

Features of the Development of the Russian Language in the Era of Globalization

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Abstract

The article discusses the main difficulties that arise when teaching first-year non-philology students whose native language is Uzbek. Knowledge of the distinctive features of the phonetic system and morphology of the Uzbek language allows you to select the necessary exercises and correctly organize learning activities in classes in Russian as a foreign language. It is also important to teach official business and scientific styles of speech, as well as to develop skills in producing a monologue.

Keywords: linguistic globalization, functioning of the Russian language, social differentiation of language, weakening of autocensorship, ideologeme, Internet personality, devaluation of speech, detabooization.

INTRODUCTION

Modern intercultural communication is developing according to the scenario of globalization of the English language, which at the turn of the 20th - 21st centuries. becomes a source (or mediator) of the entry of new words and meanings into all languages of the world, used as a tool of international communication. The influence of global English on the world's languages manifests itself in different ways. In this work, we are interested in the main aspects of the functioning of the Russian language during the period of linguistic globalization.

Russian language at the beginning of the 21st century. in the main features of its development, it is a continuation of that clearly distinguished stage in the development of national linguistic culture, which is considered to be the Russian language of the late twentieth century, which is characterized by serious changes in the functional status, in the sphere of its social differentiation of language, in vocabulary and phraseology.

The social functions of the Russian literary language are traditionally distinguished by their breadth of coverage. These are the functions of the language of everyday communication, science, technology, education, literature, culture, politics, legislation, diplomacy, etc., as well as the language of interethnic communication, an international language and one of the globally significant languages. At the same time, various socio-political, socio-economic, ideological and other factors could not but affect the nature of the functional status of the Russian language. Russian remains one of the officially recognized international languages. Knowledge of the Russian language, as before, opens wide access to world information. But its role as one of the world languages is becoming more limited compared to English.

The role of the Russian language as a language of international cooperation and the main foreign language in countries is significantly limited.

Eastern Europe, which is also the result of various social factors (weakening of traditional ties, changes in socio-political orientation, etc.). At the same time, in other countries of the world (for example, in China, India, North Korea, etc.) interest in the Russian language is steadily



increasing. In various countries of the world, forms of differentiated study of the Russian language are expanding, taking into account its use in the fields of business, trade, science, tourism, sports, etc. Along with this, the spheres of existence of the Russian language outside its original linguistic territory are expanding. This is due to the fact that at the end of the 20th century the composition of Russian emigrants sharply increased in some regions (Israel, USA, Canada, Latin American countries, etc.), where special spheres of its existence were formed. Significant at the turn of the 20th - 21st centuries. and changes in the functional-style system of the Russian language. The journalistic style of speech began to play a particularly important role here. From the point of view of distribution and significance in public life, it has taken a dominant position in the system of functional styles of the Russian literary language. This is due to a number of reasons.

Freedom of choice and the potential anonymity of Internet communications predetermine the weakening of autocensorship: in many journalistic texts, in virtual communication and in oral speech, taboos on the use of certain linguistic means are lifted, "gateways are opened for wide flows from areas for which the literary language was previously closed and which are alien in essence to educated speech." We are inclined to believe that the ideologeme of internal and external confrontation has not lost its relevance at the beginning of the 21st century. While maintaining the status of a dominant, it, however, relies on slightly different stereotypes, which is largely due to the linguistic and cultural reversal of the dominant need for choice. This, among other things, removes barriers to the penetration of foreign language new formations into oral and written speech.

Phonetics and grammar systems are significantly less susceptible to changes. They are known to be highly resilient. In the period of interest to us, we can only talk about individual trends towards changes in the systems of phonetics and grammar of the Russian language. However, certain changes are still observed.

Some of the factors that influenced the functioning of the Russian language at the end of the twentieth century, at the beginning of the 21st century.

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