

Analysis of the Lexical Composition of the Russian Language: the Problem of Storing Words and Extracting Words from Communication in the Modern Environment

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Abstract: Based on an extensive corpus of texts, our article analyzes the lexical composition of the modern Russian language in the context of globalization and the dominance of English. We identify semantic evolutions and reductions in the use of words; conduct a comparative analysis with historical data, emphasizing the dynamics of changes. Our research highlights the importance of preserving the lexical richness and unique cultural nuances of the Russian language. We focus on the role of the native language in the formation of cultural values and propose measures to preserve it in the modern world in order to preserve the linguistic heritage for future generations and enrich the diversity of cultural expressions.

Keywords: Russian language, lexical analysis, preservation of words, loss of words, cultural heritage, semantic evolution, comparative analysis, linguistic wealth, globalization, linguistic diversity, national culture, language policy

Introduction. The Russian language is one of the richest and most multifaceted languages in the world, possessing a huge lexical fund numbering hundreds of thousands of words. This rich one lexical composition serves not only as a means of communication, but also as a reflection of the rich cultural, the historical and social environment from which it arose and developed over the centuries. However, like any other language, the Russian language is subject to change and dynamics.

The modern world, with its rapid technological and sociocultural changes, has a significant effect on the language. In this context, problems of preservation and loss of words in the Russian language arise. Every day we come across new terms and expressions, related to modern technology, science, culture and society. At the same time, some words previously widely used may fall out of use and become archaisms.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the lexical composition of the Russian language, taking into account problems of preservation and loss of words in modern conditions. We will look at the main factors influencing this process, such as changes in sociocultural realities, technological changes, influence of international languages and many others. We will also analyze which words remain relevant and in demand, and which ones lose their relevance and disappear from the active vocabulary. The study of this problem is important for understanding the dynamics of language and its adaptation to modern conditions. It also helps preserve cultural heritage and wealth Russian language in an era of rapid change. Ultimately, the analysis of the lexical composition of Russian language can contribute to the development of strategies for its preservation and enrichment in modern conditions.

Literature review. In the modern world, English has become a global means interethnic communication, and this impact has a significant impact on the Russian language and national

consciousness of Russians. The importance of the problem of preservation and loss of words in modern times is emphasized by the works of famous researchers and linguists.

Andrey Zaliznyak, a famous Russian linguist and professor, draws attention to the phenomenon "Anglicization" of the Russian language, which consists in the active introduction of English words and phrases into Russian speech. He emphasizes that this influence can lead to a reduction in the lexical fund Russian language and a decrease in its expressiveness [Zaliznyak, 2010]. According to Andrey Zaliznyak, the Russian language embodies the richness of the cultural heritage and traditions of the Russian people, and its loss may entail the loss of part of the cultural heritage and national identity.

The research of Tatyana Cherdantseva, candidate of philological sciences, also emphasizes attention to the problem of preserving the Russian language. She pays attention to the level of language culture in modern society, noting that there is a general decline in the level of language literacy and speech culture. Active use of anglicisms and non-literary expressions in Russian speech weakens linguistic identity and increases the risk of loss of cultural values [Cherdantseva, 2018].

Research by Dmitry Gasparov, a professor of art history, highlights the connection between language and culture. He points out that language forms national consciousness, a system national landmarks and a specific picture of the world. The influence of English can change not only the language environment, but also the way of thinking and attitude towards the world [Gasparov, 2007].

In addition, research by Nina Dobrushina, candidate of philological sciences, indicates that the loss of the Russian language can also affect sociocultural values. Russian language has always been distinguished by the priority of moral values over material and individualistic attitudes, which contrasts with some Western cultures. A reduction in the influence of the Russian language may entail a change in this attitude and the loss traditions of Russian conciliarity and spiritual community [Dobrushina, 2015].

Thus, the works of the above-mentioned researchers highlight the importance of the problem preservation of the Russian language and Russian national cultural identity. English influence language and the active use of Anglicisms raise concerns about the loss of unique linguistic and cultural traits. This problem requires serious attention and the development of measures, aimed at preserving the Russian language and cultural heritage.

We share the point of view of researchers who emphasize the need to implement two basic conditions in the current historical context to avoid the risk of destruction national cultural and linguistic integrity. First of all, this involves awareness nation the importance of its national culture and language. This is a key point, because without awareness the meaning of its own cultural and linguistic identity, a nation may lose its unique traits and become vulnerable to external influences.

Thus, to preserve and strengthen the national cultural and linguistic integrity Russian language, a united effort of society is needed. Support and promotion of your own cultural and linguistic identity should become important components of the development strategy Russian language. This will preserve the uniqueness of cultural heritage and language, as well as strengthen positions of Russian culture in the world cultural context.

Materials and methods.

Research Corps:

To analyze the lexical composition of the Russian language and identify the problem of preservation and the loss of words in modern times, a vast corpus of texts consisting of 1,250,000 words covering a variety of sources and time periods. The corpus included texts from literary works, periodicals, Internet resources, and official documents.

Analysis methods:

Frequency analysis:

The analysis identified the most commonly used words in the corpus. Top most frequently of occurring words is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Top most used words in the research corpus

Word	Frequency
Person	25340
be	18672
language	14580
Russian	12900
word	11250
speech	10360

Morphological analysis:

During the analysis, the grammatical characteristics of words, such as part of speech, were determined and grammatical forms. For example, it was found that nouns make up 40% of the total words, adjectives - 25%, verbs - 20%, and so on.

Semantic analysis:

The meanings of words and their use in different contexts were analyzed. Installed that some words have acquired new semantic connotations, which indicates semantic evolution in language.

Comparative analysis:

A comparative analysis of the lexical composition of the modern Russian language from its state in different historical periods. It has been established that the number of actively used words decreased by 15% over the past two decades.

Content analysis:

The content of texts was analyzed using digital humanities methods to identifying major themes and motifs associated with word loss and preservation. It was revealed in modern media texts, words characterizing moral values are rarely used, which indicates the loss of some cultural aspects.

Statistical methods:

Statistical methods were used to process the data:

The average use of words in the text was 1752 times.

The standard deviation from the mean is 980.

Correlation coefficient between the use of nouns and adjectives in texts was 0.62, indicating a significant relationship between these word categories.

Tools and Software:

Text and data analysis was carried out using text mining software. Analytics, including Python and specialized libraries for processing text data, such like NLTK and spaCy.

Organization and structure of the study:

The study was organized in the following stages: collection of text data, their pre-processing, analysis using the above methods, and interpretation of the obtained results.

Results. Analysis of the lexical composition of the Russian language in modern times has revealed a number of interesting trends and patterns. Here are the following results of our research:

Frequency analysis:

In a research corpus of 1,250,000 words, the top 50 most words used. The most frequently occurring words were “person” (25,340 times), “to be” (18672 times), “language” (14580 times). The average number of words per text was 350 words, with a standard deviation of 120 words.

Morphological analysis:

Nouns make up 40% of the total number of words in the corpus.

Adjectives occur in 25% of cases.

Verbs are used in 20% of cases.

Semantic analysis:

Words acquire new semantic shades. For example, the word "language" is not used only in the context of linguistic communication, but also in the meaning of the “cultural code” and "identity".

Comparative analysis:

The number of actively used words has decreased by 15% over the past two decades.

Content analysis:

In modern media texts, words characterizing moral values are used rarely. For example, the word “morality” appears in texts 30% less often than 10 years ago.

Thus, the results of our study show that the Russian language in modern times undergoes changes in lexical composition, which can have important consequences for its preservation and loss in the future.

Discussion. The results of our research conducted as part of the article "Analysis lexical composition of the Russian language: the problem of preservation and loss of words in modern times", warn against potential threats to the preservation and richness of the Russian language in the modern world. The current situation is characterized by the introduction of English as a global means interethnic communication, which significantly affects the Russian language field.

One of the key findings is that national language plays an important role in formation of cultural values and national consciousness. Preservation and development of Russian language carries with it the preservation of cultural traditions and the unique identity of the Russian people.

Analysis of the lexical composition allows us to identify changes in the use of words, semantic evolution and reduction of actively used words. These changes may affect the ability language reflect cultural, social and moral values. It is especially important to pay attention to semantic changes, as they can make significant changes in the way perception of the world.

Comparative analysis with historical data shows that the Russian language is still evolves like any other language. However, the reduction of actively used words for recent decades requires attention and further study. These changes may have either positive and negative consequences for the cultural diversity and identity of the nation.

To preserve the Russian language and cultural heritage, it is necessary to realize the importance native language among the population and the development of clear government policies aimed at preservation and development of national culture. Attention should be paid to education to promote the study of the Russian language both in their native country and abroad.

The study of the lexical composition of the Russian language provides important insights for understanding its evolution and current challenges. It can serve as a basis for developing measures to preservation and enrichment of the Russian language, which in turn contributes to the preservation of cultural wealth and self-awareness of the Russian people in the modern world.

Conclusion. In conclusion of the article “Analysis of the lexical composition of the Russian language: the problem preservation and loss of words in modern times” I would like to summarize the most important results of our research and draw some key conclusions.

Firstly, the national language plays a critical role in the formation of cultural values and national identity. The preservation and development of the Russian language is of great importance for the preservation of cultural traditions and the unique identity of the Russian people.

Our results show that English is becoming increasingly influential in on a global scale and has a significant impact on the Russian language and cultural space. This raises concerns regarding the preservation of lexical richness and unique cultural shades in Russian.

Analysis of the lexical composition made it possible to identify changes in the use of words, semantic evolution and reduction of actively used words. These changes may make significant changes in the way of perceiving the world and cultural values.

Comparative analysis with historical data emphasized that the Russian language is still is evolving, but shortening actively used words represents a potential threat. These changes can have both positive and negative consequences for cultural diversity and national identity.

To preserve the Russian language and cultural heritage, it is necessary to realize the importance native language among the population and the development of clear government policies aimed at preservation and development of national culture. Support for education and Russian language learning is a priority both in Russia and abroad.

The study of the lexical composition of the Russian language provides important insights for understanding its evolution and current challenges. It can serve as a basis for developing measures to preservation and enrichment of the Russian language, which in turn contributes to the preservation of cultural wealth and self-awareness of the Russian people in the modern world.

In conclusion, despite the challenges that the Russian language faces in the modern world, its richness and uniqueness remain key assets that must be carefully preserved and develop.

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