

Russian Language as a Means of Intercultural Communication at the Present Stage

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Abstract

The Russian language has had a significant impact on various spheres of life of modern mankind - from cultural values of a global scale to the optimal tool for intercultural dialogue, designed to preserve and support the current trends of the developing global community.

Keywords: *Russian language, intercultural communication, intercultural dialogue, modern world.*

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With the current pace of development of society and global civilization, effective intercultural communication is becoming increasingly important for many people. And this is not surprising - with the development of technical and transport means, the interpenetration of cultures has become an inevitable and unstoppable process.

At present, there are very few countries and ethnic groups in the world, in addition to non-contact peoples, who have not been neighbors more or less peacefully for centuries.

For these ethnic groups, as well as for those who do not seek assimilation, the reference point for respect for the culture of other nationalities or communities is an organically accepted ethnic or national identity. And at the present time, in conditions of demographic mobility, the coexistence of different nationalities is traditionally ensured and guaranteed by favorable social and political processes, in which the ability of representatives of different peoples to find a common language, and, consequently, points of contact, plays an important role.

Many factors played a role in the formation of the Russian language as one of the most common world languages of intercultural dialogue - from historical processes and friendly ties to the richest cultural tradition transmitted precisely by the Russian language, and many scientific and technological achievements, at the origins of which were native speakers of the Russian language.

In the realities of the modern world, by 1997 more than three hundred million people around the world spoke Russian, which brought it to the fifth most common place (according to data published in Language Monthly), and according to a study conducted in March 2013 year, the Russian language came in second place in terms of use on the Internet.

Today, by "intercultural communication" we mean both interpersonal communication, and communication between carriers of different cultures, and the totality of relations between representatives of different cultures.

However, the very concept of "intercultural communication" is relatively new. It was introduced in the 1950s by the American cultural anthropologist Edward Hall as part of his program to adapt American diplomats and business people abroad. Initially, this concept was designated the so-called "ideal goal, to which a person should strive in his desire to adapt to the world around him as best and as efficiently as possible."

Today, intercultural relations, more than ever before, open up new opportunities for learning about culture and traditions, lead to the emergence of new meanings and concepts, which inevitably raises the question of the possibility of building an equal dialogue. In this context, the Russian language, which has long become the language of interethnic communication in many countries, and today it retains its position as the optimal means for establishing and maintaining intercultural dialogue.

In this regard, a big plus for the development of intercultural communication is the study of the Russian language in educational institutions of different countries, in accordance with the most modern standards of education, both as a native or language of interethnic communication, and as a foreign language.

Intercultural education is one of the recent innovations, including for the Republic of Moldova, and is designed to expand the boundaries of the perception of the world by the younger generation. The values promoted by the new education are fundamental to modern society - peace and cooperation, change and development, democracy and tolerance, communication and

media, etc.

At the present stage, education sets the task for educational institutions to cultivate universal values by achieving the main goals, which include, among other things, culture and the enrichment of cultural identity, and the promotion of international cultural cooperation. In this context, it seems important to comprehensively study by people of all ages, not only students of educational institutions of all levels, masterpieces of Russian culture - the moral and ethical issues and democratic values raised by the authors, in particular Russian classical literature, which entered the world stage at the end of the 19th century, remain relevant today.

It is also worth noting that the Russian language, as an important factor in the preservation and development of intercultural dialogue, is the official and working language of the UN, one of the working languages of the OSCE, the working language of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the common working language of the CIS; in China, at present, at least sixty-five universities train specialists who speak Russian, in Japan it is studied in every tenth university, in the United States, Russian is on the list of the ten most studied languages, since 2015, compulsory study of Russian has been introduced in Syria language in schools, etc...

The importance of the Russian language is difficult to overestimate - being, today, the eighth most common in the world, it plays a fundamental role in the cultural and socio-economic processes taking place in modern society. It is a living, constantly evolving organism that amazingly organically absorbs and processes borrowings from other languages, gives birth to neologisms, adapting them to the realities of our time.

All this and much more make the Russian language a universal tool for the preservation and development of intercultural communication in all spheres of life and an integral part of the modern world.

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