

## STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS: THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS

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### Abstract

This thesis analyzes the stages of development of modern Russian linguistics, its scientific and theoretical foundations, and directions of practical application. It highlights the most pressing issues in contemporary linguistics, new methodological approaches, the formation and development trends of fields such as computational linguistics, corpus linguistics, pragmalinguistics, and sociolinguistics. The paper also examines practical aspects of learning, teaching, and translating the Russian language, as well as key principles of linguodidactics.

**Keywords:** Russian linguistics, cognitive linguistics, digital transformation of language, language norms, artificial intelligence, interference.

### Introduction

**The Russian language**, as one of the most widespread and significant languages in the world, continues to actively evolve in the rapidly developing digital era. It functions not only as a means of interpersonal and international communication, but also serves as a cultural code reflecting the mentality, values, and worldview of the Russian-speaking society. Modern Russian linguistics, as a scientific discipline, encompasses a wide range of areas in the study of language, including structural, functional, cognitive, sociolinguistic, and digital aspects.

In recent decades, due to globalization processes, digital technologies, and active linguistic contact with English and other languages, interest in changes in language norms has increased. In linguistic science, phenomena such as lexical borrowing, interference (language interaction), bilingualism, and multilingualism are increasingly becoming subjects of systematic analysis. This is particularly relevant for multinational states such as Russia and Uzbekistan, where the Russian language maintains an important status in education, science, government, and everyday communication.

This study focuses on the impact of digitalization on the development of the Russian language. The Internet, social networks, messengers, and digital platforms have radically transformed the landscape of modern speech culture. New genres and forms of communication are emerging — from internet memes to chatbot texts and voice assistant dialogues — all of which demand new analytical approaches from linguistics.

**Cognitive linguistics**, the field that studies the relationship between language and thinking, continues to develop steadily. Research in this area helps to better understand how linguistic means of expression reflect national and cultural concepts, and how these concepts influence the perception and interpretation of information. For instance, concepts such as “fate,” “spirit,” and “perhaps” are key elements of the conceptual world of the Russian language and retain their significance even in the digital environment. Furthermore, in the context of intercultural communication, one of the central issues is the formation of a bilingual personality.



**Bilingualism** is viewed not only as the result of learning a foreign language, but also as a complex psycholinguistic phenomenon that affects cognitive processes and the formation of a person's cultural identity. The article also analyzes the international experience of bilingual and multilingual education in European countries such as Finland, France, Spain, and others. In these countries, the practice of official bilingualism contributes to the development of deeper intercultural cooperation.

In the context of rapid technological advancement, the role of artificial intelligence in linguistics is steadily increasing. Systems for machine translation, automatic syntactic analysis, and text generation are becoming an integral part of linguistic research and language teaching. Linguists are increasingly collaborating with IT specialists to create intelligent systems for natural language processing.

Modern Russian linguistics stands at the intersection of the humanities and digital knowledge, opening new prospects for the study, preservation, and development of the language in the 21st century. The multi-level and interdisciplinary nature of this field makes it especially relevant in an era of global change and cultural mobility. The purpose of this article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the main directions in Russian linguistics, identify current problems, and outline prospects for further research in the context of digital and global reality.

The changes occurring in modern Russian linguistics reflect profound processes taking place both within the language itself and in the sociocultural environment in which it functions. As a living system, language cannot remain unchanged under the conditions of technological progress, globalization, the widespread use of the Internet, and the emergence of new forms of communication. Therefore, the changes observed in grammar, vocabulary, and speech style should be seen not as a threat to the language, but as a natural adaptation to a new reality.

The widespread influx of Anglicisms and other borrowed words into the Russian language demonstrates its openness to international experience and its ability to assimilate new concepts. At the same time, it is important to note that despite the external lexical flow, the fundamental structure of the language remains stable, and borrowed words are often adapted to the norms of the Russian language — they become “Russified.” This situation highlights the language's enduring internal flexibility and its capacity to manage external influences.

The **digital environment** has become a new domain for the existence of language. Communication forms on the Internet, especially through social networks and messengers, create a distinct type of discourse characterized by brevity, emotionality, and multimodality. This situation requires linguistics to reconsider traditional criteria of speech norms and expand the scope of research to fully incorporate digital discourse as an independent object of analysis. The **cognitive approach** to language learning provides deeper insights into how thinking and culture influence language structures. Culturally significant concepts such as “spirit,” “fate,” and “perhaps” have not lost their relevance, even in the digital sphere. These notions are deeply rooted in the linguistic consciousness of Russian-speaking communities, including bilingual and multilingual populations, reflecting the features of national mentality.

The **integration of artificial intelligence** into linguistic research opens new opportunities for processing large volumes of text, automatic translation, analysis, and the automation of educational processes. At the same time, this field raises new challenges — such as the quality of automatic speech processing, adherence to ethical standards, and preservation of contextual



meaning.

One of the most important and increasingly relevant topics in multilingual countries is **bilingualism**. In such contexts, the Russian language continues to play a significant role as a means of intercultural communication. Knowing multiple languages enhances a person's cognitive flexibility, tolerance, and broadens personal opportunities. Therefore, the formation of a bilingual personality should be considered not only as an educational goal but also as a social necessity in a globalized world.

In conclusion, the results discussed indicate that modern Russian linguistics is developing within the context of multifaceted changes, where humanitarian, technological, and sociocultural factors are harmoniously intertwined. This requires researchers to adopt new methodological approaches, engage in interdisciplinary collaboration, and remain open to linguistic innovations. Despite all challenges, the Russian language maintains its stability and strong systemic structure, as well as its capacity to reflect the spirit of the times and cultural depth.

Modern Russian linguistics demonstrates a stable dynamic of development, which is influenced not only by internal language processes but also by external factors — globalization, digitalization, the spread of bilingualism, and active borrowing from other languages. Against this backdrop, Russian linguistics is transforming into an interdisciplinary field that combines traditional philological approaches with the latest advancements in cognitive sciences, digital technologies, and artificial intelligence. The analysis shows that the Russian language is actively adapting to the conditions of the digital era while preserving its functional flexibility and cultural uniqueness. Changes in grammar, vocabulary, and phonetics are associated with the natural evolution of the language within a sociocultural context. The spread of neologisms, the simplification of speech structures, and the integration of digital communication units are becoming integral elements of modern language behavior, especially among youth and internet users. The cognitive approach allows for a deeper understanding of how language reflects the characteristics of thinking and national mentality. Concepts such as “spirit,” “perhaps,” and “fate” remain stable semantic units and continue to influence the formation of the linguistic worldview in the Russian language.

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