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My country is a multicultural and multi-national territory. Its name is Russia. Of course in any country which has many different nationalities also has a lot of languages. Nevertheless, the official language is Russian.

Linguistics say about 150 languages - here, on an equal footing, such a language as Russian, which is spoken in Russia by 97.72% of the population, is also taken into account. Some languages are very similar: people can speak their own way and at the same time perfectly understand each other, for example, Russian - Belarusians, Tatar - Bashkirs, Kalmyks - Buryats. In other languages, although they also have much in common - sounds, some words, grammar - anyway they can't understand each other: the Mari with the Mordovian, the Lezgin and the Avar. And finally, there are languages — scientists call them isolated — not like any other. These are the languages of Kets, Nivkhs and Yukagirs.

Most of the languages of Russia belong to one of four language families: Indo-European; Altai; Ural; North Caucasian. More than 87% of the population speaks Indo-European languages in Russia, but only 2% of them are not Slovenian. Iranian languages: Ossetian, Tatian, Kurdish and Tajik; Romanesque: Moldavian; and even the New Indian languages spoken by gypsies in Russia. The Altai family in Russia is represented by three groups: Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus-Manchurian. The Uralic language family includes the Finno-Ugric and Samoyel groups. Specialists divide the North Caucasian languages into the Nakh-Lagestan and Abkhaz-Adyghe groups.

There are many languages, and so that people can understand, we need a common one. In Russia, it became Russian, because Russians are the most numerous people of the country and they live in all its corners. It is the language of great literature, science and international communication.