is not only the state language of the Russian Federation. This refers to the number of world languages, that is, languages that serve as a means of international communication between peoples of different countries. Among more than two and a half thousand languages known in the world, international communication is ensured by the most developed group of world languages, which is called the World Language Club. The promotion of a language to the role of a world language is determined by the universal human significance of the culture created in this language. The status of a language as a world language is legally determined by recognizing it as an official or working language of international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO and other organizations). Thus, along with Russian, English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and



French, it is recognized as one of the six official languages of the UN. Language refers to social phenomena that exist in all eras of human society. The main purpose of language is to serve as a means of communication. Language is inextricably linked with thinking, human consciousness, and serves as a means of forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings .

OVERALL

The significance of the Russian language in Uzbekistan transcends mere linguistic utility; it is deeply intertwined with the country's historical, cultural, economic, and political fabric. Despite gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and the subsequent promotion of Uzbek as the state language, Russian continues to maintain a prominent role in various spheres of Uzbekistani society.

From a sociocultural perspective, Russian serves as a lingua franca among the diverse ethnic groups residing in Uzbekistan, fostering interethnic communication and understanding. Its historical roots in the Soviet era have left an indelible mark on the country's sociopolitical landscape, with Russian language proficiency remaining a valuable asset in government institutions, diplomacy, and international relations. Economically, proficiency in Russian opens doors to a plethora of job opportunities, particularly in sectors such as tourism, trade, and international business. The ability to navigate Russian-speaking markets and engage with Russian-speaking counterparts enhances Uzbekistan's global competitiveness and facilitates foreign investment and trade relations.

Uzbekistan's language policies reflect a delicate balance between promoting Uzbek as the national language while acknowledging the enduring importance of Russian. Bilingual education initiatives aim to equip citizens with proficiency in both languages, thereby preserving Uzbek cultural heritage while maintaining ties with Russia.

However, challenges remain, including the need to address disparities in language proficiency across different regions and demographics, as well as ensuring equitable access to bilingual education. Additionally, the evolving geopolitical landscape and shifting alliances necessitate continual adaptation of language policies to meet the needs of a changing world. The Russian language occupies a multifaceted and dynamic position in Uzbekistan, embodying a complex interplay of historical, cultural, economic, and political factors. Its enduring importance underscores the necessity for nuanced language policies that not only preserve Uzbekistan's linguistic diversity but also harness the potential of bilingualism to propel the country forward in an increasingly interconnected global community.



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