

**RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: STUDY IN THE WORLD
PROVERBS: A LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECT****Khamraeva Dilrabo Ramazanovna**Lecturer of Russian Language and
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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20309813>**Abstract**

This article examines the role of the Russian language and Russian literature in the modern global cultural and educational space. Historical and contemporary aspects of the spread of the Russian language beyond Russia are considered, as well as its significance as one of the international languages of communication, science, culture, and education. Particular attention is paid to the study of the Russian language in foreign educational institutions, its demand in the context of globalization, and intercultural communication.

The article analyzes the importance of Russian literature as an essential part of the world cultural heritage. The contribution of outstanding Russian writers and poets — Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Anton Chekhov, and others — to the development of world literature, philosophical thought, and humanistic values is highlighted. It is emphasized that the works of Russian classical literature have a significant influence on the formation of moral, aesthetic, and cultural views of readers in different countries.

In addition, modern methods of studying the Russian language are examined, including the use of digital educational technologies, online platforms, and international cultural programs. The conclusion is made that the Russian language and literature continue to maintain their importance in the global educational system, contribute to the strengthening of international cultural cooperation, and promote the development of intercultural dialogue.

Keywords

Russian language, literature, world culture, education, language learning, Russian writers, international communication, Russian culture, world literature, linguistics.

Introduction

The Russian language is one of the major world languages, possessing significant historical, cultural, and international status. At the present stage of social development, it serves not only as a means of communication for millions of people but also as an important tool for intercultural interaction, scientific exchange, and educational cooperation. The Russian language is widespread not only within the territory of the Russian Federation but also in many countries of the near and far abroad, where it continues to preserve its cultural and social significance.

In the context of globalization, interest in studying the Russian language as one of the languages of international communication is increasing. Proficiency in Russian opens broad opportunities for education, professional development, participation in scientific activities, and the expansion of cultural relations. The Russian language plays a significant role in the fields of humanities, international relations, information technology, and cultural exchange.

An integral part of studying the Russian language is Russian literature, which is rightly considered one of the richest and most significant literatures in the world. Russian classical



literature has had a tremendous influence on the development of world artistic thought and philosophy. The works of Russian writers are distinguished by the depth of psychological analysis, attention to moral issues of society, and high artistic mastery.

The works of Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Anton Chekhov, and other outstanding authors are studied in educational institutions around the world and form part of the global cultural heritage. Through literary works, readers become acquainted with the history of Russia, the characteristics of national culture, spiritual values, and the worldview of the Russian people.

Thus, the Russian language and literature occupy an important place in the global educational and cultural system, contributing to the development of international dialogue, strengthening cultural ties, and the formation of humanistic values in modern society.

The Importance of the Russian Language

The Russian language plays an important role in the modern global community and is one of the most widely used languages of international communication. According to international linguistic studies, Russian is among the most spoken languages in the world in terms of the number of native speakers and people studying it as a foreign language. It holds a high status in international politics, culture, science, and education.

The special significance of the Russian language is determined by the fact that it is one of the official languages of the United Nations. Russian is actively used in the activities of international organizations, diplomatic structures, scientific conferences, and cultural forums. This makes it an important instrument of interstate interaction and international cooperation.

In the scientific sphere, the Russian language occupies an important place due to the large number of scientific works, research papers, and technical literature published in Russian. In different historical periods, major discoveries in physics, mathematics, medicine, space exploration, and engineering were made in Russian. Knowledge of the Russian language provides researchers and students with access to a vast amount of scientific information and educational resources.

In the modern world, the Russian language also remains in demand in the system of higher education. Many foreign students choose to study at Russian-speaking universities because of the high level of training in technical, medical, and humanitarian fields. In several countries, Russian is studied as a second foreign language in schools, colleges, and universities.

An additional factor in the popularization of the Russian language is the development of digital technologies and internet communication. Electronic educational platforms, online courses, international exchange programs, and cultural projects contribute to the expansion of the audience studying Russian. Thanks to this, the Russian language continues to maintain its importance as an essential element of world culture and the international educational space.

Russian Literature in the World

Russian literature occupies a special place in the global cultural system and is rightfully considered one of the greatest achievements of world artistic thought. Its significance is determined not only by the high artistic quality of literary works but also by their deep philosophical content, attention to the inner world of a person, moral issues of society, and questions of spiritual development. For many centuries, Russian literature has had a considerable influence on the development of world culture, philosophy, and art.

A special place in the history of world literature belongs to the works of Alexander Pushkin, who is regarded as the founder of the modern Russian literary language. His works became models of artistic mastery, and Pushkin's language had an enormous influence on the further development of Russian literature. The poet's творчество is characterized by harmony, expressiveness, and depth of artistic thought. Pushkin's works have been translated into many languages and are included in educational programs in various countries.



Leo Tolstoy made a significant contribution to world literature. His novels War and Peace and Anna Karenina are recognized as masterpieces of world classics. In his works, Tolstoy explored complex issues of human morality, spiritual search, family relations, and social life. His творчество influenced not only literature but also philosophical and social thought in many countries.

A special place in world literature belongs to the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky. His writings are distinguished by deep psychological insight and philosophical analysis of the human personality. Dostoevsky's novels address the problems of good and evil, moral choice, personal freedom, and spiritual responsibility. Many researchers note that Dostoevsky's ideas influenced the development of world philosophy, psychology, and existential literature of the twentieth century.

Anton Chekhov played an important role in the development of world drama. His stories and plays are characterized by realism, subtle psychological analysis, and attention to everyday human life. Chekhov's theatrical works are staged in many countries and remain relevant in contemporary theater art.

Russian literature significantly influences the formation of moral and cultural values in society. Through literary works, readers become acquainted with the history of Russia, the features of national culture, spiritual traditions, and philosophical views of the Russian people. Therefore, the works of Russian authors have been translated into dozens of languages and are actively studied in universities, scientific centers, and educational institutions around the world.

Studying the Russian Language in Different Countries

In the modern world, the Russian language continues to occupy an important place in the international educational system and intercultural communication. In many countries, there are schools, universities, language centers, and cultural organizations where Russian language and literature are taught. Studying Russian contributes to the development of international cooperation, cultural exchange, and the strengthening of humanitarian ties between nations.

The Russian language is most actively studied in the CIS countries, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Interest in the Russian language is connected with educational, professional, economic, and cultural factors. Many foreign students choose Russian-speaking higher educational institutions to obtain high-quality education in medicine, engineering, information technology, humanities, and natural sciences.

In educational institutions, the study of Russian includes grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, stylistics, the history of the Russian language, and Russian literature. Special attention is paid to the development of communication skills, intercultural competence, and understanding of the cultural characteristics of Russian-speaking society. In several countries, Russian is taught as a second foreign language in schools, colleges, and universities.

International cultural and educational events play a major role in promoting the Russian language. Olympiads, scientific conferences, competitions, festivals, and forums dedicated to the Russian language and literature are regularly organized. Such events contribute to the development of interest in Russian culture and strengthen international humanitarian cooperation.

Modern digital technologies have significantly expanded the possibilities for learning Russian. Online courses, electronic educational platforms, mobile applications, virtual libraries, and distance learning programs make the process of language study more accessible to people of different ages and nationalities. Thanks to the development of internet communication, the Russian language is becoming more widespread in the international educational space.

Thus, the study of the Russian language in different countries of the world continues to develop and remains relevant in the context of globalization. The Russian language acts as an important means of international communication, cultural interaction, and educational



cooperation, contributing to mutual understanding among nations and the development of world culture.

Conclusion

The Russian language and Russian literature occupy an important place in the system of world culture, education, and intercultural communication. Their significance is determined not only by their historical heritage and rich artistic tradition but also by their modern role in the international educational and cultural space. The Russian language continues to remain one of the most significant world languages, performing the functions of international communication, scientific interaction, and cultural exchange.

The study of the Russian language contributes to the development of intellectual and communicative abilities, broadens worldview, and forms intercultural competence. Knowledge of Russian provides access to a rich scientific, educational, and literary heritage and creates additional opportunities for professional and academic development. In the context of globalization, the Russian language continues to maintain its relevance in international cooperation, education, and information exchange.

Russian literature is of particular importance as an essential part of the world cultural heritage. The works of Russian writers are distinguished by the depth of philosophical thought, high artistic mastery, and attention to the moral problems of society. Russian literature contributes to the formation of humanistic values such as kindness, justice, respect for the individual, spirituality, and responsibility toward society.

The works of Russian writers have had a significant influence on the development of world literature, theater, philosophy, and art. Therefore, the works of Russian classical literature continue to be studied in educational institutions in different countries and remain relevant to contemporary society.

Thus, the Russian language and literature are among the most important elements of the world cultural and educational system. Their study contributes to strengthening international cultural relations, developing mutual understanding among peoples, and preserving universal spiritual values. In the modern world, the Russian language and literature continue to play a significant role in shaping cultural dialogue and the development of the global humanitarian space.

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