

Russian as the National Language of the People

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ABSTRACT

The Russian language is used as a means of interethnic communication in the near abroad. Currently, Russian is one of the languages of European and World importance. Along with English, French, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic, it is recognized as the official and working language of the United Nations. Modern Russian literary language is studied by more than 250 million people in about 100 countries of the world.

KEYWORDS: *Process, Organization, Europe, modern, trend, country.*

According to the family relations that arose and formed in the process of historical development, the Russian national language belongs to the Slavic group of the Indo-European language family. By Origin, it is related to the common Slavic (proto-Slavic), distinguished in the third millennium BC, from the Indo-European base language and until the second half of the first millennium AD. (until the 5th-6th centuries) served as a means of communication for all Slavic tribes. During the existence of a single common Slavic language, the main features characteristic of all Slavic languages developed. The long existence of a common Slavic (proto-Slavic) language (more than three thousand years old) as the only dialect of all Slavic tribes explains the high degree of affinity between modern Slavic languages.

Approximately in the 6th-7th centuries, common Slavic unity was broken down and on the basis of common Slavic, East Slavic (old Russian), West Slavic (Polish, Slovak, Czech, Serb, Lushitsky, etc.) and South Slavic (Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian, Slovene, Russian and dead old Slavic) languages were formed. Old Russian was spoken in the ninth century by the East Slavic tribes that formed the old Russian nation on the borders of the Kiev state. The Great Russian, small Russian and Belarusian nationalities were formed as a result of the intensification of feudal fragmentation, the overthrow of the Tatar-Mongol, as well as the collapse of the Kiev state in the XIV-XV centuries. Once the basis of the only old Russian language, three independent languages appear: Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian, formed in national languages with the formation of peoples.

In the 18th century, with the efforts of progressive-minded circles of society, the creation of a single national Russian language began (until the 18th century, the so-called Slavic-Russian language was the language that mastered the culture of the old Slavic language. It is used in fiction, in official business documents). There is a democratization of language, viz. its vocabulary, grammatical structure includes elements of lively oral speech, lively colloquial speech of merchants, ministers, priests and literate peasants, the gradual liberation of the language from Church Slavonic, the formation of a scientific language, the Russian scientific language terminology. In all these processes, the Great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov took an active part, he

carried out incomparable work in the regulation of the Russian language: he creates the first "Russian grammar" in the Russian language, in which he presents the scientific system of the Russian language for the first time.

Russian language, creates a set of grammatical rules, demonstrates the richest capabilities of the language, asks Catherine II for permission to lecture in Russian at the University, creates Russian scientific and technical terminology (she owns the words atmosphere, degree, matter, electricity, thermometer, State, Fire and so on.). Lomonosov highlighted two characteristics that made Russian one of the most important world languages - "the breadth of places it dominates" and "its own space and satisfaction". Thanks to the appearance of many new objects and phenomena in the life of society under Peter I, the vocabulary of the Russian language was renewed and enriched.

In the 20th century, interesting changes occur in the Russian language, which can be chronologically divided into 2 periods: 1 - from October 1917. Until April 1985; 2 - from April 1985 to 2000, the first period was associated with the October Revolution, which made fundamental changes at all levels of life of Russian society and was reflected in the most interesting processes in the language: the fall into the passive fund of many words denoting forgotten concepts, related to the former political and economic way of life and orthodoxy (King, province, volost, policeman, merchant, nobleman, Pilgrim, Bishop, mother of God, Annunciation, twelve holidays, Christmas Eve, Christmas time, etc. This period saw the emergence of many new words denoting the realities of new life (County Committee, Komsomol member, propaganda group, MK, Gorono, MTS, drummer, Stakhanov, etc. During the years of Soviet power, the main principle of the name was to change the name (Petersburg-Petrograd-Leningrad, Yekaterinodar - Krasnodar, Samara - Kuibyshev, Sobornaya street - named after Lenin, Zhdanov Bazovskaya Street, Bursakovskaya Street (F. named). Ya Bursak, the term of the Black Sea Cossack Army) - Krasnoarmeyskaya and others). Such a renaming reflected the desire of party and government leaders to influence public consciousness through language, word, attempting to link the name change to the illusion of constant qualitative change in society itself. In addition, new names appear in the language associated with the desire to reflect a new ideology: Ninel, Oktyabrina, Vladilena, Rem, Kim, Dazdraperma, etc. Ideologization in the language also manifested itself in what is called "counter-interference", which meant the perception of reality through constant confrontation, the opposition of the perception of reality phenomena in our country, in the socialist world and in them. capitalist, for example: we have democracy, brotherhood, peace, friendship, equality, brotherhood, bright future, which includes corruption, mafia, racketeering, genocide, drugs, exploitation, moldy capitalism, etc.

Modern Russian of the 21st century is characterized by the following trends:

1. In modern Russian society, the type of communication has changed: monologue communication (one speaks and everyone listens and performs) has been replaced by dialogical communication. The change in the communicative type of communication is the result of the socio-political orientation of society.
2. As a result, the role of oral speech and its dialogization significantly expanded, i.e. increasing the dialogue of different types of communication, expanding the functions of dialogical speech in the structure of communication, developing new types and forms of communication, forming new rules of dialogical communication.
3. Plurality of communication: the formation of traditions of coexistence of different points of view when discussing various, especially acute problems; the development of a democratic, tolerant (i.e. tolerant) attitude towards opposing views, opponents, points of view.
4. Personalization of communication, that is, the development of the individual identity of those who communicate, the formation of similarity in the expression and design of thoughts and thoughts by different people, an increase in the number of specific personal "communicative images".
5. The dominant changes in vocabulary and phraseology are: thematic directions such as "market economy", "politics", "show business", "household appliances", the growth of vocabulary.
6. Increase the acquired vocabulary in all areas of communication.

7. Reconstruction in the system of forms of existence of the Russian language: the rapid development of the oral form of the language and the expansion of its functions; differentiation of the written form by communicative areas, the formation of the peculiarities of the written text in various professional areas, especially in commercial commercial correspondence.
8. Activation of small forms of language existence - jargons (youth, computer, crime, music, sports, etc.).
9. In the stylistic system of the language, a new functional subsystem is National jargon, which occupies an intermediate place between colloquial and diminutive vocabulary, understood as national jargon, that is, the formation of a set of specific lexical and phraseological units. - known and applied, regardless of age, profession and social status, has a reduced stylistic character and expressiveness (for example, money, blockage, hangout, open, disassembly, indifference, leveling, free, dead number, etc.).

In general, analyzing modern processes and trends in the Russian language, they can be considered the development and evolution of the language, which occurs according to the specific laws of the language and reflects the adaptation of the language to changing conditions of activity.

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