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THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD

***Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрены основные функции русского языка как языка межнационального общения. Отмечена его роль в современном мире на сегодняшний день. Указаны трудности изучения языка в качестве иностранного. Даны советы иностранцам, изучающим русский язык.*

***Ключевые слова:** лингвистика, русский язык, функции языка, роль языка, трудности изучения.*

***Annotation:** In this article the main functions of the Russian language as a language of interethnic communication are considered. Its role in the modern world today has been noted. The difficulties of studying the language as a foreign language are indicated. Advices to foreigners studying Russian were given.*

***Key words:** linguistics, Russian language, language functions, the role of language, learning difficulties.*

Language refers to those social phenomena that serve as a means of communication of people. First of all, Russian people communicate in Russian.

Consequently, the main function of the Russian language is being the language of national communication – national language.

According to the Article 68 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Russian is a state language throughout its territory. Until 1991, the concept of "state language" was not used, and the Russian language had the status of an interethnic language. It had all the functions which are necessary for the state language. It was widely used in the sphere of business communication, education, it was the language of science and scientific communication, it was used in the media, in legal proceedings, etc.

As the Russian Federation is a multinational state (in 2001 it included 176 nations and ethnic groups), Russian serves as a means of communication between representatives of different nations and nationalities living on its territory.

The emergence, formation, development, as well as the functioning of any language, including Russian, in interethnic communication is a complex and multifaceted process, depending on a complex of linguistic and social factors.

The status of the language of interethnic communication (since 1922) (and this is another function of the Russian language - to be the language of interethnic communication) the Russian language received because of a number of reasons.

- Linguistic reasons.

Russian is one of the most developed languages on the territory of the Russian Federation. It has a rich vocabulary and grammar, a well-established system of functional styles. This makes it possible to be used in all spheres of life and human activity. You can transfer a variety of scientific information, express feelings and emotions, create poetic and prose works of fiction in Russian. Russian language has rich styles of writing in its subjects and genres, coupled with high culture. All this provides a huge communicative and informative value of the Russian language.

- Ethno-linguistic reasons.
- The Russian nation is the most numerous on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- Russian is widely spoken abroad;
- The Russian language enriched languages, on its basis the styles of writing for more than 70 languages was created;
- The Russian nation is characterized by a highly developed economy, effective technology in many branches of technology.

Russian language does not compete with other languages for the right to be an interethnic language – this role exists because of objective factors and historically formed conditions.

The third important function of the Russian language in the modern world is to be the language of international communication.

The Russian language is accepted into the club of world languages, along with English, Arabic, French, Spanish, Chinese. These languages are considered the official languages of international organizations, such as the UN, UNESCO, IAEA. In these languages, major international conferences and symposiums are held, official documents, newsletters, special journals are created, websites are created in the Internet, television and radio programs are being conducted. Russian as a world language provides communication during summits and international conferences.

The Russian language is the language of one of the largest centers of international education. Knowledge of Russian language promotes career growth of specialists of different fields of knowledge around the world. The Russian language provides access not only to the riches of Russia's science and culture, but also of other countries, acting as a kind of intermediary between different peoples. After all, a significant part of the scientific and fiction literature that is published in the world is translated into Russian.

Despite some decline in interest in the Russian language in the perestroika and post-perestroika period, since the late 1990s the situation has stabilized: the

Russian language is studied abroad in higher education institutions and secondary educational institutions as a second or third foreign language.

Undoubtedly, the place of the Russian language in the education system is largely determined by the state policy of Russia and other states, relations between countries.

A number of organizations contribute to the spread of the Russian language abroad: the International Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature (MAPRYAL), the Society for the Lovers of Russian Literature (OLRS). And the activities of these organizations in turn help to form a positive image of Russia in the world through familiarity with the language and culture of the people.

Learning Russian as a foreign language

Cyrillic is one of the most difficult aspects for most foreigners who decided to learn Russian. It is very difficult for them to quickly master all 33 letters of the Russian alphabet. Some sounds, of course, similar to sounds from other languages, do not cause special difficulties for foreigners. But such letters as "ь", "ъ" and "й" are learned by the learners not immediately.

In grammar difficulties are at every step: from a variety of suffixes, alternating sounds in different parts of the word to the construction of complex sentences. Many students of Russian language ask their teacher not to stop at grammar, but to teach them only to communicate. But with such incomplete knowledge, the level of knowledge of the Russian language will be very low.

As a rule, at the first stages of studying Russian language, foreigners are not taught spelling and stylistics. These areas foreigners should study only after the development of a tangible layer of vocabulary and the basic rules and principles of language. The vocabulary should be studied by topic.

To achieve good results in the study of the Russian language, it will not be superfluous to watch Russian films with subtitles, TV shows and listen to Russian songs. And the most important is a daily practice in reading, listening and speaking.

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